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COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA,

ETCHINGS AND NOTICES OF ANCIENT REMAINS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND HISTORY OF PAST AGES.

BY

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"ILLUSTRATIONS OF ROMAN LONDON," ETC.

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THE MEMORY

OF

FREDERICK WILLIAM FAIRHOLT.

PREFACE.

It is hoped this volume redeems the promise made when the last part of the fifth was issued. I then promised a continuation of the division allotted to Roman monuments illustrative of social and industrial life. If I have not yet been able to collect so many examples as I could wish, those which I do present are of more than ordinary interest; and if I should not be able materially, in any future work, to add to the number, I may, I think, rest assured, that some of my subscribers and friends will not, in their travels, neglect this very important branch of archæology; but will assist me in promoting its study. Many more of these interesting monuments, I am convinced, are latent in the museums of France, Germany, and Italy. An unexpected addition to this department will be found in the Romano-Gaulish Fictilia from the Allier, owing to the sympathy and generosity of the Comte de l'Estoile and the Société d'Emulation de l'Allier, spontaneously rendered; and with a warmth of feeling which made the gift more valuable. The discovery at Colchester, recorded by the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen,

will be received with especial interest in connection with those made in France.

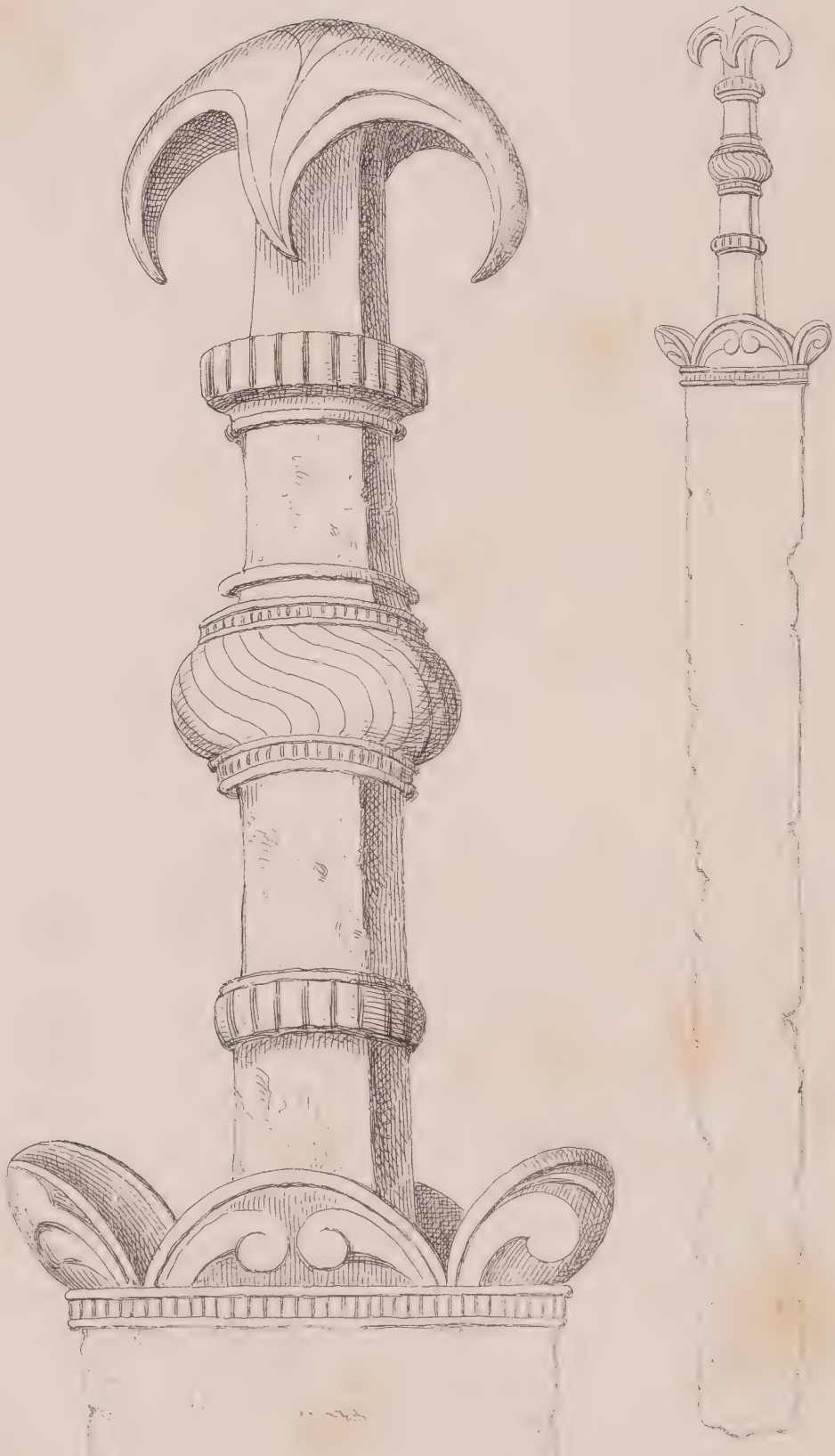
This friendly support by a foreign Society is, however, paralleled by the liberality of the Bedfordshire Archæological Society. Mr. James Wyatt having intimated that illustrations would much assist the reports on the Anglo-Saxon remains found at Kempston, the Society not only allowed the use of the plates, but, in a manner most kind and graceful, paid the entire cost of working them.

The recent discoveries of Saxon remains in Bedfordshire and in Cambridgeshire, (the latter made by Mr. Joseph Wilkinson) will be found fully described in this volume, while the study of those of Kent and the Isle of Wight will, it is trusted, receive some aid from references and comparisons. Mr. John Brent's discoveries at Sarre have been supplemented by successful researches at Stowting on the site of a cemetery first discovered by the Rev. J. Wrench, and recorded in the "Archæologia," vol. xxxi; and in an illustrated pamphlet by Mr. Wrench himself. It is to the "Archæologia Cantiana" we must look for accounts of these discoveries; and for yet more recent researches made by Mr. T. Godfrey Faussett, a descendant of the author of the "Inventorium Sepulchrale," in East Kent, which researches, rumour whispers, have resulted in interesting discoveries. The Saxon antiquities discovered by the late Mr. Hillier in the Isle of Wight are now in the British Museum. Those from Sarre are in the Charles Museum at Maidstone.

I have, more than once, expressed regret that the rich collections in France are rendered, in many instances, comparatively of little scientific or historic value from the want of catalogues; and not unfrequently, many objects are not even labelled. The student wishes to know where and how the remains were brought to light; what things were found together; and what is the known history of the localities; but, with a few exceptions, he asks in vain. M. De Caumont, who has done more for the antiquities of France than any man living, has continually complained of this strange and inconvenient negligence; but although his protest is entered in almost every volume of the "Bulletin Monumental," the evil exists. In our own country the importance of catalogues has not yet been fully understood; and there is yet another inconsistency in public museums, in both countries, which requires amendment; and that is the separation of the various remains from their localities, and their arrangement in classes as works of art. At Wiesbaden, on the contrary, the rich and important objects from the Roman and Frankish graves are grouped together as they were discovered; and, I think, the same proper arrangement prevails in the Museum of Mayence.

My grateful acknowledgments are here recorded to the following friends for their kind contributions. To William Bland, Esq., for ten pounds; to John Clayton, Esq., three pounds; to John Harris, Esq., three pounds, and plate xlv; to the Rev. Henry Jenkins, three pounds; to

Joseph Mayer, Esq., ten pounds; to Charles Warne, Esq., three pounds, and the plates of his coins of Carausius; to the Bedfordshire Archæological Society, for the plates of the Kempston Saxon remains: to the Société d'Emulation de l'Allier for the wood-blocks of the Romano-Gaulish *fictilia;* to H. E. Pidgeon, Esq., plates x, xi, xii, and xlviii; to Henry William King, Esq., plates xvi, xvii, xxix to xxxiv, and lii; to the late G. Hillier, Esq., for the plate of the Roman pavement at Carisbrooke; to Henry William Rolfe, Esq., plate vii; and to Richard Windle, Esq., plate xlix.



HOD HILL,

Dorsetshire.

ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED ON HOD HILL, DORSETSHIRE.

PLATES I TO III.

One of the greatest impediments in the progress of the studies of the archæologist is the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy evidence relating to the actual discoveries of antiquities. It is not only necessary that the materials the student has to work upon should be genuine; and not the fabrications of the accomplished knaves who gain a disreputable living by obstructing the path of science; but it is also imperative that these materials should carry with them an undisputed testimony in reference to their history: that their place of discovery be certified, and the particulars of their exhumation be authenticated. Archæological classification is a process far more tedious and delicate than that of any natural science; and it should be based upon similar principles, with even greater care and circumspection, owing to the perplexing manner in which antiquities are so often presented, and the difficulty at all times in testing the truth of the statements respecting their discovery. In the previous volumes of the *Collectanea* this has been so much insisted on that the repetition may seem superfluous; but daily experience

proves the futility of collecting works of ancient art without this requisite consideration, and shows how much that would be valuable is rendered inapplicable to science from being dissociated with the facts which give claim to credit.

In many public and private museums immense collections of antiquities are, for this want of credentials, utterly unavailable to the student. I am writing almost in sight of a house in the walls of which a former proprietor placed a considerable number of Roman inscriptions on marble. They were, apparently, brought from some place in Italy; but having set them up in Kent, the collector seems to have fancied that nothing further was required. In their native towns these inscriptions would have been valuable, because they derive their interest from the locality to which they originally belonged, and not from Kent: they point to local customs and usages; and thus the topographer or historian who may be investigating the antiquities of the place from which these marbles were taken, is deprived of so much information, abstracted, not to afford the information elsewhere, but, in the gratification of a bad taste, to nullify it altogether. Suppose the Saxon antiquities of Kent, and the Roman remains of Richborough and Wroxeter, had been carried unrecorded to France or to Italy, and we can imagine analogous instances of objects of scientific value made worthless. These, indeed, are imaginary; but hundreds of equally striking perversions are but too true.

On the other hand, collections made in the pure spirit of scientific inquiry, and freely recorded so as to be accessible to all, cannot be too highly estimated. Such are those of the late Lord Braybrooke; the Derbyshire department of the museum of the late Mr. Bateman; the

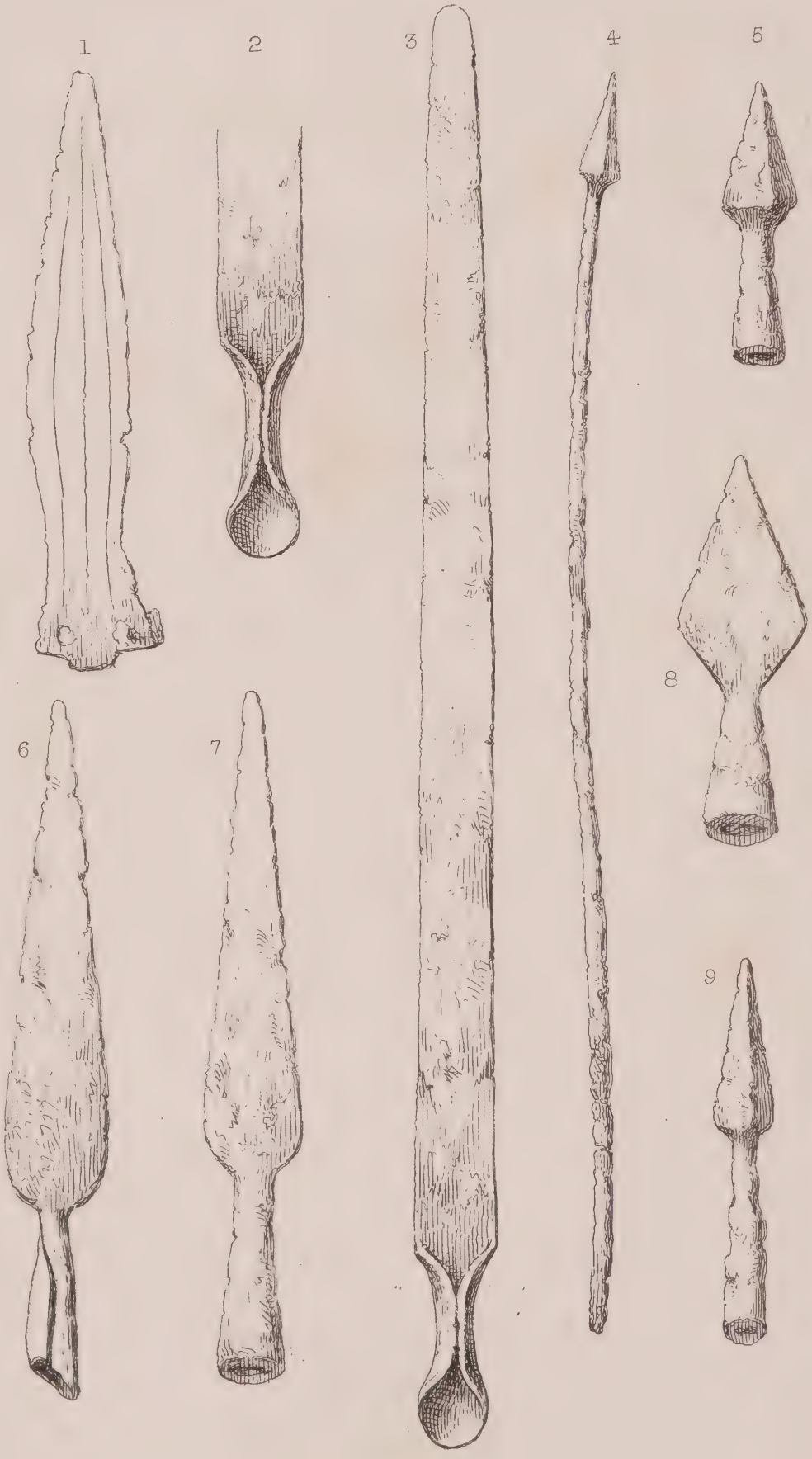
Faussett and Rolfe collections; those made by Mr. Akerman and Mr. Wylie; and that now being made at Wroxeter by Mr. Wright; the museums of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of York, of Caerleon; and of our great National Museum, the officers of which are animated by an anxiety to give, as far as possible, the full history of the precious works of ancient art which are there accumulating. Many others could be readily mentioned; but my chief object on the present occasion is to draw attention to a particular collection of antiquities, which includes most of the requisites of the commendable class, such as the archæologist can with confidence refer to. It is that of Mr. Henry Durden of Blandford, in Dorsetshire; and Hod Hill, in the neighbourhood, is the locality from which it came.

The county of Dorset is remarkable for the number of ancient earthworks, and *castra*, which are spread over it. Many of these are of extraordinary strength, and must have been formidable military positions. They are of a very mixod character. Some are clearly of very remote origin, and may be referred to the Celtic population; others (which resemble some in Hampshire and Wiltshire), are Roman; while some, such as Hod Hill, are Celtic fastnesses made subservient to the Roman system of castrametation. The south of Britain, from Kent to the Bristol Channel, at a comparatively early period fell under Roman subjugation. Historical evidence is decided on this point; and that no very material or long-continued struggles for independence ever disturbed this part of the province after the middle of the first century is proved by the permanent positions of the legions, all of which were in the northern and eastern parts of the island. The generals of Claudius, apparently, did not achieve their rapid and successive victories without some

difficulty; but their triumph seems to have been conclusive and effectual.* The camps alluded to comprise many which must be referred to these campaigns, when, as Suetonius states, two powerful nations were subdued together in the island Vectis (Wight), and upwards of twenty British *oppida*. One of their great military posts, Hod Hill, is especially interesting; not merely for the excellent example it affords of ancient castrametation, but chiefly on account of discoveries which have been made upon its site, because these discoveries have tended to enable us to appropriate a large number of objects to a particular period; and at the same time we are, somewhat unexpectedly, assisted in seeing how very rapidly the Romans availed themselves of the mineral products of the newly-acquired province. Coins here serve as a date, and afford a very striking instance of their importance as guides under certain circumstances. Without them, in the present case, it would have been difficult to assign the numerous and various antiquities found upon Hod Hill to a particular epoch; but their presence, it will be seem, helps us to decide with less hesitation, if not conclusively.

The antiquities have been collected by Mr. Durden during a considerable number of years, in the course of agricultural operations; and they may be classed under the heads of weapons, implements, and personal ornaments, the prevailing metal in which they are formed

* Claudio principe, Narcissi gratia legatus legionis in Germaniam missus est (Vespasianus): inde in Britanniam translatus, tricies cum hoste conflixit. Duas validissimas gentes, superque xx oppida, et insulam Vectem Britanniæ proximam, in deditionem redegit: partim Auli Plautii consularis legati, partim Claudii ipsius ductu.—Suetonius. *Vesp.*, 4.



F.W.T.

HOD HILL.

being *iron*. In iron are numerous varieties of spear-heads, arrow-heads, swords; the cheekpiece of a helmet, knives, spurs, agricultural implements, such as bill-hooks, pruning and weed-hooks; gouges, chisels, nails, staples, clamps, rings, bolts, needles, files, shears, fragments of saws, punches, drills, hatchets, adze, bridlebits, chains; a strigil, fibulæ, styli, netting-needles, keys, etc.

The sword shewn in Plate I has a bronze handle of elegant workmanship, given of the actual size. It may be compared with those in plate XVI, vol. iii; and plate XXXIII, vol. iv; and with a smaller example in the British Museum, found at Worton, in Lancashire.

Figure 1, in plate II, is the blade of a short iron sword, nine inches and a half in length, with fluted ribs. This is particularly remarkable, as it is of a type commonly occurring in bronze. The rivets remain, but the handle is lost. It has been fixed precisely as we find the bronze swords which have obviously served as its model.

Figs. 2 and 3 of the same plate represent sword-shaped iron implements, such as have been found for many years in the West of England; but never before, I believe, engraved. At Hod Hill, seventeen have been discovered. They are about thirty-four inches in length: the edges blunt; and the extremity, where the handle of a sword would be, is curved inwards. I believe they are imperfect swords fabricated from native iron, and prepared for the final strokes of the war-smith. They have been frequently found in Dorsetshire and in other places in the West of England, as, for instance, at Spetisbury, near Blandford, during railway excavation. With those was a sword blade, the upper part of which, Mr. Akerman states,* resembles that from the Thames, engraved pl. XVI,

* *Proceedings* of the Soc. Ant. Lon., vol. iv, p. 190.

vol. iii, *Col. Ant.*; but while the scabbard of this is of bronze, that of Spetisbury is stated to be of iron, a peculiarity worthy of notice. There were also "several iron spear-heads of different forms and lengths; one of them, a narrow *spiculum*, nine inches and three-quarters long, with a quadrilateral blade; and two small ones, about four inches in length, with broad blades." No less than one hundred and forty-seven of these blades were found, packed closely together, by men digging gravel at a spot called "The Camp," supposed to have been a Roman intrenchment, at Bourton-on-the-Water, near Stow-on-the Wold. The remains of a box was said to have been found with them. Mr. Akerman considers them designed for swords "roughly prepared for the finish of the armourer;" but not of the high antiquity I assign to them: on the other hand, Mr. Franks thinks them "anterior, probably, to the Saxon conquest;" and he remarks that they resemble "some bars of iron that had been found in Switzerland in company with the remains of an early period."*

Examples of the spear-heads are shewn in plate II. The longest are about twelve inches. Many of the smaller, or javelins, had quadrilateral cusps. Fig. 3, with the long, slender shaft, measures nearly twenty-two inches. There are also many arrow-heads, usually narrow and lance-like, with a socket for the shaft, which was fastened with rivets. One has three cutting edges with hollow sides, the lower ends having slight curves inwards. This was fastened to the shaft, not by a socket, but by a strig or stem.

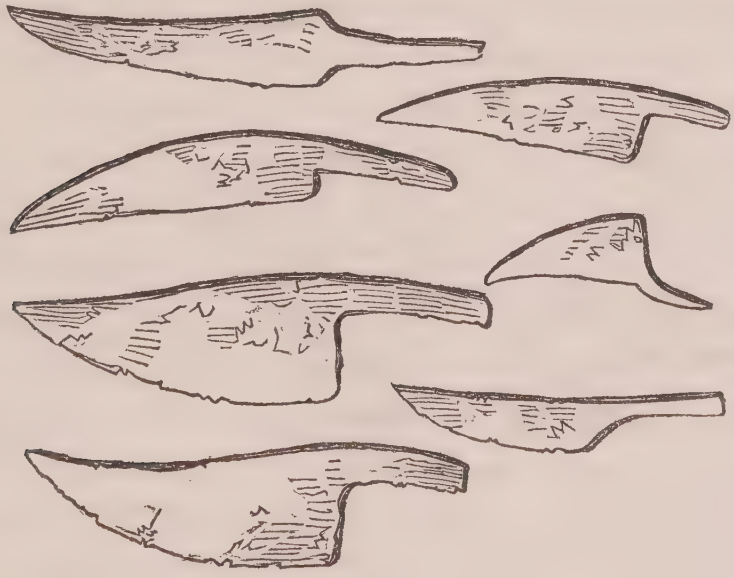
Examples of the more remarkable varieties of knives are shewn in the cut on the next page. The iron cheek-

* *Proceedings* of the Soc. Ant., vol. i, *Second Series*, p. 233.



HOD HILL.

piece of a helmet, plate III, fig. 1, resembles that in bronze found at Richborough.* But the extraordinary predominance in the Hod Hill collection of iron over bronze is shewn not only in weapons, but in the personal ornaments, great numbers of the fibulæ being of iron.



Quarter size.

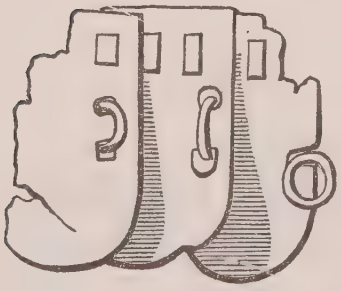
Some of the miscellaneous objects are given in plate III; but the extent of the entire collection, and particularly of the excess of the objects in iron, can only be properly appreciated by a personal inspection. Among those in bronze are fibulæ; finger rings with glass settings; others of spiral wire; tweezers; netting-needles; hair-pins; bodkins; fishhooks; weights; bells; two bronze lamps, with hooks and chains for suspending them; fragment of the scabbard of a short sword; two spurs; and scales of the lorica.

The two iron spurs are engraved in pl. III (figs. 12 and 13); and one of bronze, (fig. 14). Had they been found unaccompanied by objects so exclusively Roman they

* *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*, p. 111.

would, and with reason, have been called Norman or late Saxon.

The scales of the lorica demand special notice: they are of bronze silvered, and are shewn in plate III, figs. 2, 3, and 6, of the actual size. They were fastened to each other by rings or hooks at the sides and tops in rows, the lower extremity of one row overlapping the upper part of that beneath, resembling the scales of fish, the whole having been sewn originally to leather or linen. There were various kinds of corselets of chain armour used by the Romans, differing only in the form of the scales; some resembling the feathers of birds, others the scales of snakes, and a third variety, which appears to have been most generally used, the *lorica squamata*, or fish-scaled, which our examples represent, and which is clearly described by Isidore of Seville: "Squama est lorica ferrea ex laminis ferreis vel æreis concatenata in modum squamarum piscis, et ex ipso splendore squamarum et similitudine nuncupata est."* Examples have been found at Pompeii; in the ruins of the amphitheatre at Avenches, in Switzerland, and at Catterick, in Yorkshire. The last, which is in the possession of Sir William Lawson (together with other antiquities from the Roman station Cataractonium), is represented above. That found at Avenches, which is precisely similar, but more completely preserved, is figured in the Baron de Bonstetten's valuable work entitled *Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses*, pl. XIII, fig. 3.



Actual size.

The coins, on the testimony of which hangs the claim of the remains to an early origin, are as follows:—

* *Origines*, edit. Cologne, 1617, p. 158.

	No. of Specimens.
British. Several, rudely designed: some resembling those engraved in pl. lvi, vol. i, *Col. Ant.*	
Augustus. Two; *rev.*, ROM. ET AVG. S.C. An altar.—One; *rev.*, a seated figure, S.C.—One; *obv.*, DIVVS AVGVSTVS. Naked head, to the left, between the letters S.C. *Rev.* The emperor seated in a curule chair. This last coin is uncommon, the S.C. being on the obverse. - -	4
Agrippa. Second brass. *Rev.*, Neptune, S.C. - -	1
Tiberius. Denarius. *Rev.*, PONTIF. MAXIM., a seated figure	1
Germanicus. Second brass. *Obv.*, GERMANICVS CAESAR. Germanicus in a quadriga. *Rev.*, SIGNIS RECEPT. DEVICTIS GERM. S.C. A military figure extending the right hand upwards, and holding in the left a sceptre surmounted by an eagle - - - - -	1
Nero and Drusus. Second brass. *Obv.*, NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES. The two Cæsars on horseback. *Rev.*, C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT. S.C. -	1
Caligula. Second brass. *Rev.*, VESTA S.C. A sedent female holding a patera - - - -	2
Claudius. Two, large brass. *Rev.*, SPES AVGVSTA S.C. Figure of Hope.—One, large brass. *Rev.*, EX S.C. OB CIVES CERVATOS, in a wreath.—One, large brass. *Obv.*, TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG., P.M. TR. P. IMP. Naked head of Claudius to the right. *Rev.*, NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMAN. IMP. A triumphal arch, between the letters S.C.—One, in second brass. *Rev.*, S.C. Pallas -	5
Trajan. A denarius. *Rev.*, COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Rome seated - - - -	1
Total -	16

The coin of Trajan, which has been more recently found, it will be perceived is the only one later than the time of Claudius; and although British (which must be reckoned among the earliest) have been found, there are

none of those coins which are usually met with in such numbers upon sites long occupied by the Romans. Neither has the slightest evidence been afforded of the tenure of the camp at any period after the Roman occupation of Britain. The immediate vicinity, the low land, was held by the Romans after the country was in a state of tranquillity, down, apparently to a late period. Discoveries recently made, seem to point to the site of one of the manufactories or smelting-places of the iron ore, established, probably, as early as the reign of Claudius.

In the new edition of Hutchins's *Dorsetshire*, edited by Mr. Shipp, it is stated that "on the north side of Hod Hill, in a field called by the neighbouring peasantry 'Great Bones,' are extensive traces of Roman occupation. During the summer of 1860, the foundations of a house were laid open, with division walls marking several apartments, and large quantities of stone tiles were mingled with the confused *débris* which covered the spot, many of them with large flat-headed nails still in the holes. The remains of what appeared to have been a furnace also came to light, with several massive iron bars joined together like a grating, and a heavy metallic mass, apparently the refuse of the melting pot, to which the workmen employed in the excavations aptly applied the epithet of 'dross.' Higher up the hill, eight skeletons were found, lying close together; and from the fact of the large number of human bones continually exhumed in this field, it probably acquired the name above-mentioned. Coins of the Constantine period were at the same time discovered."

Although there is abundant evidence to prove that the British iron ore was smelted and worked very extensively throughout the province, yet this evidence has hitherto served only to establish that particular fact; it has not been presented under circumstances connecting the prac-

tice of the art, with a period so early as that to which the discoveries upon Hod Hill tend to refer it. Iron was certainly in use in Britain when Cæsar invaded the island; and historical testimony seems conclusive as to the general use of iron weapons by the nations of northern Europe anterior to the Christian era. Cæsar speaks of the iron mines in Gaul, and the skill shown in working them: "apud eos magnæ sunt ferrariæ atque omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est."* These expert miners were the Bituriges, whose capital (now Bourges) Cæsar besieged; but he was constantly obstructed by the mines sunk under his works, which the experience of the Bituriges, in mining operations, enabled them to excavate easily. In aftertimes, we find the same people supplying, as auxiliaries to the Romans, a body of cavalry equipped entirely, together with the horses, in armour; and manufacturies and arsenals were established in various parts of the province.

In Britain, there is every reason to believe, the working of iron-ore and the fabrication of weapons in iron were arts as well understood and practised almost as early as in Gaul. While the discoveries here described shew the Romans turning the metallurgic resources of the newly-acquired province to account as early as the reign of Claudius, other discoveries have revealed the remains of vast manufactories in the north, west, and southern parts of the country. For the north I need only refer to the fourth volume of my *Collectanea* to shew how extensively the Romans used the iron-ore in the vicinity of Lanchester, in the county of Durham, where an inscription proves that there was an armoury (*armamentarium*), combining, no doubt, a manufactory and arsenal.

* *De Bel. Gal.*, vii, 21.

Mr. Wright* has published some interesting particulars respecting the numerous remains of Roman iron-mines in the Forest of Dean and other localities in Gloucestershire. Around Coleford and thence to the Wye, he states: "We still find immense quantities of iron scoriæ or cinders from the Roman works. The cinders in the ground around had apparently increased in quantity as we approached the river, and at the edge of the water at Upper Redbrook Ferry they lay under our feet like pebbles on the sea-shore." There can be but little doubt that the furnaces which produced the immense quantity of scoriæ that covers the country round Redbrook were fed with the ore from the neighbouring Scowles. The Scowles (a common local term) Mr. Wright visited are in the mountain limestone which skirts the coal field of the Forest of Dean. He observes: "This place receives its name from the numerous remains of Roman iron-mines which are around it, which are known by the popular appellation of the Scowles.† The ground occupied by the mines or Scowles, having, from its unevenness, been left uncultivated, is always covered with thick copses, and it is necessary to be careful in entering them, lest one fall unawares into the entrances to the ancient mines." As the iron ore was but imperfectly smelted by the Romans, these scoriæ are valuable for the iron they yet contain. When at Caerleon, in South Wales, I was told that a person who had bought some land collected and sold enough to repay him the purchase money.

Cæsar, in speaking of the metallic productions of Bri-

* *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, p. 9-20.

† *Scoul*, in the Devonshire dialect, signifies "to burn fiercely; to look red, generally said of the sky."—Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words.*

tain, or as it must be rather understood, of Cantium, says: "in *maritimis* ferrum;"* and there is documentary evidence as early as the seventh century to shew that the value of the iron-ore there was well known to the Saxons on the coast of Kent. In a grant to the monastery of St. Augustine, by King Oswini, of Kent (A.D. 687), mention is made of "a plough-land in which a mine of iron was known to exist, which belonged to the park of Liminge:" *unum aratrum in quo mina ferri haberi cognoscitur quod pertinebat ad cortem quæ appellatur Liminge.*† The Rev. R. C. Jenkins remarks: "The words *mina ferri* refer to the iron-stone which is dug out of the hill, and which was smelted by the Saxons, the slag being employed for purposes of building. A great deal of this was used in the walls of the church, while much has been found in the buried walls of the monastery."‡

In Sussex the extensive medieval iron-works have been traced by Mr. Lower to the time of the Romans by the same proofs, which have so unmistakably assigned their origin, in other localities, to that period. Mr. Lower's researches are published in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. ii.

As, probably, in consequence of the attention here directed to the discoveries at Hod Hill, some account of the hill itself and its entrenchments may be acceptable, particularly as a guide to the locality, I append a description which has been kindly supplied me by Mr. Charles Warne, from a work he is preparing for the press on the Celtic and Roman remains in Dorsetshire, the result of

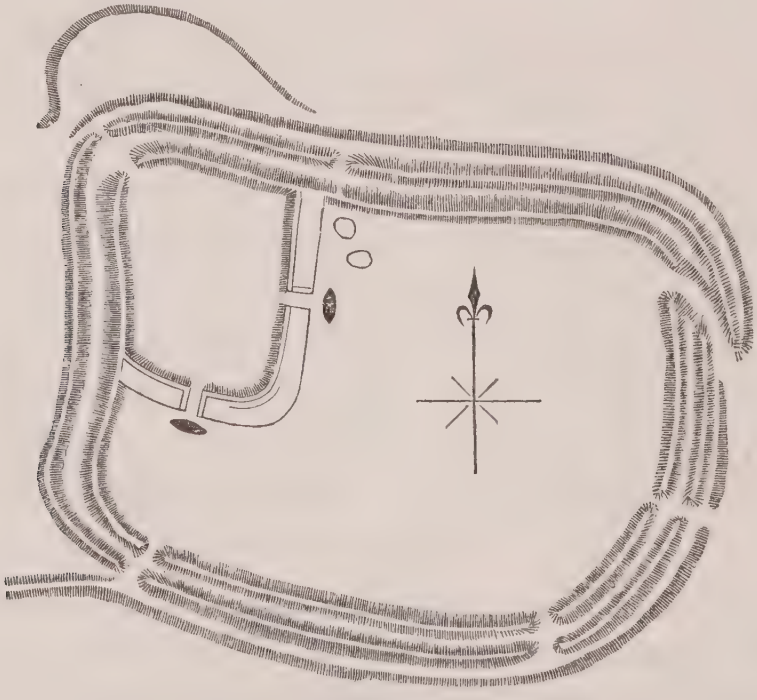
* *De Bel. Gal.*, v, 12.

† *Cod. Dipl. Ævi Saxon.*, cart. 30.

‡ *Historical Sketch of the Church or Minster of Lyminge*, p. 9.

long personal researches. The Plan is reduced from that in the second edition of Hutchins's *Dorsetshire.*

The position of this hill is even now one of great natural strength, particularly on its western side, where it towers precipitously to the height of several hundred feet above the Stour, which laves its base ; whilst in that far-off time, when its area teemed with a rude but busy population, it must, on all its sides save the north, have been additionally protected, if not rendered totally unapproachable, by a morass, which may be reasonably assumed to have then existed in those directions ; and although not originally purely a defensive work, it ultimately became one of the most imposing of the many strongholds of ancient Dorset. The powerful earthworks which encompass the whole of the plateau on its summit, consist of double ramparts, and corresponding ditches : that on the exterior having been again bounded by a weaker vallum, except on the west side, where (the hill rising almost perpendicularly to an altitude nearly six hundred feet above the river) embankments give place to escarpments.



Hod Hill.
From east to west about 130 yards.
From north to south about 100 yards.

The works follow the outline of the hill, which is somewhat in the shape of a rudely formed Roman letter D, its perpendicular representing the north side; and they possess more than an average number of entrances; but three only are probably original, as it is questionable if those on the east and south-east are anything more than simple openings in the defences. The passage on the south-west was evidently designed for communicating with the river beneath, and may therefore be appropriately called the water gate: this is protected by an additional agger, which accompanies its course some little distance as it descends to the water.

The north-west gateway, which is, as it were, in the corresponding corner or angle of the earthworks, has a slight scarping carried some little way in advance, without the camp; but the principal entrance, which is from the north-east, not only received the greatest amount of attention at the time of its formation, but it likewise yet retains evidences of having been partially reconstructed (possibly by the Romans) at an after period.

These defences vary considerably in height, the inner rampart rising about twenty-six feet from the level of the interior, and sixty-two feet from the bottom of the fosse on the exterior; whilst the outer vallum is about fifteen feet in altitude on the interior, and thirty-two feet on the outer side; but in both instances these measurements are occasionally influenced by the nature of the ground, whilst the earthworks themselves may be taken as a fair example of Celtic constructions, so that they are rendered additionally interesting by offering the peculiar advantages of being capable of contrast with the small but more scientific work of the Romans, which still exists within them. That portion of the interior of Hod, which verges on the vallum, continues in the same rough and uneven state as when left by the Celtic workmen, no endeavour having been made at the termination of their labours to level the broken surface of the ground; in fact, both at the base and summit of the valla, traces of the removal and application of the last sods are even now easily discoverable. The entire area is thickly covered

with artificial depressions, which mark the position of the sites of the hut dwellings of the primitive settlers, most of them being circular in shape and from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, often distinctly defined by a slight bank; whilst from the still discernible circumstance, that the removal of the soil for the construction of the defences either wholly or partially destroyed many of these sites, and that others yet perfect are visible on their exterior, it is obvious that the hill itself must have been occupied as an extensive settlement, long anterior to the period of the erection of the formidable works by which its summit was subsequently surrounded and protected.

One of the most distinctive as well as attractive features in connection with Hod, is, however, the many evidences still extant of the occupation by the Romans of the north-west side of its ample area, and which must be certainly considered one of the most perfect examples of their system of castrametation to be found in the kingdom, as its rectangular valla not only appear unbroken at the present time, but the prætorium, and the respective quarters of the troops were also, until very lately, prominently marked on the turf. The unwarrantable destruction which has here so recently been at work, has undoubtedly destroyed much of the unique character of this addition to the Celtic remains; but despite this vandalism, there is nevertheless sufficient preserved both to claim and reward a visit from the inquiring antiquary.

The system of castrametation which constitutes this later and minor camp, will be better understood by a reference to the Plan, than by a written description, and it will therefore be sufficient to remark that access to the interior is gained through two gateways, each of which has a slight breastwork immediately in advance; the work altogether manifestly partaking more of the nature of one intended for some specific occupation, rather than a purely military post, the entrenchments or boundaries, unprotected by any superstructure, being really insignificant in a military point of view, and merely consisting of a double ditch, originally about five or six feet in depth (between which there is a platform), the inner ditch containing an additional

agger where it abuts upon the two entrances, and likewise at the south-west or only angle.

Description of the Plates.

Plate I. Iron sword, with bronze ornamental handle. The handle is engraved of the actual size. Entire length of the handle and blade must have been full 3 feet, what remains being 22 inches; the width of the blade is 2 inches.

Plate II. Fig. 1, length 9½ inches. Figs. 2, 3, average length, 34 inches. Fig. 4, length 22 inches. Fig. 5, 4 inches. Fig. 6, 12 inches. Fig. 7, 12½ inches. Fig. 8, 6 inches. Fig. 9, 4¾ inches. There are several varieties of figs. 5 and 9, some with strigs; but usually with sockets. All in this plate are iron.

Plate III. Fig. 1, length 6 inches: in iron. Figs. 2, 3, 4, lorica scales, of the actual size: in bronze, silvered. Figs. 5 and 6, fibulæ in bronze; very many varieties are in iron. Fig. 7, 5 inches by 5. Fig. 8, length, 8 inches. Fig. 9, a key, 3 inches in length. Fig. 10, 12 inches in length, not unlike a reap-hook, but probably a strigil. Fig. 11, 8 inches. Fig. 12, 4 inches in length. Fig. 13, 3½ by 3 inches. Fig. 14, 3¾ inches by 2¼ inches. Figs. 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13, are in iron: the others, in bronze.

ROMAN MONUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

PLATES IV TO VI.

In the preceding volume I gave examples of a very interesting class of monuments, hitherto unaccountably overlooked or not fully noticed. I shall, from time to time, as opportunities for personal observation offer, continue the series; and on the present occasion present two, the result of past researches.

The more important is preserved in the public museum of Avignon, one of the richest in the south of France in local antiquities; but, unfortunately, sharing the fate of so many of the museums in that country in being destitute of a printed catalogue. All we know of this monument is the meagre assertion that it was found at Vaison. The structure, to which the portions about to be described originally belonged, appears to have been of large dimensions, erected, probably, upon a quadrilateral basement. The summit is wanting, and two of the sides; but the two which remain are in fine preservation, and covered with sculptures in a good style of art. The inscription is lost, so that we have no clue whatever to the name or history of the person to whom such a costly memorial was erected, except so far as the two principal subjects, in the central compartments, may be



C. R. S. del.

J. G. W. Sc

accepted as referring to the public offices he held, the usual object of such representations.

One of those subjects (plate IV) is a travelling scene. In a four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by two mules, are no less than four persons exclusive of the driver. Two of these are seated, face to face, in the inside; and two, back to back, on the roof. The passengers upon the top of the vehicle are all provided with hoods .which fall down upon the back; and the driver wears the Gaulish *braccæ* or trousers. The centre figure of the upper group is seated in what resembles, in some degree, the body of the common chariot or *biga*, while the personage in the rear is seated upon what seems to be a chest, perhaps containing luggage. He carries what appears to be a *securis* or long-handled axe, which is, unluckily, broken; but I think may be nevertheless recognized as an axe. The whole gives a most striking and interesting picture of the equipment and arrangement of a travelling party in Roman Gaul, not to be found, in all probability, elsewhere; and it may doubtless be depended upon as a faithful representation. The carriage, which in every respect seems to answer the descriptions which have descended to us, of the *rheda*, has a remarkably modern and familiar look, reminding us, in general character, of some conveyances in use in France at the present day: in fact, it would require but little to convert it into something not unlike the *diligence*. That it may be accepted as the *rheda*, the notices of that vehicle by ancient writers seem to warrant, as they apply closely to such a description of carriage. It was large, and adapted for general use in town and country, as is clear from the following references.

Cicero, in his *Oratio pro Milone*, speaking of the meeting between Milo and Clodius, which led to the death of

the latter, says that Clodius was on horseback, without his *rheda*, his wife, his servants, or impediments of any kind; while Milo, on the contrary, was in his *rheda* with his wife, in his travelling dress (*pænulatus*), encumbered with servants, women, and boys. In this state he was attacked, and the driver (*rhedarius*) killed. Milo then, throwing off his *pænula*, leaped from the *rheda*. He further intimates the roomy character of the *rheda* in the *Philippica Secunda*: "sequebatur rheda cum lenonibus, comites nequissimi;" and Cicero himself used the *rheda* as his travelling carriage: "hanc epistolam dictavi sedens in rheda, cum in castra proficiscerer:" *Attico Epist.*, lib. v. In another letter to Atticus (lib. vi), he speaks of a person attended by two of the two-wheeled cars called *esseda*, and by a *rheda*, a *lectica* (palanquin, for one person), and a large family retinue. Juvenal and Martial both use the word *rheda* in the sense of a commodious vehicle, in which furniture and luggage as well as persons could be carried. Ausonius (*Epist.* vii) conveys the same idea of this spacious, four-wheeled carriage:

"Vel quot habet junctos Vasatica rheda caballos."

In this epistle Ausonius is playing on the number *triginta*; and the annotator observes: "why should thirty horses be yoked to the Vasatic rheda more than to others? Whether the roads were bad, or whether those rhedas were of larger size, or whether the horses were small and weak, I know nothing certain." This passage in Ausonius seems confirmatory of the correct appropriation of the carriage on the Vaison monument, in terming it the *rheda*, which, moreover, Isidore says was four-wheeled: "*Reda*, genus vehiculi quatuor rotarum:" *Originum*, l. xx, c. xii; and Quintilian states it was of Gallic origin: "Plurima Gallica valuerunt ut *rheda* ac *petorritum*."—*Inst.*, i, 5.

As before observed, no example has been previously noticed of a representation of the *rheda*. Mr. Rich, who has so well succeeded in identifying in remains yet extant numerous works of art mentioned by ancient writers, had not found any instance fully to satisfy him in depicting this vehicle; and, after observing that it probably resembled the French *char-à-banc*, states: "The annexed illustration* is not copied from any ancient authority, nor is it altogether imaginary, being composed by Ginzrot (*Wagen und Fahrwerke*, tab. 20), after the models of several very similar carriages which appear on the columns of Trajan and Antoninus; but is here introduced in order to convey a proximate notion of the conveyance in question, which, although not altogether genuine, will still serve as a useful illustration." His engraving shews a strong four-wheeled carriage, with a cover overhead, containing three men and a woman and child; but in most respects it has but few points of resemblance to this from Vaison.

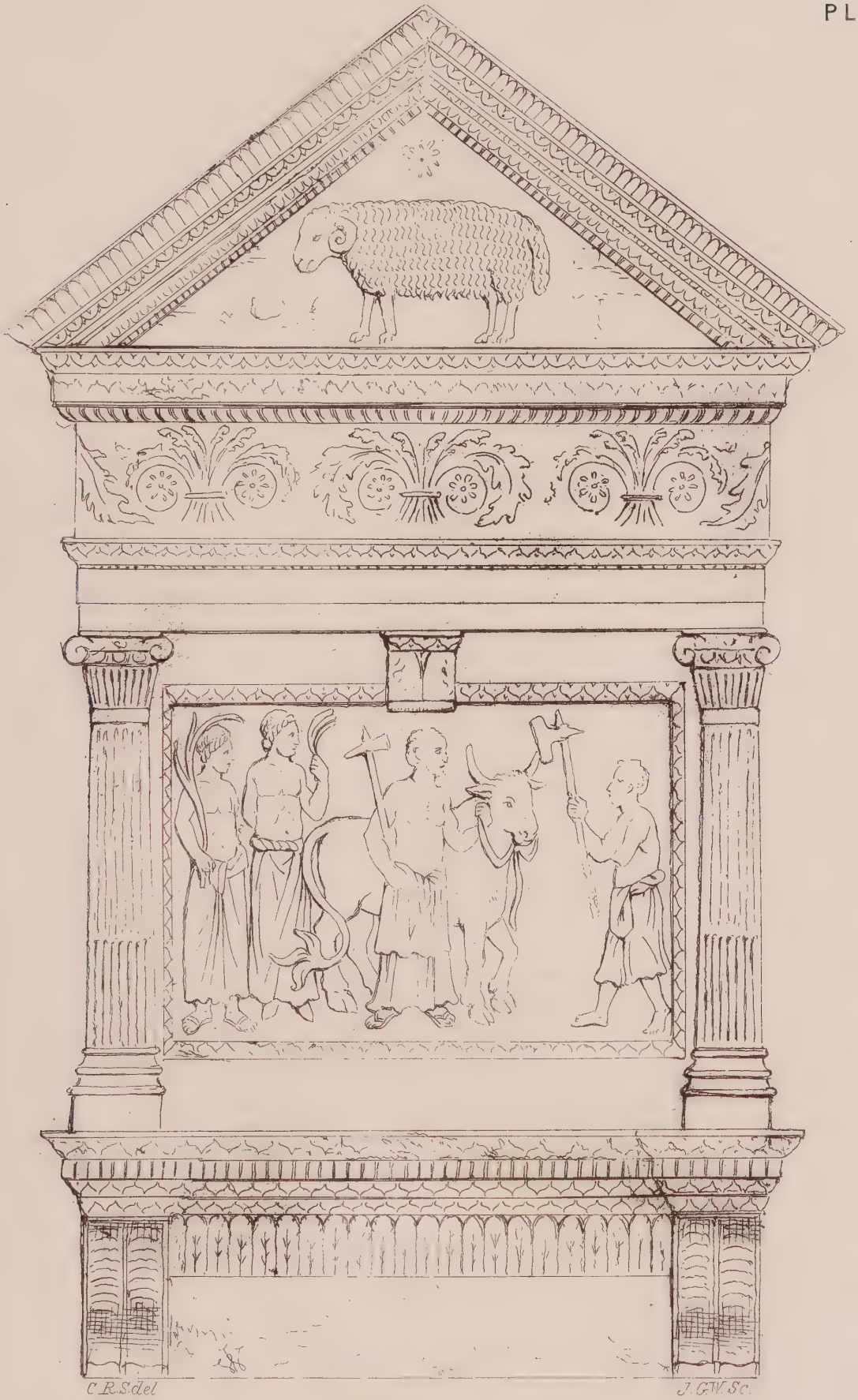
The custom of shoeing horses among the ancients has been much discussed, *pro* and *con*. If it could remain an unsettled question after the repeated discovery of iron horse-shoes themselves, among unquestionable Roman remains, the indications of the nails are so decidedly marked in the feet of the mules in the Vaison monument, as to leave no doubt that the artist intended to shew that the mules were shod; and we may conclude that the shoeing of horses, as well as very many more inventions in the useful arts, commonly supposed of comparatively modern origin, are really of a remote antiquity. Spurs and saddles are in this category: of the former we can

* *Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon*, p. 553.

produce ancient examples: the latter are indicated in monuments. Even the custom of women riding on horseback has been repeatedly asserted to have originated in the middle ages, solely, as in other cases, from inattention to ancient monuments and from attaching more weight to speculation than to evidence itself.

The absence of an inscription renders all conclusions respecting the personal history of the individual to whose memory this grand monument was erected, conjectural. But, at the same time, the sculptured scenes must have been meant to refer to his social position by picturing him in the discharge of duties and offices; and what some of them were the very marked individuality of the groups enables us, I think, to determine. The chief personage in the sacrificial scene (plate v) is, I believe, one of the inside passengers in the *rheda*, who, as *flamen*, or chief sacerdotal magistrate of the province, or district, is journeying to superintend some important religious ceremony. The attendant carrying the *securis*, is as significant of this office, as the eagle, vexillum, or other standard would have been in denoting a military office, while the whole details of this second scene are so carefully rendered, as to determine a connection between the two, allusive to one of the chief offices which the deceased object of the monument held. Provincial inscriptions prove that distinguished persons commonly held the highest sacerdotal offices in connection with the first civil appointments. Thus, for instance, in an inscription preserved at Lyon,* we find the title of *flamen augustalis* combined with those of prefect, questor, duumvir, and treasurer; and many others shew that municipal, magisterial, and

* *Notice du Musée Lapidaire de la ville de Lyon:* par le Dr. A. Comarmond, No. 333.



C.R.S.del J.G.W.Sc.

VAISON.

religious honours were often monopolized by trustworthy or influential persons. It is not at all improbable that at Avignon or in some neighbouring town, the inscription itself, perfect or fragmentary, may be yet extant; but so little attention has been shewn in cataloguing the valuable remains from Vaison, accumulated at Avignon, that it is quite impossible, at present, to decide. Millin, when in this district, complained bitterly of the destruction of the ancient local monuments; and of the general apathy with which they are looked upon; and even now, while there is much to praise, it must be admitted there is much to censure. The curators of museums, or rather the directors, seemed frightened at their own success, and to have stood still, reluctant to complete what they had commenced in a good and praiseworthy spirit. Above all things they seem to have a horror of printed catalogues.

Vaison, where this monument was discovered, is in the department of Vaucluse, on the banks of the Ouvèse, a tributary of the Rhone. It retains almost unchanged the ancient name, *Vasio*, which is mentioned by Pomponius Mela and Ptolemy, as one of the most opulent cities of Gallia Narbonensis. The vast quantities of antiquities which have from time to time been abstracted from the site, together with what even now remains, extending over a wide space of ground, testify to the ancient opulence of the place. It was the capital of the Vocontii according to Mela: one of two capitals, *Vasio* and *Lucus Augusti*, according to Pliny. The tribuneship of the Vocontii, we learn from Pollio, was given to the son of Postumus by Valerian when he appointed the father governor of Gaul.

But there is a monument in our own country (hitherto, apparently, not fully understood), to which the present occasion is particularly suitable for drawing attention,

as we learn from it that during the building of the Barrier of the Upper Isthmus, or the Antonine Wall, a body of the Vocontii was present, for the purpose, no doubt, of assisting in its construction. It is an inscribed altar, discovered on the line of the Upper Wall, and now preserved in the public museum at Edinburgh. It is engraved in Mr. Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, plate VI, fig. 2, apparently very correctly, with the exception of one or two letters, which, from the context, almost correct themselves. Mr. Stuart has, however, erred in regarding the words in the fourth and fifth lines as names of the person who erected the altar instead of denoting the office he held. It is as follows:

CAMPESTR
SACRVMAEL
MARCVS . .
DECALAEAVG
VOCONTIO.
V . S . L . L . M .

Campestribus sacrum. Aelius Marcus...Decurio Alae Augustae Vocontiorum votum solvit libentissime merito.

The last letter of the fifth line in Mr. Stuart's engraving is a C; but a letter is missing and the stone is slightly abraded at that spot, so that although it may now appear more like a C than O, yet I believe it was originally an O joined to an R, the termination of VOCONTIOR*um:* the R being erased the remaining portion of the ligatured letters would resemble a C.

This altar, then, was dedicated in discharge of a vow, to the *Matres Campestres* (the goddesses presiding over the plains and fields), by Aelius Marcus, a decurion of the ala of the Vocontii surnamed Augusta; and thus we are enabled to add the name of another people to the muster roll of the auxiliary forces in Roman Britain. Its interest


F.W. Fairholt del et Sc
Sketched at Dijon April. 25. 1861.

is much increased by the discovery, in Holland, of an inscription in which the *Ala* of the Vocontii is mentioned; and in connection with the *British Army*. It was found in the river Linge, and was published, some few years since, by Dr. Janssen of Leyden.

The inscription is engraved upon a small pedestal in bronze, which probably was surmounted by a statuette of the deity addressed; and is thus given by Dr. Janssen:

DEAE VAGDAVER . CVSTI . SIM . . I
CIVS SVPER . DEC . ALAE VOCONTIOR .
EXERCITVVS BRITANNICI.

Deae Vagdaverae Custius Simplicius Superus Decurio Alae Vocontiorum Exercituus Britannici.

On the present occasion it will be sufficient to record this inscription, without discussing certain obvious peculiarities it presents which are not material to my subject. It is an acceptable addition to the monumental remains illustrative of the history of Roman Britain; and it appears to have been hitherto unnoticed except on the Continent.

Plate VI shows a bas-relief in the Hôtel-de-Ville at Dijon, measuring three feet nine inches by one foot three inches. It is merely a fragment, the stone itself having apparently been double the length; and one of several which made up the complete monument, which, like most, if not all, of similar remains given in the preceding volumes of this work, was sepulchral. It was found, with other fragmentary bas-reliefs, worked into the Roman walls of Dijon as building materials, thus proving the late date of the walls and the comparatively early execution of the sculptures.

It represents the shop of a vender of wine and grain, both of which commodities were supplied to the customers through graduated measures, which were fixed upon the

counter, and discharged their contents, through funnels, into the vessels of the customers. Mutilated as this interesting monument is, it is not difficult to understand the machinery of this process. In the centre stands a figure, holding an amphora for the wine which a person behind the counter is dispensing. On the left is seen, opposite another measure and funnel, the mouth of a sack, which another customer is waiting to have filled. The second figure behind the counter, that on the right, appears to be engaged in waiting upon a person whose effigy belonged to the lost portion of the subject. Behind the attendants, upon a shelf, are cups, as we may suppose, measures for small quantities of grain or fluid; and at the left extremity of the counter is what seems to be a desk, or, it may be, a general receptacle for the accounts and the money. Above this hangs a portrait in a frame: possibly it may be that of a divinity, the guardian of the house; and its *sign*.

This monument affords an excellent illustration of the manner in which both grain and fluids were measured and sold by the Romans. In the south of France, in many towns, the corn is measured and sold at the present day by a contrivance precisely the same in principle; and examples of the ancient measures themselves have been discovered. A set of four has recently been published by M. De Caumont, in the *Bulletin Monumental* for the present year. They are of different dimensions, of solid stone, upon a raised base, opening at the bottom outwards by a small square door. For the purposes of sale they were placed upon an elevation, like those in the Dijon sculpture, so that the buyers could more conveniently receive the measured grain into their sacks.

The person to whose memory the monument at Dijon was erected, we infer, from the sack and the amphora,

was both a wine and a corn dealer. In all the chief towns of Roman Gaul the principal trades were conducted by corporations resembling those of the middle ages. The wine merchants appear to have been a very wealthy and influential body. They are often mentioned in inscriptions as holding high positions and connected with the corporation of *nautæ* or *navicularii*, also an important body of traders on the Saone and Rhone. There is also in the Dijon museum, a fragment of a monument of one of the *nautæ* of the Saone (*nauta Araricus*), with mutilated sculptures relating to his vocation. On a future occasion I hope to be able to introduce this and other remains of the same class, the curiosity and importance of which cannot be too highly rated.

CHESTER: ITS ROMAN REMAINS.

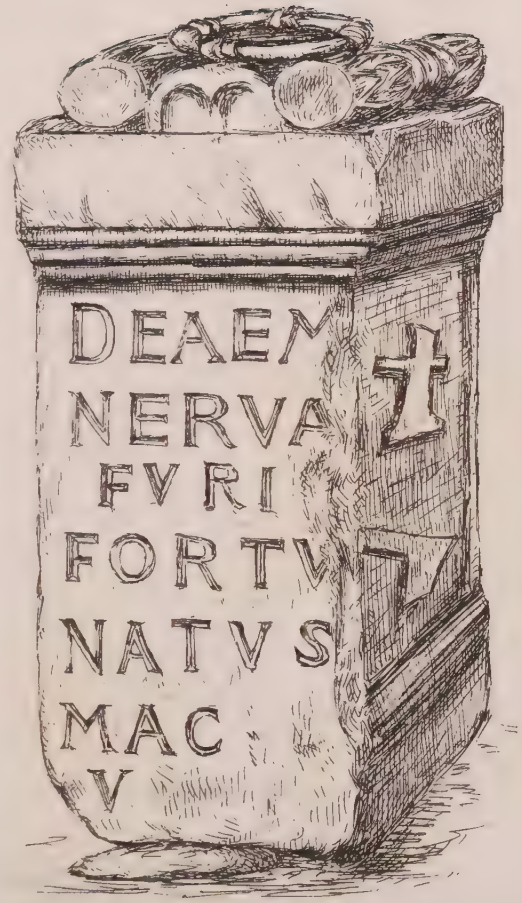
PLATES VII TO XII.

Recent discoveries at Chester of some inscribed Roman altars and a sepulchral monument have been kindly communicated to me, together with drawings, by Mr. John Peacock. They form an important addition to the inscriptions which, from time to time, have been collected on the site of Roman Deva and its neighbourhood; and will be received with pleasure, not only by the antiquaries of Great Britain, but also by those of the Continent who justly appreciate the historical value of such remains.

Inscriptions are the most precious materials of the archæologist, as their literature, sententious and terse, has an almost unlimited range, often elucidating written history, while their laconic phraseology frequently affords information to be obtained from no other source. From an inscription in Spain we derive confirmation of conclusions arrived at, from other sources, respecting the ancient names of Colchester, besides a reference to its civil institutions. The Marble of Thorigny* yields a precious contribution to the history of Britain: other monuments of a humbler kind, given in the previous volumes of this *Collectanea*, are more or less serviceable in a like point of view; and many more of foreign origin, includ-

* *Col. Ant.*, vol. iii, p. 91 *et seq.*

1


DEAEM
NERVA
FVRI
FORTV
NATVS
MAC
V


GENIO
SANCTI
CENTVRI
AELIVS
CLAVDIAN
OPTATVS

2



H. W. Rolfe.

ing even those of Africa, supply valuable materials towards the history of Roman Britain. On the other hand the inscriptions of our own land in numerous instances (one of which is cited in the preceding article), illustrate those of other countries.

Fig. i, plate VII, was discovered, in the autumn of 1861, in the course of an excavation in Bridge-street Row. It reads:

DEAEM.
NERVA.
FVRI
FORTV
NATVS
MAG...
V...

Deæ Minervæ Furius Fortunatus Mag(ister) V(otum Solvit). "To the goddess Minerva, Furius Fortunatus, the Magister, discharges his vow."

The chief interest which this altar presents is in being viewed in connection with an image of Minerva, yet preserved in the immediate vicinity of Chester, in the very spot where the Roman sculptor formed it. It is situated on the south side of the town, by the side of a road which formerly led to a postern gate by a passage across the Dee, through Netherly to Aldford; and is sculptured in a rock, called "Edgar's Rock," which appears to have been cut partially away to help to form the road. Considerable pains were bestowed on the execution of this monument; but time has effaced the sharpness of its outlines, and worn away the surface of the stone. (Plate IX, fig. 1.) The goddess is represented helmeted, with spear and shield, standing in a recess formed by two columns surmounted by a pediment; over her left shoulder is the sacred owl. One of the columns is widened so as to form an altar. By the side of the image, at some remote

period, a cave has been cut in the rock. This was done subsequently to the period when the monument was sculptured, for in excavating the cave a portion of one the columns was cut away. The preservation of the figure may be safely ascribed to the early Christians adopting the image as a statue of the Virgin; and the cave was probably formed to receive the votive offerings of her worshippers. It is the only instance, I imagine, in this country, of a Pagan statue maintaining its original site.

Furius Fortunatus, who set up the altar to Minerva, appears to have held the office of *Magister*, a title of very wide signification; but which, in this instance, may be taken to mean the *Magister* either of some temple dedicated to Minerva, or the consecrated place upon which the statue, yet extant, stood. Thus, in continental inscriptions we find *Magister Fani Dianæ*, *Magister Fani Junonis*, etc.

Fig. 2, plate VII, was dug up in the autumn of 1861, at the depth of about thirteen feet, in the rear of excavations for houses in Eastgate Street.* It is in unusually good preservation, and the lettering, very sharp and clear, is as follows:

GENIO
SANCTO
CENTVRIE
AELIVS
CLAVDIAN
OPT. V. S.

Genio Sancto Centurie Aelius Claudian(us) Opt(io) V(otum) S(olvit). "To the Sacred Genius of the *Centuria* Aelius Claudianus, Optio, discharges his vow."

This altar, it may be considered, was set up in, or near,

* It is now in the possession of Mr. Frederick Potts, who has obliged me with the loan of a photograph.

the quarters of the *century* of the cohort in which Aelius Claudianus held the rank of *Optio*, or *Subcenturio*. The Genii, universally worshipped by the Romans, and addressed either singly or in conjunction with Jupiter and other great deities, were especially regarded by the soldiers as their immediate guardians, ever at hand, to protect the troops, the camp, the town, and the standards. Every cohort, and every century of a cohort, had its Genius, irrespective of, probably, many other divinities. The belief was that the Genii were never absent; that they watched incessantly over men and things; and thus, though subordinate, they became more popular and more relied upon, than the awful and mysterious gods of remote Olympus. Two excellent representations of the Genii are given in vol. ii. Both wear castellated crowns significant of the *castra* under their tutelage. That of the Illyrian army upon coins of Trajanus Decius has a standard by his side. Upon coins of Albinus, the Genius of Lugdunum wears a mural crown: in his right hand is the *hasta pura*, and in his left arm a cornucopia: at his feet an eagle. The common representation is that of a young man holding a patera over a lighted altar, and carrying a cornucopia.

The following are examples of dedications, as at Chester, to the Genii of Centuries.

GENIO CENTVRI.
VAL . MARTIVS ET
SECVNDI MANS
... VS V . S . L .

*Genio Centuri(æ) Valerius Martius et Sedundi(us) Mans(ue)tus votum solverunt lubentes (laeti merito).**

* *Zeitschrift des Vereins zur Erforschung der Rheinischen Geschichte und Alterthümer.* 1859. Pp. 176, 181.

IN . H . DD
I . O . M . ET GENIO
C VAL . ALEXAN
DRI . T . DEVILLIVS
T . IMMVNIS FIL
AVRELIA VICT
ORINVS . C . A
LEG . XXII . P . F
D . P . IMP . ANTO
NINO II ET G . TA
CAES COS

In honorem domus divinæ. Jovi Optimo Maximo et Genio Centuriæ Valerii Alexandri, Titus Devillus, Titi Immunis filius, Aurelianus Victorinus, Custos Armorum legionis vicesimae secundæ primigeniæ, piæ, fidelis, de peculio, Imperatore Antonino iterum et Geta Caesare consulibus.

A marble preserved in the Vatican records the erection of a shrine or chapel and a figure of the Genius of the century (*aediculam et Genium Centuriae*), by a number of officers (*principales*), belonging to several centuries and other military divisions. It is a question whether, in this case, the *centuria* does not imply the barracks or quarters in which the whole of the centuries here represented by their officers, the Optio, the Ex-Optio, the Vexillarius, the Tesserarius, etc., were permanently lodged; and it may have this signification in the Chester inscription. Another commemorates the erection of a statue of *Genius Centuriae* together with a temple decorated with marbles, and an altar, by a Centurion, some Evocati, and other soldiers.*

In the inscription given above, in full, the word *centuria* is signified, as we commonly find it, by a character somewhat like the letter c reversed. Examples have been

* Zell's *Inscript. Roman.*, p. 17.

found at Chester, one of which is given in plate VIII, fig. 4. Such brief centurial records abound along the line of the Roman Wall, and in almost every instance, if not wholly, denote the accomplishment of work, either of the Wall itself or of some of the subsidiary fortifications, by the centuries of the cohorts whose names are mentioned. They occur also, with similar signification, in other places.

In a very fine and interesting inscription found at Caerleon, and published by Mr. J. E. Lee,* appears the word *centurias* in the accusative plural, denoting, as Mr. Lee and his friend Mr. King have very properly rendered it, the quarters or barracks of the seventh cohort (of the second legion). The word, in this sense, has not been noticed elsewhere; but the context leaves no doubt of its meaning. It is as follows; few only of the words being abbreviated:

Imperatores Valerianus et Gallienus Augusti et Valerianus nobilissimus Caesar cohortis septimæ centurias a solo restituerunt per Desticium Jubam virum clarissimum legatum Augustorum proprætorem et Vitulasium Lœtinianum legatum legionis secundæ Augustæ curante Domitio Potentino præfecto legionis ejusdam.

The rebuilding of the barracks of this cohort, which may be estimated as composed of six hundred men, was thought sufficiently important to be commemorated by the names of the Emperor Valerian, his son and grandson, with those of the imperial legate, and the legate and præfect of the legion.

Both of the altars are ornamented with implements of

* *Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon.* By John Edward Lee. Pl. XIX.

sacrifice; and both have a cavity (*foculus*) on the top for burnt-offerings and other consecrated gifts.

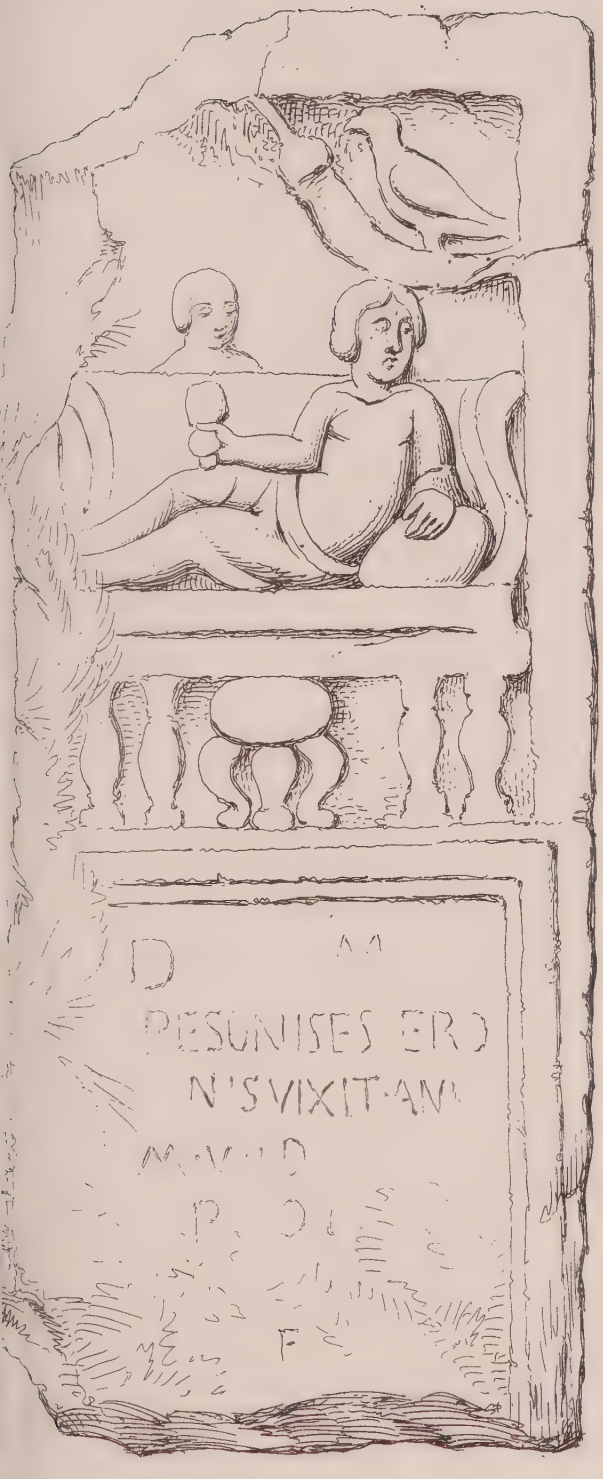
Plate VIII, fig. 1, exhibits a sepulchral monument recently discovered in Chester. It is engraved from a photograph given me by Mr. Peacock, which does not admit of an attempt even at a restoration of the defaced inscription. This has occupied seven lines, the only remains of which, so far as Mr. Peacock has been able to read them, are as follows:

D. M.
PESONI SES ERO (?)
...N.S VIXIT AN.
M.VI. D....
...P..O....
.........
..F...

The photograph does not shew even so much as Mr. Peacock has deciphered. The character of the sculpture decides the sepulchral nature of the monument; and the few letters which remain merely indicate the usual formulæ of *Diis Manibus*, and the years, months, and days which the deceased lived. But the sculptured portion of the monument is not without interest, especially as so few of a similar kind have been discovered in this country, although, on the continent, they are very common. The subject of the monument is shewn to be a young person, apparently a female, recumbent upon a couch or bed, by the open or front side of which is a small table; and, on the further side, looking over the high side board, appears the head of an attendant. The reclining figure rests the left arm upon a bolster, and holds in the right hand an object which possibly may have been intended for a mirror. Above is a bird upon a wreath.

The most recent discovery at Chester, made while this Paper was in the press, is a small altar inscribed DEAE

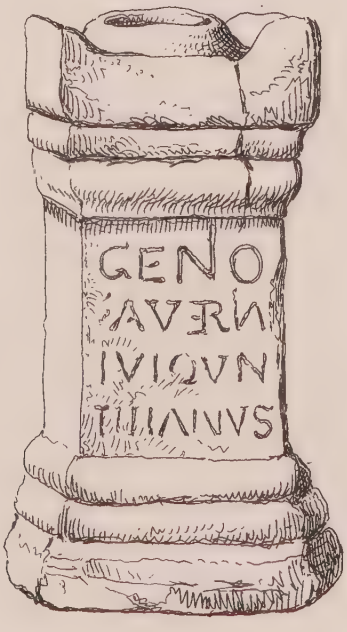
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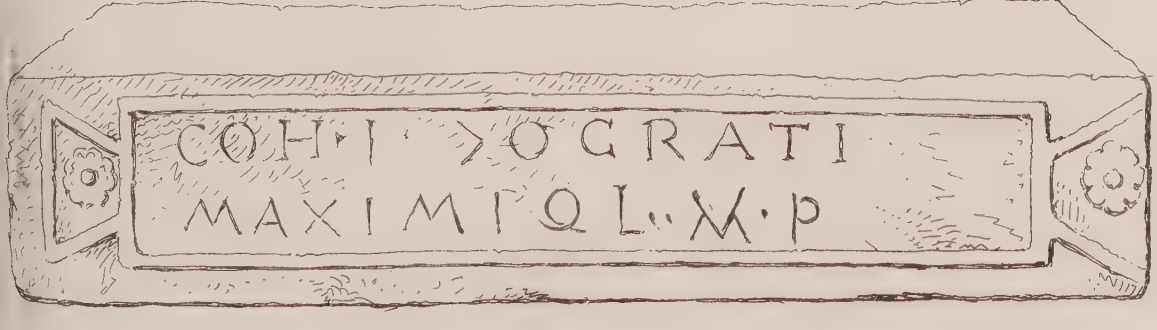
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3



4



CHESTER.

MATRI, with five or six indistinct letters following, which seem merely the usual initials indicating the performance of a vow. It belongs, I think there can be no doubt, to the very numerous class of inscriptions to the *Deae Matres*, the singular number being most probably applied inadvertently. To Mr. Peacock I am also indebted for this communication.

The altar shewn in plate VIII, fig. 2, was erected by the twentieth legion to the Nymphs and the Fountains, NYMPHIS ET FONTIBVS. Here not only the Nymphs who presided over the springs or fountains are addressed, but the fountains themselves are deified in the same manner, as, in an inscription from the Great Wall, the Standards as well as the guardian Genius are invoked, GENIO ET SIGNIS. The comprehensiveness and elasticity of the Roman religion were unbounded. Trees, mountains, rivers, and other objects, artificial as well as natural, were propitiated; and it is not unusual to find in one inscription five or six deities; and, joined with the superior, others of the lowest grade, the *Genius Loci* being, perhaps, most usually included. As it may be supposed, numerous inscriptions to the Nymphs are extant or on record. In some they are associated with the superior divinities: in others they stand alone: sometimes they are named from particular localities: sometimes simply "Nymphis Loci." Gruter gives an inscription commencing, "Nymphis quæ sub colle sunt;" and another, "Nymphis Lymphisque Aug. dulcissimis," in which they are joined with the streams themselves. Gale and Horsley have published one stated to have been found at Chester, "to the Goddess, the Nymph Brigantia" (*Deae Nymphae Brig.*) The poet Ausonius, among other epithets and praises, styles the fountain Divona, *Genius urbis;* namely, of Burdigala.

"Salve, fons ignote ortu, sacer, alme, perennis,
Vitree, glauce, profunde, sonore, illimis, opace.
Salve urbis genius, medico potabilis haustu,
Divona Celtarum lingua, fons addite Divis."

Claræ Urbes, xiv, l. 29.

In the museum of Lyon is an altar inscribed to the Augustal Lares by the worshippers of the Fountain called Ura (*Cultores Urae Fontis*), which is supposed to have been situated in the vicinity of Nismes. The Chester altar was found in a field called "the Daniels," in Great Boughton, about a mile eastward from East-gate, between the Tarvin and Huntingdon roads. The locality has been, time out of mind, known for its good water; and there is the Abbots' Well, from which water was formerly brought by pipes to the monasteries in Chester.

Near the spot where this altar was found, another altar was dug up, a few years since, plate VIII, fig. 3, and was, fortunately, seen and preserved by Mr. W. Ayrton. I read its inscription thus: GENIO AVERNI IVL. QUINTILIANVS: *Julius Quintilianus to the Genius of Avernus.* Here we have another instance of the popularity of the Genii. Further on will be found one to the *Genius Loci*, that is, of *Deva* (Chester) itself. Avernus was far distant, as the classical scholar need not be reminded, for it is often mentioned by the writers of antiquity, from Homer downwards, as the entrance to the infernal regions, and the scene of many mythical legends. Lake Avernus is in Campania, not far from Puteoli, and its neighbourhood was probably the native place of the dedicator of the altar. The occurrence in lapidary inscriptions, of the names of deities which are nowhere else recorded, is extremely common; and they form a most interesting feature in these valuable records, throwing much light on

topography and on mythology. Chester affords an example, in a monument first published by Selden; and afterwards by Horsley, who describes the inscription as almost effaced; but still legible. He gives it as follows:

I . O . M . TANARO
T . ELVPIVS GALER
PRAESENS GVNTIA
PRI . LEG . XX . V . V .
COMMODO ET
LATERANO
COS
V . S . L . M .

Jovi Optimo Maximo Tanaro Titus Elupius Galeria (tribu) Praesens Guntia primipilus legionis xx valeriæ victricis Commodo et Laterano consulibus votum solvit libens merito.

Horsley is inclined to adopt the opinion of others who regard Tanarus as *Tonans*, or as the Gaulish Taranus. But it is probable that the river Tanarus, mentioned by Pliny, which rises in the Maritime Alps and flows into the Po, is the origin of this name applied to Jupiter, which has not been met with elsewhere. *Præsens* must be read as part of the name of the dedicator, *T. Elupius Præsens* (*Galeria* denoting his tribe or family). Dr. Prideaux read *Præsens*, as *Præses*, and *Guntia*, as *Gunitia*, now North Wales; but Horsley observes that when he saw the inscription, at Oxford, the N was visible; and Guntia is to be found in the Itinerary of Antoninus, a town in Vindelicia, represented by the modern Guntzberg or Günzberg. It is also mentioned in the *Notitia*.

The next, which was found in Forest-street so far back as 1653, cannot now be traced; but Horsley's reading may be relied upon. The altar is elaborately and not inelegantly ornamented on all of its sides, and upon the top, within the *foculus* of which is a bust. Upon one of

the sides is a figure of the *Genius Loci*, to whom it is dedicated; and upon that opposite a richly foliated flower in a two-handled vase. The back is sculptured with a festoon and curtain:

(*Pr*)O SAL DOMIN
oru)M NN INVI
(*ctis*)SIMORUM
AVGG . GENIO LOCI
FLAVIVS LONGVS
TRIB . MIL . LEG . XX . .
. . LONGINVS FIL .
*e*IVS . DOMO
SAMOSATA
V. S.

Pro salute Dominorum nostrorum invictissimorum Augustorum. Genio Loci Flavius Longus tribunus militaris legionis vicesimæ V. V. et Longinus filius ejus domo Samosata, votum solverunt.

Flavius Longus, Military Tribune of the Twentieth Legion, and his son, from Samosata, erected this altar, in discharge of a vow, to the Genius Loci (Deva), for the health of the two Augusti; whose names are not expressed, but who were probably Diocletian and Maximian; and we may conclude the period of the dedication to have been subsequent to the recovery of the province of Britain after its seven years alienation under Carausius and Allectus. Unfortunately no lapidary monuments throw light on that eventful epoch in the history of Roman Britain. Coins alone confirm the brief notices of those writers who mention this important event; and on one of Carausius the twentieth legion is recorded, LEG. XX. V.V., with its emblem, the boar. Dr. Musgrave, who wrote on the monument under consideration, not aware of this coin, in error cites one of the common *Pax* type as signifying the devotion of this legion to Carausius. There can be no doubt of the complete allegiance of the army in Britain to this

usurper, if that term can properly be applied to so successful an adventurer. The legions in remote provinces seldom appear to have questioned a legal right to the name and power of emperor whenever they were assumed by eminent soldiers who could pay as well as command.

Brief as the Roman inscriptions usually are, they frequently convey, as I have before observed, a large amount of information; but their value, to be fully appreciated, must be estimated when they are compared and collated with others: like the terse legends of coins, their entire importance can only be judged in their classification when studied collectively. Longus, of Deva, tells us his native place was Samosata. This town was the capital of Commagene, in Syria, and the birthplace of Lucian. To the Syrians who served as auxiliaries in the north of Britain, must be ascribed the introduction of the worship of the Syrian Goddess (Dea Syria), whose memorials hold so curious and important a place in the mythology of Roman Britain. It was an officer of the same rank as Longus, a military tribune, who at Magna, on the line of the Roman Wall, left us that remarkable poetical declaration of his religious creed,* identifying the Virgin of the Zodiac with the Mother of the Gods, with Pax, with Virtus, with Ceres, and with the Dea Syria. The first cohort of the Hamii, mentioned in several inscriptions found at Magna, and in one found in Scotland, Hodgson considered, with his usual sagacity, as coming from Apamea, on the Orontes. The conclusion, indeed, seems obvious; and it may be added, that while the inscriptions naming the Hamii appear to be not much later than the time of

* Hodgson's *Roman Wall*, p. 138; Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, p. 393. Second Edition.

Severus, and one, or more, earlier, this cohort is not named as being in Britain when the *Notitia* was compiled; but the *Cohors Prima Apamenorum,* no doubt the same, was then stationed in the Thebaid, having been recalled, as we may infer, from Britain. The *Dea Hamia,* whose name is found in the footsteps of the Hamii, is, of course, the goddess of Apamea or Hamea, or, in the convertible nomenclature of the pagan mythology, the *Dea Syria* herself.

An altar, discovered in Watergate Street, in 1779, has been engraved by the Messrs. Lysons in their *Magna Britannia,* vol. ii; but the inscription, in consequence of the partial decay of the stone, is given imperfectly: that which is here submitted, is more complete, probably as much so, as, from this defect, we may expect to read it:

FORTVNAE REDVCI
ESCVLAP ET SALVT . EIVS
LIBERT ET FAMILIA
I . IIMIPONI . T . F . GAL . MAMILIAN
RVFI . . TISTIANI FVNISVL . N
VETTONIANI . LEG . AVG.
D. D.

Fortunæ Reduci, Æsculapio, et Saluti ejus Liberti et Familia Pomponii (?) T. F(ilii) Gal(eriæ) Mamiliani Rufi Antistiani Funisulani Vettoniani Legati Augustali dedicaverunt.

This altar was dedicated to Fortuna Redux, to Æsculapius and to Salus (a combination of divinities of which there are many examples in similar inscriptions), by the household (*liberti et familia*) of an imperial legate (most probably of the twentieth legion), of many names, occupying nearly three lines in the inscription. These names, indeed, present the only difficulty in the dedication, as the lettering is partially defective. They appear to belong

to one individual, T.? Pomponius Mamilianus Rufus Antistianus Funisulanus Vettonianus, of the Galeria family.

My friend, the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane, observes, in a letter he has favoured me with on this hitherto unexplained inscription: "I have reasons for thinking that T. Pomponius Funisulanus Vettonianus was legate of the twentieth legion about the year A.D. 295; or perhaps somewhat earlier; and I believe him to have been adopted into the family of Funisulanus Vettonianus, mentioned by Tacitus, *Annal.* xv, 7 (A.D. 72), whom I take to be father of the L. Funisulanus Vettonianus (*circa* A.D. 100), who was Tribune of the sixth legion (Leg. Vi. Vic.), in Britain, in the time of Nerva." The votive altar was, no doubt, set up by his family and household on the occasion of his leaving Deva on some expedition of danger: probably on a tour of inspection to the northern frontier; or during one of its invasions by the Caledonians. The deities addressed indicate a serious emergency of some such kind.

An inscription found in Watergate, in 1729, was in too mutilated a state to warrant the long dissertation given by Horsley, as, indeed, he himself seems to consider, for he concludes by saying: "I have no great heart to advance precarious doubtful conjectures, which one lucky sight of the remainder of the stone may at once effectually confute."*

The lower portion of an altar, inscribed in Greek characters, was dug up, a few years ago, behind the Exchange. The late Rev. W. H. Massie printed an account of it and other antiquities found in Chester, from which it appears that the altar was erected by a physician named

* *Britannia Romana*, p. 317.

Hermogenes, who, we may suppose, was attached to the twentieth legion.*

Chester possesses a Museum of Antiquities; and the collection is now quite worthy of an illustrated catalogue. Within ten or twelve years, owing to the active exertions of a few local antiquaries, valuable additions have been made to what was previously merely the nucleus of a museum.

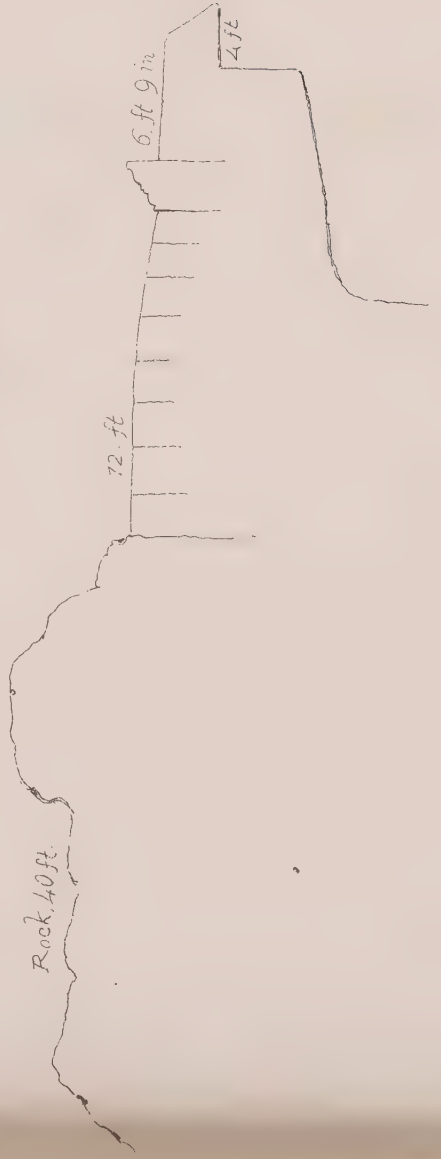
The remains of the walls of Deva are worthy of much more consideration than has been generally given to them. It is probable that the very peculiarities which make them remarkable have tended frequently to confound them with the less ancient additions with which they are encumbered; for the reparations being somewhat similar to the original portions, it is rather difficult to detect at once the latter, and to distinguish between the two. The work is, moreover, of a character so very different from what is generally met with in the walls of Roman towns in this country, and even in those of continental towns of Roman origin, that it can be well understood why it has so often been questioned whether any portions of the Roman walls are yet extant. The alternate courses of small squared stones and tiles which characterise the walls of Colchester, Verulam, York, Lincoln, Caerleon, and other towns, do not appear at Chester. The general character of the Roman masonry, with which most travellers and antiquaries are familiar, resembles that of Dax, in plate XXV of the preceding volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua*; and that shewn in the upper part of the cut of a portion of the walls of Sens, in p. 172 of the same volume. It will be seen by plates IX to XII, giving

* *Journal* of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester, for 1852, p. 197.

1



2







CHESTER

views of the various parts of the walls of Chester which exhibit Roman work, that large stones, more or less massive, were alone used for the external facing of the walls of Deva.

A question naturally arises, not why the prevailing feature of Roman mural masonry should be so uniform and so marked, but why that at Chester should form an exception to the general rule. It may probably be solved by the following considerations. We know that the numerous *castra* erected in Britain and Gaul towards the close of the Roman rule, were all, or nearly so, constructed of great thickness and height, with a facing of small squared stones, divided at irregular intervals with bonding tiles. Such, indeed, are also the materials and the style of most of the walls of towns, the date of which it is not so easy to determine. But in very many instances, when the foundations of these Roman town walls have been laid open, the superstructure has been ascertained to have been built upon the remains of earlier walls, the facing materials of which were stones of larger dimensions without the bonding courses of tiles. These earlier walls had been overthrown or injured by siege operations; and it became necessary to repair or renovate them. It does not follow that the small squared stones and tiles always necessarily denote a late period; but it may be inferred that when, as at Chester, we find a totally different system of architecture, according in style with that which, in many instances, is proved to have been of comparatively early date, such work must be early also. We may, therefore, look upon what is yet left of the walls of Chester as affording an example of civic fortification not exceeded in antiquity by that of any Roman mural remains in this country.

Plate x is a view of the most interesting fragment of

the Roman wall. It is on the north side overhanging the pathway along the canal, at an elevation of full sixty feet, of which about twenty feet comprise the wall, and forty feet the scarped rock. At about seven feet below the top of the parapet the Roman portion is surmounted by a cornice, which extends, in broken lengths, for at least a hundred yards. Fig 2 in plate IX shews part of this fine piece of architecture in connection with a section both of the wall and the rock upon which it is built. The original parapet surmounting the cornice has been long since destroyed; but, as may be seen by the diagram, the modern substitution occupies the position of the ancient work; and the promenade which winds round upon the high walls is much the same as the Roman platform must have been. The courses of stone are regularly a foot deep, and the blocks from eighteen inches to two feet on the bed; and the same features prevail in the Roman work in other quarters of the walls. The fine preservations of this part of the ancient circumvallation may be ascribed to its lofty elevation upon the precipitous rock; and probably, also, in some measure, to its northerly situation, which, it has been noticed, is favourable to the preservation of the grit stone of the district. Another view of the walls on the same side is given in plate XI. The Roman portion will be at once recognised though it is not so striking as that shewn in plate X.

Plate XII is a view of the wall, in what is called the Roodeye. The lowest courses only are Roman. They protrude considerably beyond the line of the medieval wall, and correspond in dimensions and character with the remains described; and also between the East Gate and the Phœnix Tower, near the Caleyard Gate.

The material of the facing of the Roman wall is the red sand-stone of the district, set entirely without mortar;





the blocks being generally from eighteen inches to two feet in length, and a foot in depth. The discrimination shewn by the Roman architect in selecting this stone is remarkable. That dug upon the spot, as the churches and other buildings in Chester too clearly shew, is quite unfit for building when durability is required. The Romans, regardless of trouble and expense, and probably with greater penetration, excavated a much more compact and durable grit-stone at a considerable distance, apparently no less than seven miles, where, at Helsby Hill, stone of similar quality is found; and also at Peckforton. When, some years since, I examined these remains, I was attracted by a peculiar tint upon the blocks which constituted the Roman work, and at the same time I noticed that the stones of the modern parts had uniformly a very different hue. These peculiarities were accounted for by a curious botanical fact: the colours of the two varieties of grit-stone were, in reality, the colours of two kinds of lichen: that which is favourable to the growth of a *red* lichen is the Roman brought from a distance; that which a *white* lichen makes its habitat is the stone dug at Chester.

In the May number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present year, in a paper on "Roman Roads," Mr. Carroll disputes the claim of Chester to the site of Deva. But wherever he may be inclined to locate it, the remains of a town of magnitude must be apparent. The *Itinerary* of Antoninus places the twentieth legion at Deva. Invariably, when the name of a legion is added in this *Itinerary* to that of a station, the town can be identified by existing remains. If it be suggested that *Deva* meant only the river Dee; that the more complete form might have been *Ad Devam;* and that some other locality on the Dee would better suit the distances given

in the second iter of Antoninus; then it will be requisite, to give authority to any proposed rectification, to point out the remains of the quarters of the twentieth legion; to shew the tiles stamped with its insignia; the inscriptions in which the legion is mentioned; and the walls of the station which sheltered it. Until this can be done, Chester must be considered, as heretofore, the representative of Deva. There is a very important point in the *Itinerary* which has been overlooked. The station from which each *iter* commences, and that at which it concludes are always places of consequence, towns in fact, which can well be pointed out at the present day from their walls and other remains. Why this should be can be easily understood, and is too apparent to require further comment. The eleventh iter is from Segontium to Deva. Between these are two stations. Now it is possible that the sites of these intervening places may not be so easy to determine; they may have been *mansiones* or *mutationes;* but there can be no doubt that both Segontium and Deva were towns; and as such they must, necessarily, have left some traces of their walls.

Description of the Plates.

Plate VII. Fig. 1, height, 2 feet 2 inches; width, 12 inches. Fig. 2, height, 2 feet 10 inches; width, 11 inches.

Plate VIII. Fig. 1, height, 4 feet 6 inches; width, 1 foot 10 inches. Fig. 2, height, 4 feet. This altar is preserved at Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster. Fig. 3, height, 11½ inches, width, 7 inches. Fig. 4, length, 2 feet. The slab records, apparently, the completion of a portion of some public work, probably the town wall, by the century of Ocratius Maximus, of the first cohort (of the twentieth legion).

Plate IX. Fig. 1, the statue of Minerva in the recess in Edgar's Rock. Height of the figure, 2 feet 6 inches. Fig. 2, portion of the remains of the Roman wall, shewing a cornice; and a diagram of the entire wall, ancient and modern, with a section of the rock upon which it is based. The upper part indicates the modern pathway or promenade with the battlement.

Plate X. View of the wall, on the north, including the portion given in the preceding plate.

Plate XI. View of the wall, on the north, looking eastward.

Plate XII. View of the wall on the west, at the Rood-eye, or Roodee, shewing the Roman work in the lower courses of stone.

ROMANO-GAULISH FICTILIA.

PLATE XIII.

In December 1860, an article, entitled "Works of the Romano-Gaulish Ceramists," appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, with illustrations from drawings by M. Edmond Tudot. It has been translated and printed in the "Bulletin de la Société d'Emulation du Département de l'Allier," tome vii; and has elsewhere excited some attention. The wish has been expressed by some of the leading members of that Society that I should introduce the subject into the *Collectanea Antiqua*; and the Council of the Society have, for that purpose (at the proposition of the President, the Comte de l'Estoille), very kindly and generously supplied me with casts of some of the woodblocks used in M. Tudot's excellent and comprehensive work on the *Figurines en Argile* discovered in the neighbourhood of Moulins,* thus enabling me to assist in extending publicity to researches which throw new light on an interesting branch of archæology. M. Tudot's work cannot be mentioned without an expression of

* Collection de Figurines en Argile, œuvres premières de l'art Gaulois, avec les Noms des Céramistes qui les ont exécutées. Recueillies, dessinées et décrites par Edmond Tudot, Peintre, Directeur de l'Ecole de Dessin de Moulins, et Professeur au Lycée, etc., etc. 4to. Paris, Rollin, 1860.

regret at the untimely death of the zealous and accomplished author. He died towards the close of last year, after a very short illness. The *Messager Moniteur de l'Allier*, December 6, 1861, in announcing his almost sudden death, shows how much he was respected: his own works are the best evidence of his archæological and artistic powers.

The volumes of the *Collectanea Antiqua* contain a very extensive series of works of the Romano-Gaulish and Romano-British potters, including types of many varieties more or less common. When to this collection are added those engraved in the *Illustrations of Roman London*, some notion may be formed of the vast amount of taste and skill, of imagination and plastic ingenuity, exercised upon the most common, but at the same time the most precious material in nature's great storehouse. And yet the subject is far from being exhausted. New examples of these varieties could be easily given to an almost unlimited extent; and several classes, each of which includes numerous varieties, remain undescribed. If, at the same time, we glance at Greek and Etruscan fictile art, and compare the whole with the tasteless and vulgar productions of the middle ages, such as must have been used even by the nobility and princes, we are led to inquire whether a corresponding degradation of mind did not accompany the debasement of art. Other and higher arts declined also; but in nothing is this decline more strikingly shown than in pottery. The humblest of the ancients had ever before his eyes objects beautiful in form and chaste in ornamentation; the wealthiest and highest in the middle ages never saw aught but what was rude, if not positively ugly, and they daily drank and ate from vessels which the Greek or Roman peasant would have disdained to place upon his board.

The collection of fictile ware about to be described is a curious and valuable addition to the previously known varieties; for while immense quantities of the red lustrous vessels, the work, chiefly, of Romano-Gaulish potters, have been discovered in this country, statuettes and other objects made of white clay are comparatively but seldom met with. In my *Illustrations of Roman London* (p. 109), I could only introduce a few fragments, while the selected varieties of the red ware occupy many plates. This disparity may be explained by the consideration that the one class was in general use for the common purposes of domestic life, while the other supplied the *lares* and *penates* of the less wealthy and humbler portion of the people, or furnished ornaments and articles of amusement to those who could not afford to purchase the productions of workers in metal. Some, no doubt, were used as votive offerings.

The history of the discovery is briefly as follows: at six kilomètres to the south of Moulins-sur-Allier, in following the high road from Paris by the Bourbonnais, is the village of Toulon: a little further on, a bye-way skirts a field called Lary. It was on the side of this field that M. Alfred Bertrand noticed pieces of figured red pottery, the bottoms of vases, soldered together. Concluding they indicated either the site of a villa destroyed by fire, or that of a manufactory of pottery, he announced his discovery to the Society of Emulation, and many of the members forthwith went to examine the site. In fact, many people visited the field Lary; but MM. Esmonnot and Tudot made the first excavations in May, 1856. Since that time, the exploration of the field has been made by several persons, and from year to year, so as not to obstruct cultivation.

In 1857 the chief explorations took place. Then were

brought to light the remains of kilns and traces of a vast manufactory of pottery. The furnaces or kilns were arranged in groups, which sometimes amounted to as many as a dozen or fifteen. The upper parts were, in no instances, remaining; but the foundations and side walls were, occasionally, tolerably perfect. They shewed the kilns to have been, each, about four and a half feet wide, and about nine feet in length: the masonry being composed of masses of clay worked into the form of bricks, usually eighteen inches in length, twelve inches wide, and eight inches in thickness.* Underneath one of the furnaces were noticed the remains of a manufactory of earlier date, which seemed to have served specially for making vases: perhaps a long period of time had passed away between the existence of the two establishments. The surface upon which the last Ceramists had worked was about six feet below that of the present day. Near the kilns were the materials for fabrication, namely, clay, wood, and moulds; but no tools or implements of any kind were found. Except part of a hand-mill and a large brass coin of Hadrian, the excavations have produced objects in clay only. At the distance of three kilomètres, upon a hill, in a place called *Les Segauds*, have been found the pits dug by the Ceramists to procure the white clay: a brook ran by the side of the field, and the country was well wooded and rich in clay, advantages which, no doubt, dictated the selection of this locality.

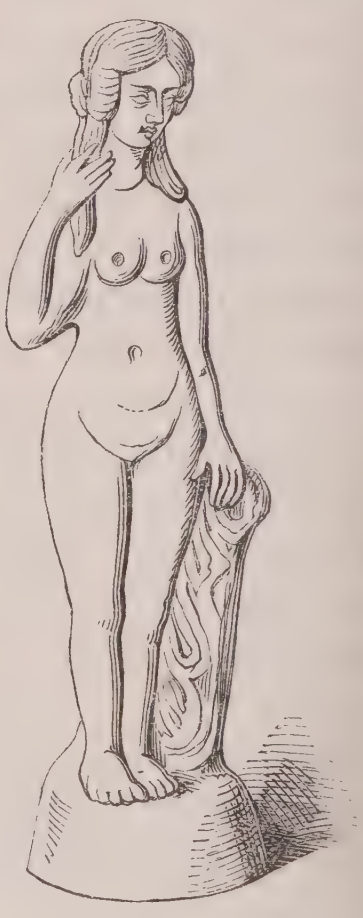
The objects discovered during the long-continued excavations amounted to very large numbers. They may be classified under the heads of perfect figures of divinities: perfect figures of personages unknown, or of doubt-

* A view of the kilns, from a drawing by M. Tudot, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1860.

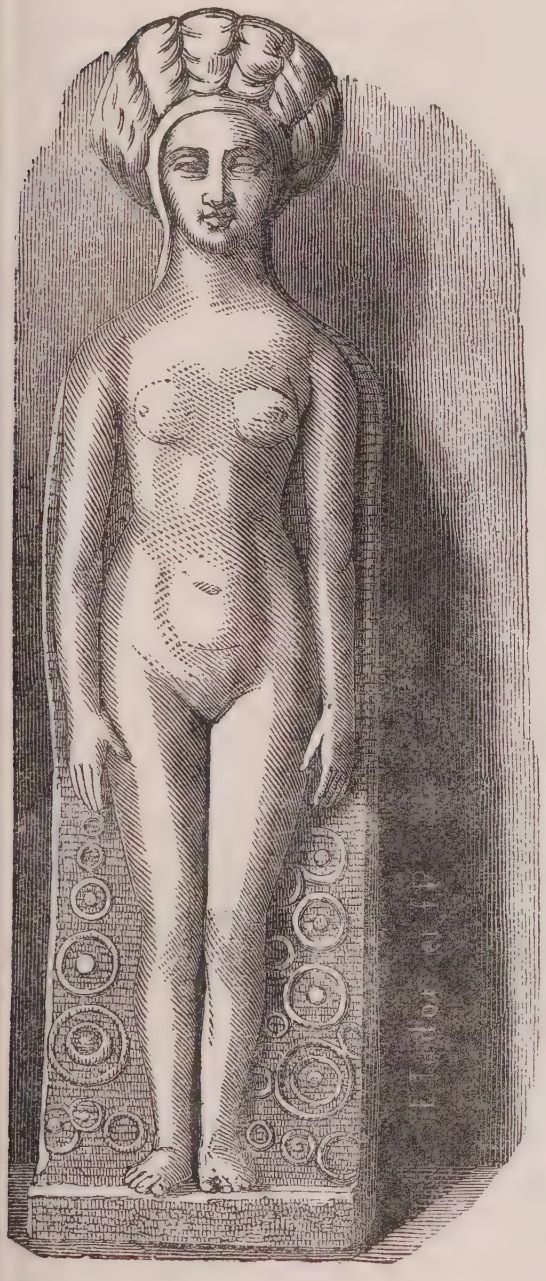
ful identification: busts: medallions or ornamented shields: grotesque figures: figures of animals: and moulds bearing the makers' names.

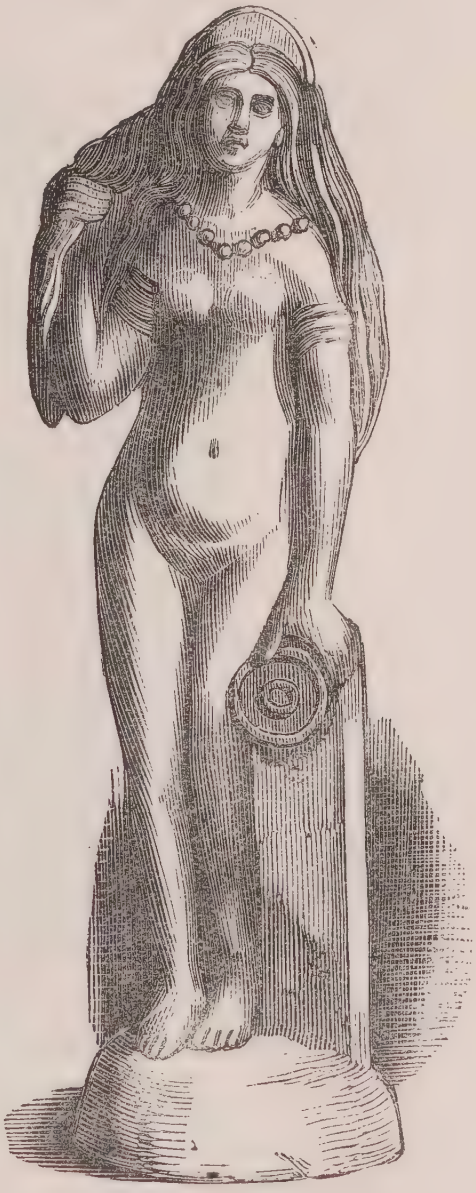
Among the divinities by far the greater number are of Venus, of whom dominant types are represented by the cuts on the following pages. The spade and the pickaxe have laid open to us an insight of the popular superstitions of Roman Gaul in these fictile images, which, from their large number, found in one locality, may be looked upon as belonging to the kind most in request or most attainable by those who could not afford to purchase statuettes in stone and in metal. Most of them are personifications under the *female* form in which the characteristics of maternity predominate. Many, such as





those on the opposite page, and the two below, are apparently indirect copies of statues of the goddess Venus modified or degraded, as we may suppose, according to





the skill or imagination of the artists who made the moulds, or formed the designs. Some of them are evidently copies of early statues of Aphrodita, or Venus Anadyomene; and this form, connected as it is with

water, explains why so many of the images of the goddess have been discovered at the sources of mineral waters, as at Vichy, where they had, doubtless, been deposited in temples, by those who had derived benefit. At the same time she was the Venus *Genetrix*, and with reference to her attributes under this title she was more generally worshipped. So late as the second half of the third century she is addressed as *Genetrix* upon the coins of Salonina, which refer to the birth of the children of the empress; and, three centuries earlier, Lucretius addresses the goddess as mother of all things:

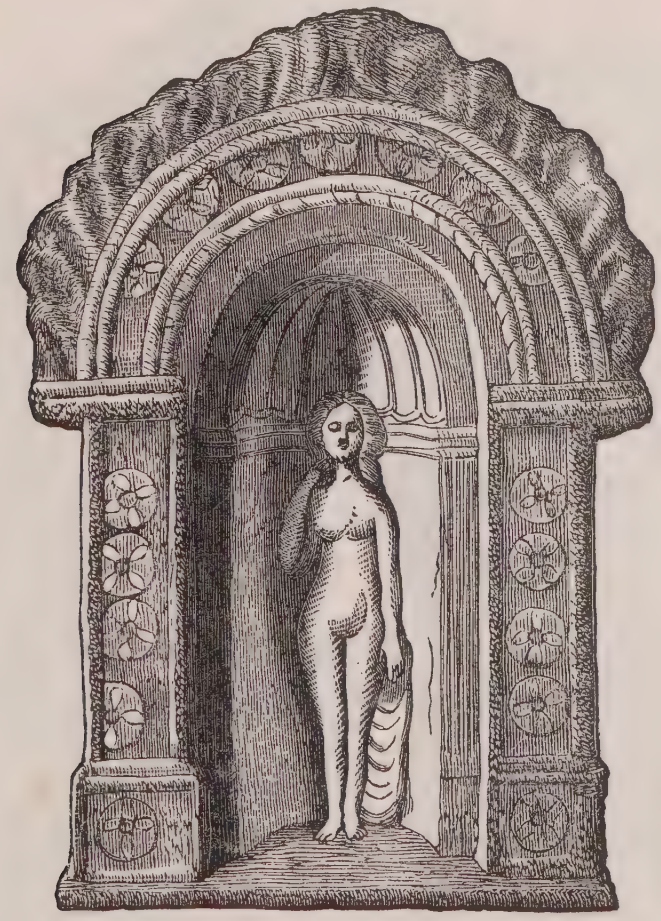
"Æneadum genetrix, hominum divomque voluptas;
Alma Venus!—cœli subter labentia signa
Quæ mare navigerum, quæ terras frugiferenteis
Concelebras; per te quoniam genus omne animantum
Concipitur, visitque exortum lumina solis:
Te, dea, te fugiunt venti; te nubila cœli,
Adventumque tuum: tibi suaveis dædala tellus
Submittit flores: tibi rident æquora ponti;
Placatumque nitet diffuso lumine cœlum.*

Statius, who wrote upwards of a century later, ascribes these productive influences to the *Terra Mater*;† but it is very evident that in the mythology of the ancients there were two classes of deities, that which we learn so much of from the poets, and that which we only know from ancient inscriptions, and from remains such as those before us. To Venus, who holds so conspicuous a position in the classical pantheon, it is remarkable that we do not find many altars inscribed; at least under the name of Venus; but dedications to the nymphs, to the *Matres*, and to the *Matronæ* abound, together with many to goddesses of whom but little is known beyond the name. In

* *De Rerum Natura*, lib. i, vol. i. † *Thebaid.*, viii, 303.

some or all of these the chief attributes of Venus were probably included, to the satisfaction of the popular taste and understanding.

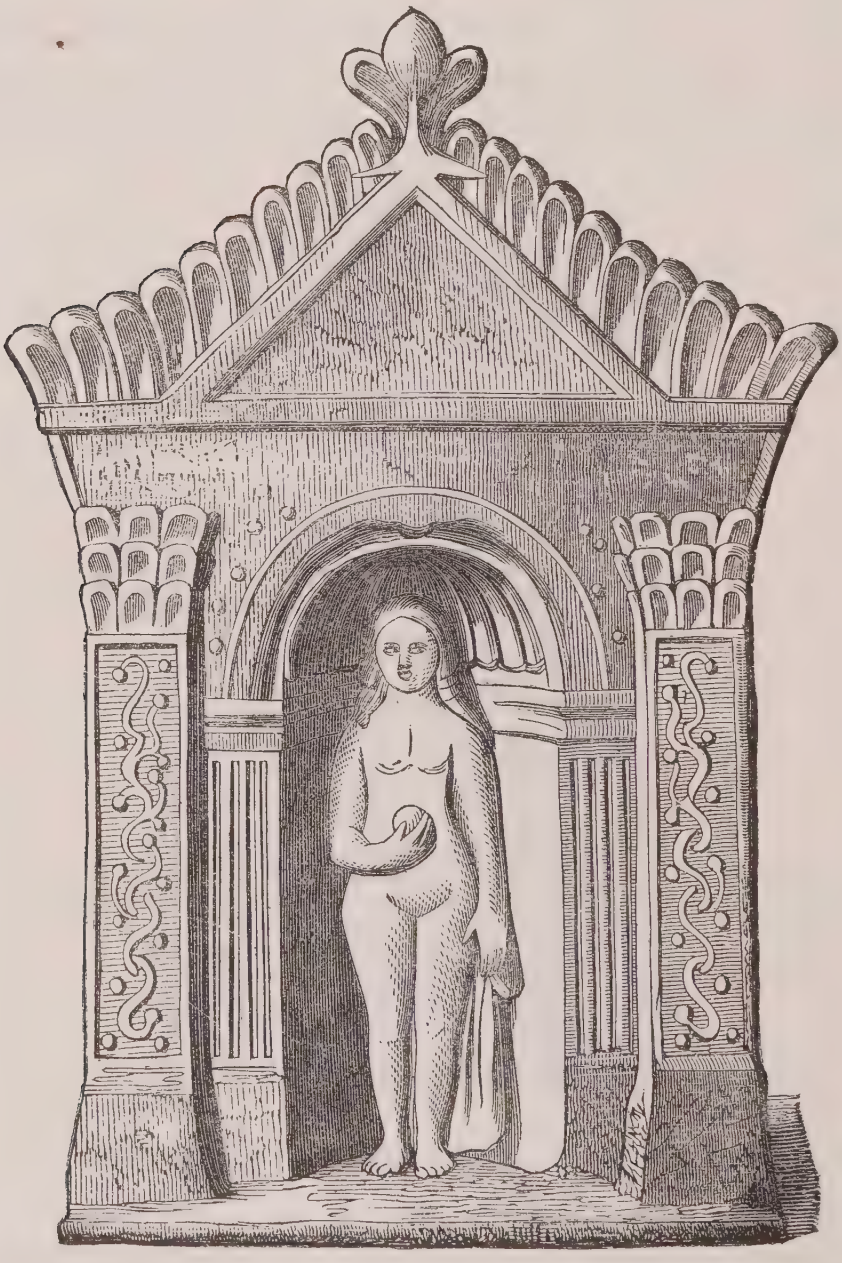
Several of the figures of Venus are placed within shrines, of which I am enabled to give two examples. These shrines are, no doubt, copies of the *ædiculæ* of



temples in which stood the statues of divinities. They recal to mind the road-side chapels in many parts of the continent, assigned to the images of the Virgin Mary. These shrines are from about seven to ten inches in height, and are richly and tastefully ornamented. Upon the columns of some are figures of Genii.*

* *Antiquités des Eaux Minérales de Vichy, Plombières,* etc., par Beaulieu. Paris, 1851.

Still more numerous are the figures representing Maternity in a more homely and popular manner, and



constituting the prevailing and most striking feature of the collection. These personifications are a matron, seated in a chair of wicker work, suckling one or two infants. In some instances a single child is laid in the lap asleep. In these figures there is a considerable variety in the

details; but that below, on the right, is the most common type; and examples will be found in most of the public museums in France;* and occasionally in our own country. Fragments of such have been discovered in London. One, found in Essex, is in the museum of Lord Braybrooke, at Audley End;† and a perfect specimen is pre-





served in the museum of Canterbury. They will at once remind the numismatist of the coins of the Roman empresses inscribed *Fecunditas*, and *Fecunditas Augustae*, as

* I am indebted to Mr. Parker for the loan of one of these cuts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of December 1860.

† *Sepulchra Exposita*, by the Hon. R. C. Neville, p. 41.

well as of those, of a later period, with a female suckling one or two infants. This is the goddess to whom, as Tacitus informs us, Nero caused a temple to be erected, on the safe delivery of the empress Poppæa of a daughter.* But whatever may have been the name under which the women of Roman Gaul usually addressed this divinity, there can be no doubt of her great popularity. It is probable she was worshipped in every family; and, it may have been, under twenty different names, the grand qualification of all of which included the attributes of Juno Lucina, Venus, and Fecundity.



The annexed type is an uncommon variety, not void of grace, and upon which the modeller has bestowed some pains and skill. It bears a very close resemblance to some of the figures of the Madonna in continental churches and shrines; so close, indeed, it is difficult to conceive that the personifications of the one were not originally influenced by those of the other. The drapery, fastened over the shoulders by bands, united at the breast by a boss or fibula, resembles in treatment the same portion of the costume in a fragment of one of the *Deæ Matres* preserved in the garden at Castlesteads, on the line of the Roman Wall.

Abundance is typified as a matron

* "Et additæ supplicationes templumque Fecunditati."—*Ann.*, lib. xv, cap. 23.

holding a cornucopia and a patera. While the foregoing statuettes refer to the fruitfulness of the human species, Abundantia (the Dame Abunde of medieval myths), with her horn of plenty, alludes to the fertility of the fields. She is usually represented standing; but in the example



here selected* she is seated in a chair of wicker-work, with a horn of fruits and what appears to be a cup rather than a patera. In this figure we have a nearer approach to the *Deæ Matres* as they appear in sculpture. It is also

* This cut is taken from a few examples preserved in the Museums of Moulins and Bourges; and the next following it was found at Néris. They are introduced by M. Tudot as illustrations of the analogous figures found in the field Lary.

remarkable for the Gaulish hog upon the pedestal, and for the maker's name, POSTIKA DA, which M. Tudot considers a blundered rendering of PESTIKA MA, which appears upon one of the types of Venus.

In the female figure on horseback we may, I think, recognise Epona, the goddess of horses. On altars found in Scotland and in Germany she is associated with the goddesses of the fields *(Campestres)*; and, in one instance, she is styled *Mater*.*





* Stainer's *Codex Inscript. Roman. Rheni*, p. 311.

As before observed, figures of the higher deities are less common, and are restricted to Hercules, Mercury, a head of Jupiter, and a bust of Apollo; and a few of Minerva, the last being of very unequal workmanship. One of the better class is shown opposite, together with a bust of Diana or a nymph. It is more probably that of the former, as it corresponds in style and treatment with the bust of Apollo, radiated, and with long hair falling in curls upon the shoulders: both of these busts are mounted also in the same manner.

The head-dresses of many of the busts resemble those of the empresses Plotina, Marciana, and Matidia, as they are given upon their coins, so we may conclude that the types of a portion of the *figurines* either date from the early part of the second century, or are copies of works of that period. It is quite impossible, in such a vast collection of objects, manufactured evidently in very large quantities, and probably over a wide period of time, and for various classes of the population, for the humblest and poorest as well as for those who could afford works of higher value, to fix certain dates. It may be suggested that very many could not well be assigned to a much later time than the first half of the second century; but it must not be supposed that many of the figures which are rudely designed are necessarily very late. They may be the work simply of artists of inferior ability; for by far the larger portion of the collection is either well designed, or apparently unsuccessful attempts to imitate designs originally good.

Some of the most artistic of the productions of the ceramists of the Allier were embossed pateræ, or, as M. Tudot terms them, medallions. They bear busts in high relief in the centre, the rims being decorated with flowers and leaves. The vine laden with bunches of grapes

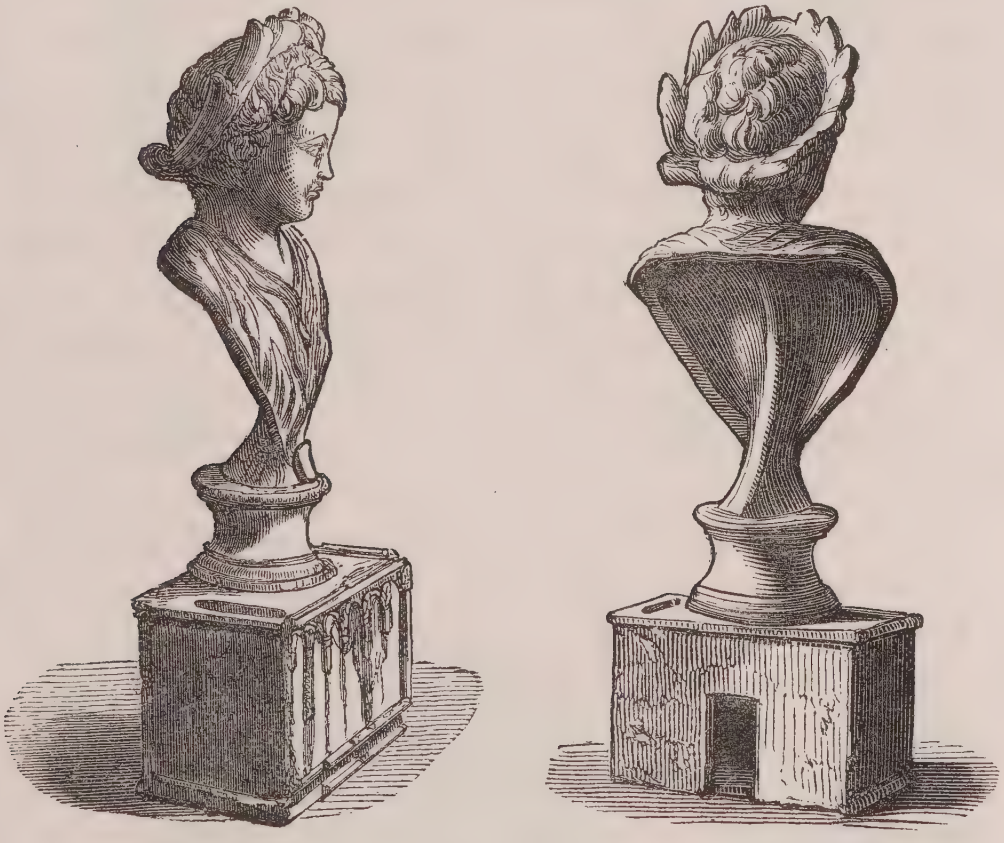
appears upon two of different designs. The busts are chiefly those of females. That in the example here given is, apparently, intended for Venus. One is that of a girl holding a bird in a lozenge, on the border of which are the vine and grapes. In one instance the border of a patera



is quite plain, the bust being that of a draped female. The grace and beauty of these figures, and their superior design and general style, bespeak an early and good period of art. They are, I think, without any doubt, copies or imitations of the shields of metal which, from very early times, were dedicated and hung up in public and sacred places. They were engraved with the busts or portraits of gods and goddesses as well as of eminent



men. Such shields are frequently mentioned by ancient writers, and are particularly described by the elder Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, lib. xxxv, cap. iii. They appear upon coins of the Æmilia family, and also of Tiberius with the legends *Clementiæ S. C.* and *Moderationi S. C.*, an example of which is given at the foot of the opposite page.*



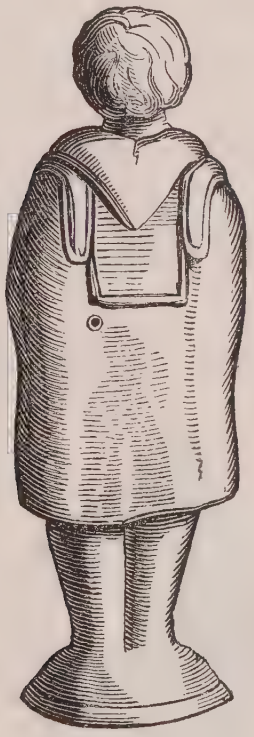
For comparison with the figurines found in the field Lary, as well as for its general interest, M. Tudot has introduced from Vichy a remarkable object which, as he conjectures, formed part of the furniture of a *lararium* or shrine for the statues of the household deities. Or it may have belonged to the chapel of some deity worshipped by

* This cut has been kindly lent me by Mr. Henry Stevenson, from his father's "Dictionary of Roman Coins," now passing through the press.

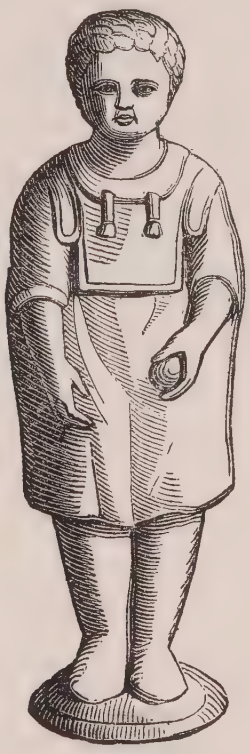
the visitors to the medicinal springs at Vichy, where it was discovered. It is thirteen inches in height; and is shown in two views on the preceding page.

It is a money-box, surmounted by a bust, which was attached to the box at the period of its manufacture, showing a special destination and connection between the two. At the top of the box is a slit to receive the money; and at the lower part of the back is an aperture to extract it. M. Tudot considers the divinity represented by the bust to be Apollo. "The head," he observes, "is ornamented with a crown of lotus, a sacred plant which shows itself upon the surface of the water when the sun rises, and sinks below when the sun sets. The boyish physiognomy of the god seems the emblem of perpetual youth. The discovery of this image near the source of hot springs does not permit us to doubt that the youthful Apollo, the god of medicine, was the tutelary deity of the place." M. Tudot gives the particulars of the discovery of this unique money-box in rue Parlant, Vichy, in 1858. From the tiles and other remains found with it, near the site of a Roman road, there can be no doubt of the purpose for which this box with the bust was manufactured and applied. It formed the chief furniture of a road side *sacellum*, at the source of springs which for their medicinal properties were as much resorted to in the time of the Romans as at the present day. To the inner wall of this little temple or chapel the box was fixed, and in it those who sought the benefit of the waters deposited their offerings. The deity, as M. Tudot conceives, was probably Apollo worshipped under some topical name. The extraordinary discoveries made, some years since, at the sources of the Seine, and published by M. Henri Baudot,*

* "Rapport sur les Découvertes Archéologiques faites aux sources de la Seine." 4to. Dijon and Paris, 1845.



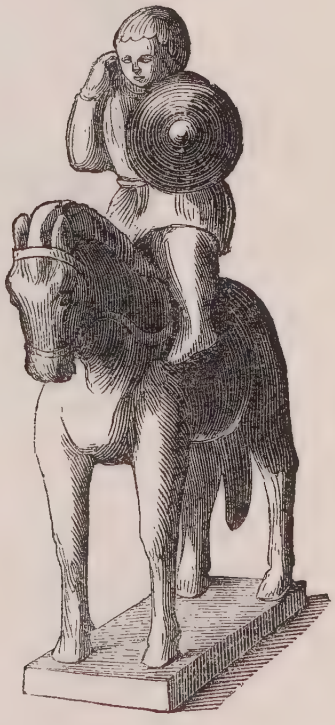
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2.



3.



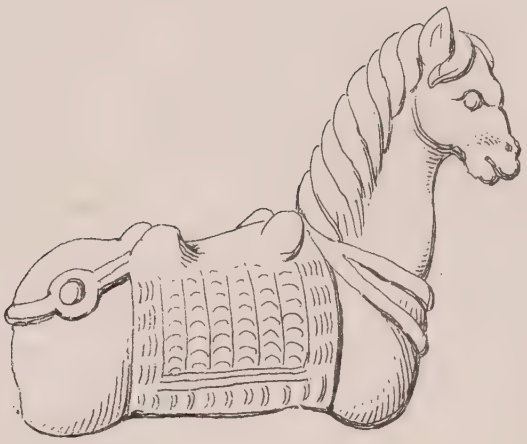
throw much light on the adoration paid by the rural population to the divinities supposed to preside over springs, fountains, and rivers. A considerable quantity of money was found in a large urn among the ruins of the temple of the goddess of the Seine, the *Dea Sequana*, together with an immense mass of votive offerings, representing the parts of the human body which, it was believed, she had restored to health.

One series of the figurines represents persons in real

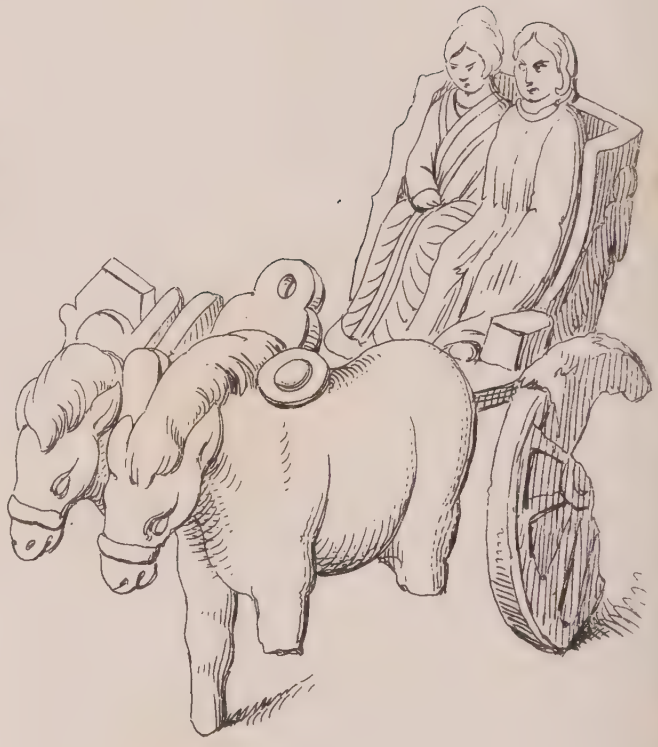


life, chiefly children, of which an example is here given; and another on the preceding page, fig. 1. Many of them are valuable for the costume, which frequently presents details not to be met with elsewhere, and may doubtless be accepted as truthful instances of fashionable and local styles at different epochs. Figures 2 and 3, on the same

1



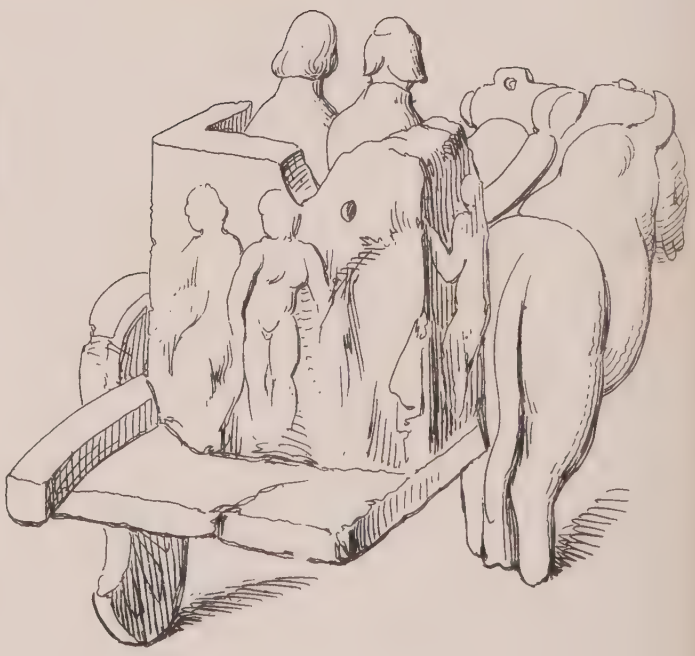
2



3



2



FRANCE.

page, are subjects of which only a few varieties have been found. Fig. 2, M. Tudot considers to be two personages seated in a biga, as in fig. 2, pl. XIII. The bust in the *cucullus*, or cowl, is one of a rather numerous series, evidently intended for caricatures. In some, the designers show keen perception of the grotesque and ridiculous, particularly in the figures of apes, some of which are hooded, or otherwise portrayed as human beings.

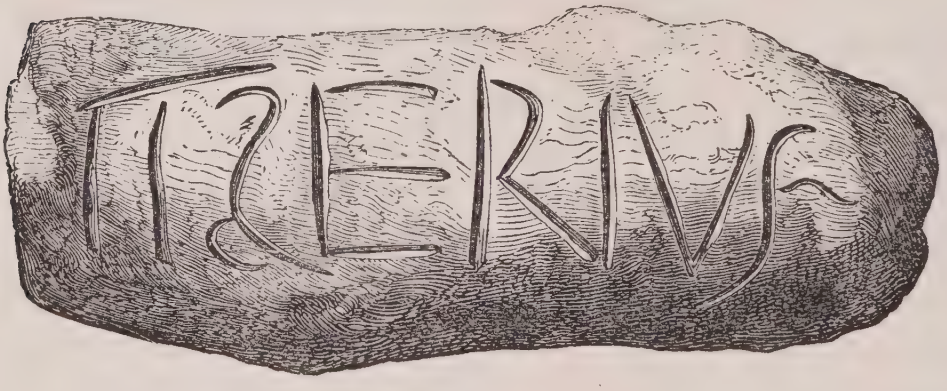
Plate XIII will aid in giving a notion of the variety of subjects in this collection. Fig. 1 is a horse caparisoned. The bridle has probably been broken off by accident, as are the reins of the horses in fig. 2, which represents a rude kind of *biga*, such as we may conclude was in use in Roman Gaul in the rural districts. The carvings upon the back and sides seem well designed, and but ill accord with the cumbersome vehicle they adorn, which in many respects, including the weighty wood-work upon the horses, reminds us of what may be often seen in many parts of France at the present day. The pack horse or mule laden with amphoræ (fig. 3), probably affords the only illustration of the mode in which those large and footless vessels were transported to and from market when filled with wine or oil:

> "Sæpe oleo tardi costas agitator aselli
> Vilibus aut onerat pomis."—*Virg. Georg.*, lib. i, l. 273.

Animal life is represented by figures of lions, horses, sheep, oxen, apes, cocks, peacocks and other fowls; and the most curious, perhaps, in the department of miscellaneous objects are the articulated children's dolls and puppets.

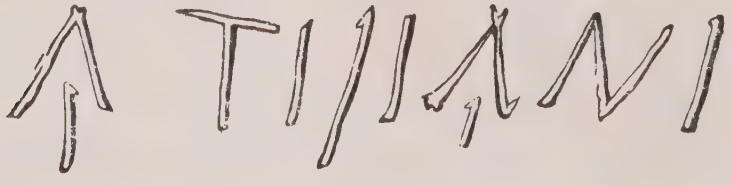
In the previous volumes of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, and also in the *Illustrations of Roman London*, long lists

of Romano-Gaulish potters' names have been given, with examples of the manner in which they were stamped from moulds. The makers of the *figurines* in white clay, who, as we have seen, carried on such extensive manufactories on the banks of the Allier, did not generally use stamps at all; but they usually inscribed their names with an iron stylus or pointed piece of wood, upon the moulds and the figures. They are, therefore, veritable autographs.



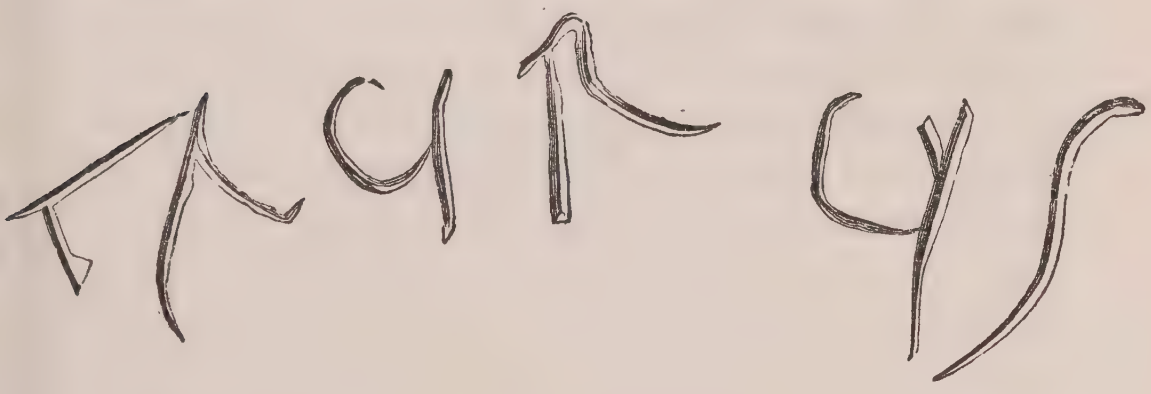
The first of the specimens here introduced is that of Tiberius on the mould for a figure of Venus.

The second is the signature of Atilianus, in the genitive case, *Atiliani*.



And the third is Taurus. He has attempted, it will be noticed, to round the lower part of the letter v, like the modern u, and in both attempts the stylus has slipt out of bounds, making it rather a dubious character had it stood by itself. Generally, if not always, these names are easily read, as where one may be doubtful it is corrected or explained by others. In two instances the

word FORMA is added to the name, as AVOTI FORMA, "the mould of Avotus;" and NATTI FORMA, "the mould of Nattus."



The following is the list of names engraved upon the moulds in white clay:

ABVDINOS or ABVDINVS.
ARCANVS.
ARILIS or ARILA.
ATILIANO.
ATILIANI.
AVOTI FORMA.
SACRILLOS CARATI.
BIILINI.
CABANTIVS.
CIITTVS.
COSSI.
G COSSI MA.
MANVS COSIVS.
IVLI.
LIBEARIS.
LIBERARIS.
LVCANI.
NATTI FORMA.
PRISCVS.
QVINTILLVS.
SABINVS.
SACRILLOS.
SACRILLOS AVOT.
SEVERINVS.
SILVINI.
STAB. *Stabilis?*
TAVRVS.
TIBERIVS.
TRITOGENO.
VRBANVS.
VRBICVS.
VILIS.

In the first volume of the *Collectanea* I pointed out the frequent use of the double I for E: instances will be noted in the above list, in BIILINI and CIITTVS for BELINI and CETTVS. M. Tudot has given us the larger portion of an alphabet traced upon one of the vessels found near Moulins. In this alphabet the double I stands for E. The other letters have most of the peculiarities of those used by the potters upon the moulds. Not included in

the above list are a few more, mostly found stamped, not traced by the hand. They are ESTRVS.—GALLVS.—GRECVS. —IOPPILLO.—IOPPIOS.—LVBRICVS.—PESTIKA.—PESTILLVS. That some of these were the names of artists who designed and cut the moulds there can be no doubt, as they occasionally occur conjointly, the name of the artist being cut in neat capital letters within one half of the mould, while the name of the owner who worked it is traced in the semi-cursive style upon the exterior. It is probable also, that when, as in the above list, two or more names are combined, one stands for that of the artist. Those which are bracketed appear together on one piece: of these Avotus may be considered the artist. Sacrillus and Caratus may have been associated in the use of particular moulds.

Having reviewed M. Tudot's very interesting and elaborate account of the *Figurines* in *White Clay*, the subject cannot consistently be dismissed without referring to the information he gives on the works the ceramists made in ferruginous clay, especially those of the red shining ware, such as have so frequently been discussed in various volumes of the *Collectanea*. In the first I gave my opinion that no evidence whatever had been adduced to prove that this elegant description of pottery was ever manufactured in Britain, although it has been met with in such abundance in every part of England; and I shewed that, on the contrary, the discovery of the sites of the kilns themselves, with the moulds, was not the least weighty of the testimony in favour of Gaul and Germany as the countries in which it was made, and from which it was exported to Britain. The inscription from Bordeaux, given in the last volume (pl. XVIII), recording the daughter of a Romano-Gaulish potter, is one of the latest of many confirmations that have occurred to prove

the soundness of the views I have long entertained on this subject. The name of the potter, and its congeners, are common in the monumental inscriptions of Bordeaux; and they are common also in the lists of potters' names found in London, a remarkable coincidence, which indicates in a very conclusive manner a connection between these particular names found in London and those of the monuments of Bordeaux, pointing at the same time to their common origin.

M. Tudot's researches prove that the potters of the valley of the Allier carried on their manufactories over an extensive tract of country, for a long period; and that they made on an extensive scale, not only the works in white clay, but also various kinds of pottery; and especially the red lustrous variety referred to, and to which I here draw exclusive attention.

The collections of names of the potters found in England and in France, as has been shewn in previous volumes, bear a remarkable resemblance to each other; and to shew this similitude and identity in a yet stronger light, M. Tudot's list of the names from the valley of the Allier is here inserted. From the kilns, the moulds, and the stamps, it is proved that, at least, very many of the potters whose names are before us lived and worked in the very district in Gaul where these evidences of their labours have been brought to light.

Potters' Marks from the Allier.

OFIC. ACVTI	AFRICANI M.	ALBVS
ACVTVS	OF. ALBANI	ALLIVS
ADVOCI	ALBINI	APOLINARIS
ADVOCISI.O	ALBINI. MA.	APRONIOS
AIISTIVI	ALBINVS	ARCANVS
AETERNI	OFICINA ALBUCIANI	OF. ARD

OF. ARDACI
ARICI. MA.
ATECLOM
ATEI
ATILIANI MA.
ATILIANVS
ATIMETI
ATINI
G. ATISIVS
P. S. AV⊣ (*Aviti*)?
AVITVS
BANNVI M
BARNÆ...
OF. BASS
BELLINI. O
BIRACRI...?
BIRRANTIN...
BIRRI M
BIRTIOLVS*
BODVOCF
BORILLIOF
BORIO
BVCCIVS
BVCCVS MA
BVTRI....
CABIAVA?
CABVSA. F
CACER
CAIVS FF
CALVVS
CAMVLINVS
CARANTI. M
CARINVS
CARR
CARVS
CATIANI
CATIANVS
CATIO M
CATTO M?
CAUTERRA
CELFS
CELSI
CESORINI
CINNAMI
COCILLI. MA
COCVRO
COSERVS M.
COSEVS F?
COTIS
COTVLO
CRESTIO†
CREC⊣CVS
CRISPINI
CRVCVRO FEC
DAGODVBNVS
DAGOMARVS
DAM. ET COS.
DAMO
DAMON
DAMONVS
DAMONVS. S. F
DECANNI MAN
DERCINVS F
N. DERCINVS F?
DIIVI
DIVICATI M
DIVICATVS
DOCCIVS F
DOIICCI
DOMITVS
DONATI M
DOVIICCVS
ELI. M
ELIVS F
OF. FAB?
OF. FACER
FACIVS
OF. FAGE
III FAVNIVS
FECILVS
L. C. FIRMINI?
OF. FRONTI
FVSCVS FEC
GENIVS
GIO FECIT?
GNOVII?
GRACVS. F
GRATVS
HABILIS
IANVARIS
ILIOMAR
IMAN.
INGEN
IRNVS FE?
IVCVNDI
OF. IVLI

* Or TIIRTIOLVS.

† *Creticus?*

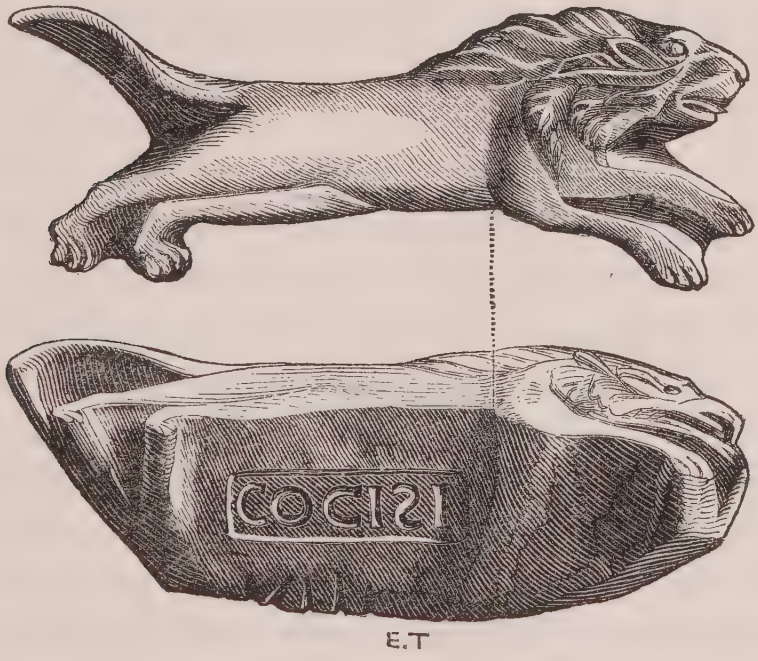
IVLIA
OF. IVLIAE. M
IVSTVS
LACSORI?
LALI MAN.
LAXTVCIS F
LAGENVS
OF. LIBERTI
LICINVS..*
LOLLIVS F
LOTTI M
LVCANVS
OF. LVCCEI
OFIC. LVCI. COS VIRIL
LVCIVS FE
OF. LVCO
LVNARIS
OF. MACCA
MACCARI
MACRINI
MAETIS
MAIA?
MALLVRO F
MARCIILLIN
MARCI M
MARCOTOR
MARITVMI MA
MARTIALIS
MASTVT
MASSA
MASCVLVS
MARTIO. M
MARTINI. M
MARTICVS
MATRVPRO
MATRINVS
MATRIO
MATTI. M
MAVS. F?
MAXIMI M
MEAI MA
OF. MEINI
III VN...ET MELISSE
MERCATOR
OF. MERO
METTI. M
MIDIA F?
OF. MODESTI
MVLINOS
MVRRANI
MVXTVLII M
NAMILIANI
NAMITA M
NATTVS. F
NAVONIS
NERI
NESTOR FEC
NIMI
C. A. NONO?
NORVS
OCARO†
OTACRE M?
OVINII M?
PACATI M
OF. PASSINI
PASTOR CE
PATERCLIN
PATERCLVS F
PATERNI F
PATERNVS.
OF. PATRIC
PATVLLIANI
PAVLLI. M
PAVLO F
PAVLLVS F
PAVLVS F
PERVS
OF. POLI
V. P. POMPEIVS
OF. PONTII
P.M.H POR
POTENTIS OF
OF. PRIMI
PRISCIAN. M
PRISCI F
PRICVS FE‡
QINTILIANI
QVARTILLVS. F?
QVINTILIANI. M
QVINTILIAN F
QVINTI M
RASN?
REGINVS?
RIIGVLI M
REGVLVS
ROPPVS FE

* Or RICINVS. † OF. CARO*nis?* ‡ Priscus Fe?

SACER FE
SACRANTI
SACRANTIVS
OF. SACRI
SACRILLI M
SALVE
SALVET V
SALVINI
SAM+IVS
SAMOGEN
SANTIAN
SANTIANVS
SARINVS
SAXOFER
SCOROBRES
SCOTO AVOTO
SECANDI
SECANDINAS F
SECVRI M?
SENICIO?
SENILIS
SERIO F?
SERVIM
SESTI M
SEVERI
SEVERI M
SEVVO
SEVVO FEC+
SIIXTVS FE
SILLVANI M
SILVANVS
SOLANO
SVARA
SVLINOS
SVLPIC
SVLPICIANI
SVOBNEDO
OF. SVRILLI
TETTI MA
TETTVS F
TIBERI M
TITTIVS
TITTVRONIS
OF. TVRINI?
TVRNVS
TVRRINO
VLIVVS
VTRINVS
VARVCIVS M
VELOX MA XIII?
VENERANDI
VENERANDI M
VIINIIRANDI M
VIINIIRANDVS
VERTELIS M. F
VESPONI
VIDVCVS F
VILLANOS
VIRG
VIRTHVS FE
OF. VIRTVTIS
OF. VITA
X. C.
ZOIL?

Of these names from the Allier (about two hundred and seventy), full one hundred and ten are to be found in the London list. Many of them are so peculiar, and occur in both collections in such similar forms and varieties, as to leave no doubt of their common origin. They are not only philologically instructive; but they supply unlooked-for materials for the history of one of the most useful industrial arts in Roman Gaul. They are also ethnologically valuable as shewing the mixture of the Gaulish and Roman races exercising the same vocation in a certain district. A few centuries later we gain a

similar insight into the names of another set of workmen, the moneyers of the Merovingian princes. In these the Gaulish or Celtic element has almost disappeared: the Roman is yet to be recognized, while the Teutonic has an immense preponderance. The two lists illustrate the popular nomenclature of the respective periods; and are both equally valuable.



Mould for the Red Lustrous Pottery.
From the Valley of the Allier.

THE

ARCHÆOLOGY OF HORTICULTURE.

The history of the fruits and plants which conduce so much towards supplying the daily requirements for man's subsistence, has, from time to time, engaged the attention of some philosophical and literary writers; and the botanist is often compelled to take a retrospective glance upon the vegetable kingdom in past ages. But the subject has hardly been treated with that degree of investigation which both its curiosity and its importance would seem to warrant. That this is the case is apparent when we read the information attempted to be supplied by some of our best horticultural authorities on the extent with which our ancestors in the Middle Ages were supplied with the plants and fruits now in cultivation. There is a general tendency to call in question the existence in this country of some of our most popular fruits and plants; and to post-date the introduction of others. The materials, it is true, upon which we must rely, in this inquiry, are, although by no means scanty, somewhat difficult of general access; and they demand peculiar study, taste, and practical scientific acquirements such as are but seldom combined.

The well-known controversy between Pegge and Daines

Barrington, on the cultivation of the vine in England in the Middle Ages,* may be cited in illustration of the loss of interest sustained by the argument in consequence of the apparent ignorance of the disputants of the nature and capabilities of the vine itself. At the same time, notwithstanding the attention and reading bestowed upon the subject both by Pegge and Daines Barrington, some very important historical and documentary evidence was not adduced by Pegge, who pleaded the cause of the vine in England; and both omitted to obtain information on facts easily to be collected. The main positions assumed by Daines Barrington are: that the word *vineæ* in old deeds signifies only *orchards:* that the climate would not suit: that if our ancestors made wine, it was made from currants; and that if vineyards had existed there would yet be some traces of them in stray vines in hedges. That *vinea* may possibly, here and there, mean an orchard, Pegge does not dispute; but he contends, and no doubt correctly, that it usually means vineyard. When, however, he referred to Giraldus Cambrensis for the abundance and varieties of wine in the Refectory of the Priory of Canterbury, he had not access to the document recently published by the Rev. L. B. Larking,† which places the actual vineyards of the monks of Canterbury beyond further question. It is from a Roll of Accounts (in the Surrenden Collection), of the Abbey of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, the date of which, judging from the handwriting, Mr. Larking considers to be early in the reign of Edward III. The entries relating to vineyards are as follows:—

* *Archæologia,* vol. iii.

† *Archæologia Cantiana,* vol. ii, p. 226.

EXPENSE IN VINEIS.

Iidem computant de stipendio vineatoris de Norhome,* per annum lij^{s}
Et solut' fodientibus in eisdem per totum annum . xliij^{s} j^{d}
Et in scalet'† emptis pro eisdem, cum carriagio . xxxiij^{s} xj^{d}
Et in vanges,‡ howes, et aliis utensilibus pro eisdem v^{s} ij^{d}
Et in stipendio et vadiis vineatoris de Chist',§ per annum lij^{s}
Et solut' fodientibus in eisdem, cum xv carectatis de scalet' emptis pro eisdem . . . xix^{s} vj^{d}
Summa, x^{li} v^{s} viij^{d}.

It is clear that these *scalettæ* could only have been used for vines and not for currants or any other fruit. They were, no doubt, arranged in twos or threes according to the age of the vines, the longer stakes being set perpendicularly and the smaller horizontally, or crossways. Thus when we read of Edward II receiving wine and grapes from a vineyard at Halling, in Kent, it is surely not to be expected, in face of the above and similar documents, some equally unequivocal, that when the word *vinea*, or *vinetum*, be found, it should be interpreted as a general orchard, and not as a vineyard. The controversialists, however, betray a somewhat curious neglect of making common inquiry into matters bearing decisively upon the subject of inquiry in times not so remote from their own.

In 1672, John Rose, gardener to Charles II, at St.

* Nordhome; an estate belonging to the abbey, in St. Martin's parish. Abbot Ralph Bourne (elected 1309, died 1334), according to Thorne, caused vines to be planted there.

† "Scalettis;" little ladders, or trellises: not mere stakes as for non-climbing plants.

‡ "Vanges;" spades. § Mr. J. Brent suggests Chistelet.

James's, published "The English Vineyard Vindicated," with a preface and some remarks on the making of wines, by Evelyn. This essay is grounded upon Rose's personal experience in the cultivation of vineyards in England, which, from some cause, had become neglected; but it is quite impossible to conceive, from the confident manner in which Rose writes, and from the sound directions he gives, that vineyards had ceased to exist in England.

"Nor are gentlemen," he says, "to be therefore deterred, because this late age has neglected the planting of vineyards, that therefore it is to no purpose now to begin; since the discouragement has only proceeded from their misinformation on this material article of the *choice of soil and situation*, whilst giving ear to our foreign *gardeners* coming here into England, they took up those rules which they saw to be most practised in countries of so little affinity with ours, and without having that due consideration of the *climate* which is so necessary and behoveful to plantations of this nature. Hence, they for the most part, made continual choice of our best and richest land, without regard of other circumstances; not considering, that the deepness and fatness of the earth, contributes more to the luxury of the *branches*, amplitude of *leaves*, and precipitation of the *roots*, than to the just and natural stature of the *stem*, plenty and excellency of the fruit, for which alone these plantations are desirable."

The absence of vines in hedges is one of Daines Barrington's reasons for discrediting the cultivation of vineyards in England. But here is one instance, at least, of a stray vine from a vineyard, living, flourishing, and ripening its fruit up to the last few years. My friend Mr. Pretty (who, at my request, has instituted some inquiries on the subject), informs me that "at the old mansion at Burston (a few miles from Maidstone), there was

formerly a vineyard; and the meadow is now called 'Vineyard Meadow.' The gardener informed me that only last year (1859), they removed the boundary hedge, in which a vine grew and produced fine grapes. The vines in the vineyard used to be kept low, and affixed to sticks as in foreign vineyards. The situation was on the green sand rock, which there slopes to the south."

Here we have evidence of a vineyard almost or quite within the memory of man, on the south of Maidstone. I have traced another at Cobham, which in the present century was in existence; and a neighbour of mine (yet in a green old age), when a boy, was in the habit of accompanying his grandfather when he went to prune it. This was to the south of the village. At Cobham Hall, what is now the cricket-ground bears the name of "The Vineyard"; but I have been unable to ascertain when the culture of vines was there discontinued.

Mr. Hudson Turner, in his "Domestic Architecture," remarks naturally, that it is wholly incredible the controversy between Pegge and Daines Barrington should have been carried on so long in sheer ignorance of the great number of accounts relating to vineyards which are preserved in our Record Offices. To some of these reference will be presently made. But it is equally surprising they did not seek to acquire the information of more modern times such as has here been cited. Yet it must be admitted that the popular mind is still exceedingly misinformed on the subject. We still find that most, if not all writers on horticulture, deny that the vine could ever have been cultivated to any extent in England as a standard. Apparently they are ignorant of the historical and documentary testimony which proves the contrary; but they found their convictions chiefly on the inauspicious climate; and on the difficulty with

which grapes are ripened even upon walls in the cold and sunless summers of England. At this point I offer an explanation which has never, I think, been given in discussions on the subject; yet it is of the first importance. It would have suggested itself to the two controversialists before mentioned, had they studied the nature of the vine, and known what it really is capable of under the worst circumstances and when assisted by proper culture.

A far greater obstacle than the climate to the successful culture of the vine in England in the open, is ignorance of the physiology of the tree. The late Clement Hoare, of Sidlesham, in Sussex, studied the nature of the vine, with a view to its cultivation upon open walls, beyond any of his predecessors; and the experiments he made, in many respects throw new light on the subject, and afford facts which are important in the consideration of the question before us. He published the result of his experiments in a book,* which, although it seems to have been extensively circulated, effected no permanent improvement in the culture of the vine. Throughout the most favourable districts in the south of England the walls of houses still are unavailed of, and the few vines, occasionally to be seen, are as neglected as if this enthusiastic and sensible man had never written. So difficult is it to remove old habits and prejudices. And yet, as Hoare shows, (and I may now say I have proved the truth of his assertions and have tested and verified his experiments), every dwelling house with garden and walling may be made to produce, yearly, an enormous quantity of grapes; and every cottage may be made without

* A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls. *Third edition.* Longman and Co., 1841.

loss of time and without expense, to pay at least half the rent from this produce of vines, properly managed.* When such indifference is shown towards rearing and maturing grapes upon walls, it can well be understood why the cultivation of vineyards, in which the vines require more attention, should have become extinct.

Hoare could not possibly have long studied the vine so closely as he did without detecting the chief cause of failure, when trained in this country on the open wall: he found that it lay in *overcropping*. He then set himself to work to ascertain the full extent, not of the fruit-bearing capabilities of the vine, but of the fruit-maturing powers; and he instituted careful experiments on a number of vines of various ages through a series of years, until he arrived at conclusions which enabled him to prune upon a system ascertained to be certain in its results. He found, that a vine, to be permanently fruitful, must only be allowed to bear at a certain age; and then only a limited weight of fruit proportioned to its age and strength; its powers of maturation being estimated by the measurement of the stem, just above the ground. Having arrived at this estimate of the capabilities of the vine to ripen its fruit, he was soon able to lay down a scale of the greatest quantity of grapes which any vine upon open walls can perfectly mature. And thus he reduced what before was, more or less, a matter of chance, to a certainty. Cultivated with a correct understanding of its nature, the vine is capable of maturing its fruit

* I am informed by Mr. Page, of Southampton, that some years since a gentleman from Cornwall, noticing the fertility of some vines in his nursery, purchased a quantity of young trees for labourers' cottages in his neighbourhood. They have answered so well, that several of the cottagers pay their rent yearly from the sale of the grapes.

yearly, excepting, perhaps, such a season as that of 1860-1, which very seldom occurs; and even under such exceptional disadvantages the grapes which do not ripen are valuable for wine. The want of solar heat, and the changeableness of the climate, are counteracted, to a certain extent, by scientific management apportioning to the vines the task of maturing just as many grapes as they can possibly ripen, and no more.

We are now, I think, upon the threshold of the portal which will lead to the solution of all that may seem ambiguous and inconsistent in the prevalence of vineyards in England in the middle ages. Neither Daines Barrington, nor any of the sceptics who, in the face of documentary evidence denied their existence, ever thought of studying the powers of the vine, and of seeing the conclusions which must arise therefrom, namely, that if the vines are properly pruned, they will bear and ripen fruit; but that if neglected, they will and must often fail. That this being the case, there is nothing at all in the nature of the vine, as has been so rashly asserted, to prevent its being available in England for vineyards, either now or in past ages.

The ancients, while they do not seem to have had occasion to make experiments such as Hoare made, had, from long practice, a perfect knowledge of the nature of the vine, and his and their systems of management are identical. Although in Italy and in other warm climates, the powers of the vine for the maturation of fruit are far greater than they are in the north of Europe, and the boughs could be trained to a great height upon stakes and trees, yet the principles of culture were the same; and it is remarkable that, although Hoare evidently had never read Columella, the great master of the art among the Romans, yet we find him continually giving directions

precisely in accordance with the rules laid down by the ancient teacher. These principles are, in all vine-growing countries, acted upon at the present day most rigorously, and notwithstanding the advantages they possess in climate. In France, the lessees of vineyards are bound by their landlords to grow only a certain number of shoots of a certain length upon each tree, in order to insure the health and fertility of the vines; else it would be easy for the tenants towards the expiration of their leases so to load their trees with fruit as to exhaust them for several subsequent years, and render the vineyards barren for the next holders.

Upon this, the pure ancient Roman system, the vineyards were, doubtless, cultivated in Britain in the middle ages. They were, most probably, wholly in the hands of the ecclesiastics, who either were chiefly from France and Italy, or had so long resided in those countries as to be able to appreciate the value of the vine, and to comprehend how it should be cultivated. As from very remote times the vine was extensively cultivated in Gaul and in Spain, there is every reason to believe it was introduced into Britain by the Romans. Vopiscus states that the Emperor Probus granted to Gaul, Spain, and Britain, the liberty of planting vineyards and making wine.* This must be explained to mean that Probus (one of the most enlightened and liberal of the Roman emperors), removed the unwise restrictions imposed upon vineyards in the provinces by the narrow-minded policy of Domitian, who (Suetonius states) on an occasion of a great abundance of wine but a scarcity of corn, ordered the vineyards in the provinces to be cut down, or, where not extirpated, to be

* Gallis omnibus, et Hispanis ac Britannis hinc permisit ut vites haberent vinumque conficerent.—Probus Imp., c. 18.

reduced to half; while in Italy itself he forbade the planting of new vineyards.* As Suetonius adds that Domitian did not persevere in carrying out his edict, and as it is improbable that succeeding emperors would have enforced its full observance, it may be considered that Probus removed all restrictions on the planting of vineyards, and extended their cultivation. He was fond of the arts of peace, and particularly of agriculture, and his last days were passed in superintending the draining of marshes and in planting the hills around his native place with vineyards. A unique brass coin of Probus, said to have been found near Toulouse, referred to in the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*† is of particular interest, as it points directly to the encouragement which Probus gave to the cultivation of the vine. It bears on the reverse a bunch of grapes with two leaves, and FOR. HIL. SAL. (For*titudo*, Hil*aritas*, Sal*us*), indicating the strength and courage, the cheerfulness and the health, which proceed from this valuable fruit.

That the vine was introduced into Britain by the Romans is most probable. Beda, who flourished at the beginning of the eighth century, says that Britain, in some places, produces vines; but he goes further, and says that in Ireland there is no want of vines. In the tenth century, we find King Edgar (A. D. 962) giving a vineyard with the vine-dressers to the monastery of

* Ad summam quondam ubertatem vini, frumenti vero inopiam, existimans nimio vinearum studio negligi arva, edixit, Ne quis in Italia novellaret: utque in provinciis, vineta succiderentur relicta, ubi plurimum dimidia parte.—Domit. cap. vii.

† Tome ii, 3e série, p. 309. I have not seen an impression or engraving of this coin. It is said to have been found in an earthen vessel with nearly 500 other small brass coins of Probus.

Abingdon. This vineyard was situated at Wæcet. Unless there be some place near Abingdon or in Berkshire answering to this name, it must be considered to mean Watchet, on the coast of Somersetshire. This important fact is afforded by a charter published by Kemble in the *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, vi, p. 49, to which my attention has been directed by Mr. Thorpe. It is as follows :

" Vineam circa Wæcet sitam cum vinitoribus rusque sibi pertinens suis gyratum terminis. (Abbendunensi monasterio) æterna largitus sum hæreditate."

The vine dressers were given with the vineyard because they were trained to the work, most probably having been imported from France ; it would have been ruinous to have set the untutored Saxon labourers to prune vineyards. We find Edward the Third employing Frenchmen in the vineyard at Windsor ; and Sir Richard Worsley, in modern times, from the same necessity, hired a vine-dressser from Britany to manage his vineyard in the Isle of Wight. To the Saxon population, the cultivation of the vine was a novelty, a something to be learned, the use of which, to them, was not obvious, as beer, to which they were born and habituated, was their national beverage, the Teutonic table-drink. Wine, on the other hand, formed part of the daily diet of the Roman ; and in France Roman habits and customs, like the Roman language, were adopted by the Frankish invaders, and there the culture of the vine never ceased to form part of the occupation of almost every countryman. The great mass of the English population at the present day consume beer from early and long habit, and their character is, of course, partly formed from what they drink and eat. The introduction to them of the more wholesome wine of France, to be drank in quantities such as satisfy the

French labourer, would be resented as an innovation of a cherished birthright; but the French workmen in town and country are active, industrious, temperate, and well-behaved, while their powers of endurance of fatigue are allowed to exceed those of their stronger and more robust neighbours across the channel.

The *Volume of Vocabularies*,* which Mr. Mayer's liberality has placed before the world, is an encyclopædia of information. The treatises which compose it, are, as Mr. Wright observes in his "Introduction," philologically important; records of the history of education, and "filled with invaluable materials for illustrating the conditions and manners of our forefathers at various periods of their history, as well as the antiquities of the middle ages in general." Not the least curious of these materials are those which throw a light upon the obscure subject of horticulture as practised in England in early times. From numerous instances they tend to show that many fruits and vegetables must have been common here centuries anterior to the periods our popular writers on gardening indicate as the dates of their introduction. This has not escaped the editor's observation, and he has repeatedly in the notes drawn attention to it. We find, for example, in *Alfric's Vocabulary* (of the tenth century) the apple, the pear, the peach (persoc-tree), the medlar, the plum, the fig, and the vine, or "wine-berry tree," as it was called; while the long list of wines (p. 27) plainly show that the compilers of the *Vocabulary* were at no loss for Anglo-Saxon equivalents to the Latin terms.

* A Volume of Vocabularies, etc., from the Tenth Century to the Fifteenth. Edited from MSS. in Public and Private Collections, by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., etc., 1857.

Præcoquæ is translated rædripe* win-berige, or early ripe wine-berry; *ceraunie*, the red wine-berry; and *aminea vitis*, as white vine, etc.; work in the vineyard, as *propaginatio*, win-twiga planting, or the planting of vine cuttings; *sarculus*, win-geardes screadung-isen, or the vineyard shreading-iron; *enophorum*, win-fæt, or wine-vat: the long list of wines includes *Falernum*, þæt seleste, or best wine; *infertum vinum*, messe win, or wine offered at the altar; *spurcum vinum*, foul wine; *crudum vinum*, weala win, or servants' wine, etc.

But far more important are the entries in Domesday, which refer to nearly forty vineyards. Sir Henry Ellis has so clearly seen the force of this evidence, and has so strongly supported it by historical testimony, that I append the whole of his sensible remarks, which, of themselves, seem all-sufficient and conclusive. William of Malmesbury must have written from personal experience, and the particulars he gives relating to the vineyards and wines of Gloucestershire bear all the impress of perfect truthfulness. In this country it would be easy to adduce many traditions of vineyards. But a remarkable fact has transpired since the first part of this volume was printed, which forms the second proof of the present, or very recent, remains of old vineyards. (See p. 79 *ante*.)

My friend Mr. Thomas Gee informs me that his brother, Mr. William Gee, "in an old county history, found mention of a vineyard on a little property of his, at Freshford, near Bath; and by diligently searching among the thicket at the foot of the rocks he discovered a living vine." Mr. W. Gee has very kindly sent me cuttings from the vine itself, which, even in its wild state, bears

* *Rathripe* is still applied to an early kind of apple in the Isle of Wight.

and ripens grapes. He states that, having sent some of them to the late Mr. Clement Hoare, Mr. Hoare pronounced them to be the Malaga grape. Mr. Gee thinks they resemble, and may be the same as, the Early July. At all events we are now in a fair way to know with certainty what vines were grown in this vineyard some centuries since.

The Windsor Accounts are, probably, the most important documentary evidence we possess on the successful culture of the vine in England in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. To Mr. Joseph Burtt of the Public Record Office, I am indebted for the extracts appended to my remarks, in the form in which he has been so kind as to supply them.

The early accounts are meagre; but those of the reigns of Edward III and Richard II are copious and explicit, giving the names of the overseer, the men employed in the vineyard, and their wages; the operations of dunging, pruning, preparing the casks for the wine; the tools in store; the wine-press; the amount of wine produced, and the prices it fetched. Four of the men are distinctly stated to have come from Gascony; and others, from their names, are also apparently French; while William de Segones probably was of Spanish parentage. The common labourers (about forty) employed in digging, weeding, dunging, and such work, are not mentioned by name. No less than 1350 bundles of stakes, to prop the vines, were bought in one year; and 1200 withes, or osiers, for tying the shoots to the stakes. They were split, and soaked in water, to render them tender and pliable. The year's expenses amount to a sum no less than £79 : 5 : 8. In the seventeenth year of the reign of Henry VI there is an entry for the carriage of vine-staves from Thorneywood. The accounts of this reign and of that of the

second of Edward IV, as well as those of the prior reigns, throw a light on the general operations in the garden, including the cultivation of saffron.

Mr. Burtt has also kindly supplied me with extracts from the Rochester archives relative to vineyards at the locality still called "The Vines," in the reigns of Richard II, Henry VI, and Henry VII. They are the year's expenses for digging and weeding the vineyards, for framework or trellis for the vines, salary of the vine-dresser, etc. There are also two entries of receipts for the sale of the wine.

Mr. Larking, with his usual courteous consideration, has permitted me to print extracts from his contributions to the sixth volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, not yet published. They are from a Register Book of the temporalities of the Bishop of Rochester, from the reign of Edward I to that of Edward III, reciting particular services due from the tenants of the bishop. Among the entries of those exacted from tenants in Snodland, in Halling, and at Strood, are details relating to the vineyard at Halling. The tenants, it appears, are required to collect from each *jugum* of land (of the seven *juga*) a bushel and a peck of blackberries, and to bring them to the palace of the bishop at Michaelmas; and for every bushel of blackberries to receive a bushel of white wheat. As every house had to furnish a man for the vintage, who, while it lasted, was to be supplied by the bishop with three meals every day, it is clear these blackberries were in some way connected with the vintage; and, as Mr. Larking suggests, they were probably used to give colour and sweetness to the grape juice. The vineyard at Halling must have adjoined the churchyard, as the *magister hospitalis* of Strood, it appears, had to make the entire wall between the vineyard of the bishop and the cemetery.

It is probable that vineyards were rather numerous in the valley of the Medway. In a map of the Temple Farm at Strood (in the possession of Mr. Whittaker), the Greater and Lesser Vineyards and Vineyard Dell are mentioned as situated between the farm house and Cuxton Road. This map appears to have been copied from one of the seventeenth century, at which time the vineyards were probably in existence; or, at least, the memory of them was fresh. At Wouldham, on the opposite side of the river, Mr. Wildish informs me that he has pruned vines grown as standards in the open; while traditions of vineyards are common throughout the county.

I did intend mentioning the places which yet bear the name of "vineyard," as well as localities assigned by tradition to vineyards; but as, without any difficulty, I have collected upwards of sixty instances, I take it for granted they abound in the eastern, southern, and western counties; and this kind of evidence, confirmatory as it is of the general culture of the vine in this country in past times, is not so important as documentary and historical testimony coupled with a knowledge of what this tree will produce when properly cultivated. With the ancients its culture was a science, which the ecclesiastics and those they instructed must have well understood in contending against our uncongenial climate; and upon the unvarying principles of this science the vine may be cultivated in England, even in the open ground, at the present day. I do not assert it could thus be made profitable upon a wide scale; but I do not doubt that upon the walls of gardens, houses, and outhouses, it may be so raised as to reward the labours bestowed to an extent almost inconceivable to those who have never considered the subject; or who by vulgar prejudice or ignorance have been hardened in scepticism.

If I only shew that the walls of the cottages of labourers might be made available towards paying the rent, the importance of the vine is proved. My own experiments on this points are satisfactory and conclusive, while they are confirmed by the statement made by Mr. Page, of the Hill Nurseries at Southampton, appended to these remarks. But the tenants must be taught how to plant and prune the trees; and where shall we find the teachers? At present the ignorance on the subject is both profound and universal: gardeners themselves, accustomed usually to rear vines under glass, have not studied the rules which alone can regulate them in the open air; and their employers, regardless of expense and accepting as truth the general opinions, cannot instruct them. We must advance as best we may; by printing and circulating our experiments, and by demonstrating their truth and importance. Not only may the vine be made thus materially useful to the labourer; but the cultivation would be a source of pleasurable employment for vacant hours. There are thousands of artisans, also, who may be equally benefited; and when we take a given space, a parish for instance, and calculate the number of houses and the naked walls, some estimate may be made of the enormous unoccupied extent of wall, and of its corresponding value, if it were applied to rearing the vine. The only obstacle to thus increasing the national products and wealth is ignorance; and ignorance, we know, is not wholly immortal.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE,

ETC.

SIR H. ELLIS'S INTRODUCTION TO DOMESDAY, I, P. 116-122.

A controversy arose a few years ago, relating to the culture of the vine in England. Agard first started a doubt whether by vineæ we were not to understand orchards.* The lovers of paradox encouraged the interpretation, which was patronised by Sir Robert Atkyns, in his *History of Gloucestershire,*† and pursued at considerable length, by Daines Barrington, first in his *Observations on the Statutes,* and afterwards in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries.‡ Dr. Pegge, however, considered the question still farther, and proved, from undeniable authorities, that by the term vineæ, true and proper vineyards only could have been intended.§

Domesday furnishes, at least eight-and-thirty times, in the different counties, entries of vineyards, which are usually measured by the arpent, or arpenna. At Bistesham, in Berkshire, on the land of Henry de Ferrieres, "xii arpendi uineæ" are entered.‖ At Wilcote, in Wiltshire, "Æccl'a, noua et dom^{s} obtima et uinea bona."** At Holeburne in Middlesex, it is said, "Willelmus Camerarius redd' uicecomiti regis per annum vi sol' pro terra ubi sedet uinea sua."†† In the village of Westminster, at Chenetone in Middlesex, and at Ware in Hertfordshire, vineyards recently planted occur.‡‡ At Hantun in Worcestershire, "uinea nouella."§§ Under Rageneia, in the second volume of the Survey, among the lands of Susin of Essex, we have the most remarkable of all. "M^{o} i parc' et vi arpenni uineæ, et

* Spelm. Glossar. Edit. 1687, p. 44, v. ARPENNIS.

† Ancient and present state of Gloucestershire. edit. 1763, p. 17.

‡ Observ. on the Statutes, 4to, Lond., 1775, 4th edit. p. 233. Archæol. Soc. Antiq., iii, p. 67.

§ Archæol. iii, p. 53. ‖ Domesd. I. fo. 60b.

** Domesd. i, fo. 69. †† Ibid., fo. 127. ‡‡ Ibid., fo. 127.

§§ Ibid., fo. 1756.

reddit xx *modios uini si bene procedit.*" At Wdelesfort in Essex, on the land of Ralph Baignard, "ii arpenni uineæ portantes et alii non portantes" are entered.* Again, under Stabinga, "ii arpenni uineæ et d' et dimidi' portat;"† and lastly, on the property of Alberic de Ver, at Belcamp in Essex, M° xi arpenni uineæ, i portat."‡ In four instances vineyards are measured by the acre.§

That our records and historians were as well acquainted with the words *pomerium* and *hortus* as with *vinea*, cannot be questioned. Pomerium, indeed, occurs but once in the Domesday survey; but that once is quite sufficient for our purpose. At Nottingham, it is said, Will'mo Peurel, concessit rex x acras terræ, *ad faciendu' pomeriu'*.‖

Horti, orti, and *hortuli* occur in the Survey. At Warwick it is said, Extra burgū c. bord' cū hortulis suis reddt' L. solid'.** Our word *orchard* is derived from the A. S. orceard, and that from an elder word, ortgeard, or Weortgeard, a plantation of herbs; so that its application to fruit trees is of later date.

Vopiscus carries the antiquity of the vine in England, at least as far back as A.D. 280, He informs us that the Emperor Probus, towards the latter part of his reign, restored the privilege of the vineyard to most of the provinces to the north and west. "Gallis omnibus, et Hispanis, ac Britannis hinc permisit ut vites haberent vinumque conficerent."†† We have the authority of Bede for the existence of the vine amongst us in the middle of the eighth century; and vineyards are noticed in the laws of Alfred.‡‡

* Domesd., fo. 736. † Ibid., fo.74. ‡ Ibid., fo. 77.

§ Tom. i, fo. 679, 86b, 212. Tom. ii, fo. 71. ‖ Ibid., i, fo. 280.

** Ibid., i, fo. 238. "In Barnestaple unus hortus redd. iii, denar'." Tom. i, fo. 102b. "In Cloptune teñ Picot unū, hortū de soca Regis E. qui reddeb' i. jneuuard vicecomiti Regis." Ibid fo. 200b. At Haliwelle by Oxford, tom. i, fo. 158b, we have, "xxiii, hoīes hortulos hñtes."

†† Hist. August. Scriptt., vi. edit. Casaubon, fol. Paris, 1620 p. 240.

‡‡ Ll. Anglo-Sax. Wilk., p. 31 Ll. Alfr. 26. "Si quis damnum intulerit alterius *vineae* vel agro, vel alicui ejus terræ, compenset sicut ejus illud æstimet."

‡‡ The law of Alfred above cited stands thus in the original text: "Gif hwá gewerde othres mannes wíngeard . oththe his ǽcras . oththe his landes áwught . gebéte swa hit mon geeahtige."

Exclusive, however, of the testimony of Vopiscus, or Bede, or Alfred's laws, the following passage in Malmesbury's History, "de Gestis Pontificum," lib. iv, affords a decisive proof, if any were wanting, that the difference between the vineyard and the orchard was sufficiently known in the Norman times. He is describing Gloucestershire :—

"Terra omnis frugum opima, fructuum ferax hic et sola naturæ gratia, illic culturæ solertia, ut quamvis tædiosum per socordiam provocet ad laboris illecebram, ubi centuplicato fœnore responsura sit copia. Cernas tramites publicos *vestitos pomiferis arboribus* non insitiva manus industria, sed ipsius solius humi natura."....."Regio plusquam aliæ Angliæ provinciæ *Vinearum frequentia densior, proventu uberior, sapore jucundior. Vina enim ipsa bibentium ora tristi non torquent acredine, quippe parum debeat Gallicis dulcedine.*"* In another passage, relating to Thorney, he describes the very growing of the vine. "Nulla ibi vel exigua terræ portio vacat, hic in POMIFERAS ARBORES terra se subigit; *hic prætexitur ager* VINEIS, *quæ vel per terram repunt, vel per bajulos palos in celsum surgunt.*"†

From the entries in the Survey, and from other authorities, we gather that in the Norman times few of the great monasteries were without their vineyards."‡ *Vinitor*, a vine-dresser, once occurs in the Survey.§

The compiler of the life of Bulleyn, in the last edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, says, "It is affirmed we have still upon record some treaty of peace between France and England, in which it is stipulated, that we should root up our vineyards,

* Gulielm. Malmesb. Scriptt. ap. Savile, fol. Lond. 1596, fo. 161.

† Gul. Malmesb., ut sup., fo. 167b. In the register of Spalding Priory is the following short character of Prior John the almoner, who lived in the thirteenth century: "Non est autem silendum qualiter se gessit in officio Elemosinarii. Permissione Prioris emit terras, edificavit domos et capellam, fecit ortum, plantavit *vineam* et *pomaria*, congregavit miseros, prebens eis necessaria alimenta."—MS. Cole. Brit. Mus., vol. xliii, p. 93.

‡ Compare Gunton's Hist. of Peterb., pp. 23, 290, 295. Bentham, Hist. Ely, pp. 127, 157.

§ Domesd. i, fo. 36.

and be their customers for all our wine. If such extirpation was not owing to this, it might be to the falling of Gascony into the hands of the English, whence wine was imported cheaper and better than we could make it."*

Other proofs besides those which Domesday affords might readily be brought, that wine of native growth was formerly used in England. The quantity, however, produced, never could have been sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants; and its inferiority is probably a better reason for its having been supplanted by a foreign produce than any stipulated destruction of the vines by treaty. The encouragement of the vine as a fruit has continued in England at all periods.

WINDSOR.†

Account from 12 April, 41, to 3 April, 42 Edw. III.

Contrarotulus Johannis de Ronceby Contrarotulatorio Operacionum in vinea Regis juxta Wyndesore.

Empcio necessariorum. Idem computat in 350 bundellis paxillorum emptis de Willielmo Myriell pro vineis supportandis—11s. 8d.

Et in 1000 bundellis paxillorum emptis de Johanne Jourdelaye pro predictis operibus—£4 13s. 4d.

Et in 1200 virgis emptis de Johanne Clares de Stoke pro operibus predictis—12s.

Et in 2 magnis cuvis emptis de Willielmo Coupere pro operibus predictis—32s.

Idem computat in carriagio 26 carectarum predictorum paxillorum de Foule mere usque vineam predictam—17s. 4d.

Vadia Vinetorum. Idem computat in vadiis Petri Bustynges Elic Gerard, Dionisii Blanke, et Johannis Mortefyon vinetorum

* Kippis's Biogr. Brit. iii, p. 2

† Tighe and Davis, in their "Annals of Windsor," 1858, say :—As late as the reign of George the Third, a little vineyard existed on the outside of the south wall of the lower ward of the Castle, between it and the Castle Hill, east of Henry the Eighth's gateway.

de Vasconia operantium in vinea Regis quilibet per 5 septimanas infra tempus predictum quolibet capiente per septimanam 3s.=60s.

Et in vadiis Johannis Bremond per 51 septimanas: Willielmi de Puys per 51 septimanas; et Willielmi de Segones per 51 septimanas vinetorum operantium ibidem super operibus predictis—£22 19s.

Et in vadiis Johannis Pryne vinetoris operantis ibidem super operibus predictis per 41 septimanas infra tempus predictum capientis per septimanam 2s. 6d.=102s. 6d.

Et in vadiis ejusdem Johannis operantis ibidem super predictis operibus per 7 septimanas infra tempus predictum capientis per septimanam 2s.=14s.

Et in vadiis 2 laborariorium operantium ibidem tempore autumpnale super predictis operibus uterque per 12 dies dimidium infra tempus predictum utroque capite per diem 4d.=8s. 4d.

Et in vadiis 5 laborariorium operantium ibidem super predictis operibus quilibet per 13 dies infra tempus predictum quolibet capiente per diem $3\frac{1}{2}$d.=18s. $11\frac{1}{2}$d.

Et in vadiis, 12 laborariorium operantium ibidem super operibus predictis quilibet per 130 dies infra tempus quolibet capiente per diem 3d.=£19 10s.

Et in vadiis 10 laborariorium operantium ibidem super operibus predictis quilibet per 95 dies infra tempus predictum quolibet capiente per diem 3d.=£11 17s. 6d.

Et in vadiis 10 laborariorium operantium ibidem super predictis operibus quilibet per 52 dies infra tempus predictum quolibet per 95 dies infra tempus predictum quolibet &c. 3d.=£6 10s.

Et in vadiis Willielmi Chapman operantis ibidem super predictis operibus per $30\frac{1}{2}$ dies &c.—per diem 3d.=7s. $7\frac{1}{2}$d.

Et in vadiis 8 laborariorium operantium ibidem &c. quilibet per 35 dies &c. quolibet per diem $2\frac{1}{2}$d.=58s. 4d.

Et in vadiis 12 laborariorium operantium &c. quilibet per 20 dies, per diem $2\frac{1}{2}$d.=50s.

Et in vadiis Ricardi Chapman operantis ibidem &c. per 26 dies, per diem $2\frac{1}{2}$=5s. 8d.

Et in vadiis Roberti Bremond laborarii operantis &c. per 264 dies, per diem 2d.=44s. Sum. £79 5s. 8d.

Vadia Carectariorum. Idem computat in vadiis 3 carectario-

rum cariancium fimi pro operibus predictis quilibet per 17 dies infra tempus predictum quolibet capiente per diem 7d.=29s. 9d.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 40-41 EDWARD III, *et seq.*

Cost of the garden, *inter alia.*

"In vj bounges allei emptis ad plantandum in gardino, 21d. In vj libris de oiegneth emptis ad seminandum in eadem gardino, 3s. 6d."

Account of the Steward of the college, 43-44 Edw. III.

Receipts—Issues of the garden. "De herbagio dicti gardini nihil respondet quia plantatur cum vineis hoc anno."

Expenses—Cost of the garden.

Paid to John Vynour for his work in the garden and planting the vines, 3s. 4d.

"Et datis cyndoribus vinearum de Wyndesor' pro laboribus suis, 4d. In uno picoise empto pro vineis, 6d. In ii bouches allee emptis pro gardino, 13d. In iiii libris oignenet emptis pro semine ibidem, 20d. In savery et isope emptis pro eodem gardino, 5d.

Treasurer's account, 9-10 Ric. II.

A woman eight days engaged in gathering the fruit of the vineyard.

Steward's account, 13-14 Hen. VI.

"De exitibus gardini, nil hic in denariis quia pertinet canonicis residentibus inter eos dividendis."

Cost of the garden—labor, &c.—8 loads of "tynet"—enclosure of 39 perches. "In i senuvect' empto pro gardino, 16d. In v lb. de oynet emptis pro gardino, 18d.; in 5 quarter' 3 bussellis capitum croci emptis ad diversa precia pro gardino, 36s. 2d.; in sarclacione croci predicti hoc anno cum 4d.; solutis pro ligatura vasorum, 3s.," manure, &c.

Account 17 Hen. VI.

"Custos gardini; solutis Johanni Horstede pro graffes ab ipso emptis, 3s. 4d.; in vynestaves collectis apud Thorneywode cum cariagio inde, 12d.; in sale ad 2½d.; hopys at 2d.; 1 vanga ad vjd.; sarclacione ad vjd."

Account 2 Edw. IV.

"Et solutis diversis personis laborantibus circa paryng le saffron in magno gardino, 4s. 8d."

2-3 Edw. IV.

"Et solutis pro emendatione unius cenovectorii pro magno gardino et pro clavis emptis, 6d.; pro plantis porrorum, 2s."

PIPE ROLLS, 2 HENRY II.

A.D. 1155-6. By delivery to the keeper of the vineyard, 30s. 5d., and in works of the vineyard, 5s. 3d.

A.D. 1156-7. To the keeper of the vineyard, 30s. 5d., and in works at the vineyard and garden, 11s.

A.D. 1157-8. The like.

A.D. 1160-1. To the "Procurator" of the vineyard, 30s. 5d.; in works of the vineyard, 5s.

A.D. 1161-2. The procurator of the vineyard, now called "vinitor."

A.D. 1184-5. "And for preparing the wine and perry this year, 4s. 5d."

WINDSOR. MINISTER'S ACCOUNT, 10-12 HENRY VI.

Staurum. i troghe pro uvis in eodem frangendis; v stampers pro uvis frangendis; vi brodehowes; i small howe; i vanga ferri; i pike pro paxillis in vineta Regis figendis; iij magnæ ffates; v parvæ ffates; ij fovellæ; ii meles; i magna pressa cum plumbo cooperto pro uvis impressandis; ii coulez cum i baculo v tabulæ pro dicta pressa; ii rakes cum pynnes ferri.

WINDSOR. ACCOUNT 6-7 R. II.

Works at the garden, at the mews.

Wages of eight men "fodientibus et laborantibus circa reparacione et emendacione gardini; per 96 dies, quolibet capiente per diem 5d.

"Et Johanni Gardyner pro diversis rodd' per ipsum emptis et provisis pro gardino Regis ibidem 20d.

"Et prefato Johanni pro diversis.....? per ipsum emptis et provisis simul cum cariagio et batillagio eorundem ex certa convencione cum eo facta in grosso 16d. Et in.....? cultoris pro aracione cujusdam pecie terre in gardino ibidem ex certa convencione cum eo facta in grosso 6s. 8d. Et.....Gardyner pro lx ympes per ipsum emptis et provisis, precium pecie

6d., 30s. Et pro cariagio eorundem de.....usque mutas 16d. Et Johanni Bremond pro una linea per ipsum empta pro gardino ibidem 2d. Et in.....Johannis Gardiner operantis ibidem super posicione predictorum ymp' et emendacione aliorum defectuum in gardino ibidem per xi dies.....per diem 4d., 3s. 8d." Sum 44s. 10d.

Account 16 Ric'. II.

"Empcio paxillorum. Idem computat in 675 bundellis paxillorum emptis de Johanne Bulstrode et Simone Meryel pro predictis vineis supponendis et ibidem expenditis, precium centene 17d., 9s. Et in 300 meliorum bundellis paxillorum emptis de Thoma Rushin pro predictis vineis supponendis et in eisdem expenditis, precium centene 20d., 5s.

"Empcio necessariorum. Idem computat in unguento albo empto et expendito pro pressorio in vineis unguendo tempore vendagii 4d. Et in i clavo empto de Rogero Smyth pro porta exteriori vinee predicte claudenda 4d. Et in i dolio ix pipys emptis de Rogero Ganfeld pro vino et verjus provenientibus de exitibus vinearium predictarum hoc anno imponendis et in eisdem expenditis, precium pipe 20d., 16s. 8d. Et in i pipa empta de Edwardo Tufforde pro predicto vino imponendo et in eodem expendito 20d." To the cooper for repairing same with hoops, 3d. "Et in iiij busselis salis emptis de Willielmo Bullok pro iiij pipes le verjus salsandi et in eisdem expenditis, precium busselli 10d., 3s. 4d."
Repair of iron bolt to turn the press, 1d. Sum 22s. 6d.

"Tascatores. Idem computat in vadiis Johannis Lynde unius viniatorium pro gubernacione reparacione et labore unius quarterii predictarum vinearum domini Regis juxta castrum predictum per tempus hujus compoti ex certa convencione ad tascham £10. Et in vadiis Willielmi Clewar alteri viniatorum ibidem pro gubernacione reparacione et labore secundi quarterii dictarum vinearum per tempus predictum ex certa convencione ad tascham £10." (£10 each to two others.) "Et in vadiis Johannis Mascall pro factura 603 quartron' bundellarum paxillorum pro predictis vineis supponendis tempore estivali, 9s. Et in vadiis Thome Rusham pro factura 330 bundellarum paxillorum pro predictis vineis supponend' &c., 4s." Sum £40 13s.

Carriage of dung, &c.

"In vadiis Willielmi Tylere, Nicholai Benfeld carectariorum cariancium quilibet eorum ii pipas vini de vinearia usque castrum predictum, 8d."

ACCOUNT 16-17 RIC. II.

Receipts.—Sale of wine and verjuice.—"Et de 60s. receptis de 2 pipis vini rubei venditis Thome Boteler clerico hoc anno. Et de 53s. 4d. receptis de 2 pipis vini rubei venditis Johanni Slegh' hoc anno. Et de 40s. receptis de 2 pipis vini rubei venditis Johanni Stacy Coferario ospicii domini Regis. Et de 60s. receptis de 3 pipis vini rubei venditis Thome Horton clerico spicerie ospicii domini Regis." 41s. from other 2 pipes of red wine; 20s. from 1 do.; 20s. from 1 do.; 18s. from 1 do.; 18s. from 1 do.; 16s. from 1 do.; "18s. receptis de i pipa vini albi receptis de Notyngham Cancellario scaccarii domini Regis;" 16s. from 1 do.; 26s. 8d. from 2 do.; 13s. 4d. from 1 do.; 13s. 4d. from 1 do.; 13s. 4d. from 1 do.; 10s. from 1 do.; "24s. receptis de i dolio et i pipa verjuys venditis Gilberto Chaundeler." Sum £24.

ACCOUNT 18-19 R. II.

Stock. "In domo vinearum," 20 howes magne, 8 howes parve, 6 beches ferri, 2 sharpes i securum ad uvas in pressorio dolandas, 4 pikes ferri longe pro vineis plantandis, i pressorium cum toto apparatu pro vino faciendo, 3 magne cuve, 2 circuli ferri cum cavillis ferri pro pressorio circumvolvendo, i almol' pro vergeouse stampando, i pipa vacua in vineta pro vino imponendo.

21 R. II. One pipe of wine and two of verjuice taken from the vinehouse to the cellars in the castle.

ESSEX.

HADLEY. EXTENT 31 EDW. I.

"Liberi tenentes. Johannes Franceys tenet i messuagium, &c., et predictus Johannes et omnes alii libere tenentes levabunt fenum in prato domini et habebunt 12 lagenas cervisie vel

12d. et fodiet in vineis i dolam quam continet in longitudine 4 pedes et in latitudine 3 perticatas. Item colliget uvas per i diem per se vel per alium hominem et tunc habebit cibum et potum de domino.

"— Rogerus de Brumf' tenet i messuagium quod aliquando fuit, &c.

"Fodiet tn' (tantum?) in vineis dominii ii dolas precium dole i d'," &c.

MINISTER'S ACCOUNT, 9-16 E. II.

"Idem computat in i homine conducto per 20 dies pro vineis cindendis et reparandis, 4s. 2d.

"Anno 10. De exitibus vinee nihil respondet quia non fuerunt uvæ hoc anno. Et de 5d. de herbagio vendito in eadem vinea sicut continetur ibidem."

ROCHESTER.

CELERAR'S ACCOUNT 7-8 RIC. II.

"Recepte.—Et de 70s. receptis de Ricardo Bocher de i doleo vini sibi vendito. Et de 5s. 8d. receptis de 8 lagenis vini venditis fratri Johanni Holingburne.

"Expense.—1 homini fodienti vineas hoc anno 10s. 2 garcionibus mundantibus vineas per annum 7s., unde i 4s. In 3 vangis emptis cum ferris 10d. In i ferro pro tribulo 4d. In 3 pipekoleres emptis 6s. 1d. Summa 24s. 3d. In $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgatis de petra circa vineas 17s. 6d."

INFIRMARER'S ACCOUNT 3-4 HEN. VI.

"Expense.—Item in scariett pro vineis 16d.

"Vinum et pitancia. Item in 2 lagenis vini pro conventu Dominicis Adventus Domini et Septuagesime 16d. Item in vino dato Domino Episcopo Roffen' feria secunda in Ebdomada Pasche 4d."

ALMONER'S ACCOUNT 9-10 H. VI.

Wine bought for the house and given to various persons.

"Robe.—Item solutæ pro 2 tunicis de secta garcionis pro 2 vineatoribus, 9s. 5d.

"Stipendia, &c.—In stipendio vineatoris 15s. per annum. In stipendio alius vineatoris per annum 13s. 4d."

ACCOUNT OF THE PRIOR OCCUPYING VARIOUS OFFICES, 3-4 HENRY VII.

Infirmarer's portion.—"Nec respondet de aliquo proficuo proveniente de quodam gardino vocato Vynes nuper ad vii d' per annum; eo quod nichil inde recepit quia in manu Domini occupantis officium Celerarii."

Redditus resolutus in officio Celerarii. "Et in redditu Domino de Chetham exeunte de Oldvynierde pro tempus hujus computi 2s. 6d."

Custus Autumpni.—"Et in denariis solutis pro messione et ligacione frumenti in le Vynes et le Gascoyne 4s."

SUFFOLK (FRAMLINGHAM).

Inquis' p. m. Rogeri le Bygod', 54 H. III. (No. 25). Extenta Maner'ii de Waleton.

Item de redditu pro vineis apud Frameningham colendis v. s.

KENT.

In a Register Book of the temporalities of the Bishop of Rochester (the entries of which are in various hands, *t.* Ed. I. to *t.* Ed. III.), among the services due from the tenants of the Bishop in Snodland, the following are noted, apparently *t.* Ed. III.:—

"De istis septem jugis et x acris* debent de quolibet jugo colligere j bussellum et j p' de Blakeberye ad festum sancti Michaelis, et ferre eas ad Curiam domini Episcopi, et pro quolibet bussello de Blakeberye debent habere unum bussellum frumenti, et ad hoc debent citari.

"Item de quolibet domo debet dominus Episcopus habere unum hominem in vinea sua pro vinis colligendis, et debet

* The *jugum* contained a certain number of acres, apparently not very exactly defined. Ducange gives examples from Spelman of documents relating to land in Kent where the jugum contained upwards of fifty acres.

unusquisque pasci ter in die; videlicet gentando, panem frumenti et caseum; et ad horam nonam, panem frumenti et potagium, et j mes coquine et caseum; et ad cenam panem frumenti et caseum."

And among those of Halling:—

"Item debent de quolibet jugo colligere unum bussellum de blakeberyen, et deferre ad Curiam domini Episcopi. Et habebunt pro quolibet bussello de blakeberyen unum bussellum mundi frumenti."

"Item invenire debent de qualibet domo unum hominem ad vinum domini Episcopi colligendum, si necesse fuerit. Et dominus Episcopus cibabit eosdem collectores ter in die, ut dictum est supra.

"Item Magister hospitalis de Strodes debet facere totum murum inter vineam domini et Cimiterium."*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In the yearly accounts of the kitchener of Tewkesbury Abbey, A.D. 1385-6, occur: under the head of "Servants' Wages," *Gardiano de Wineyard*, iiijs.; to the watchman of the vineyard, 4s.; under "Fishmesses," to the watchman of the vineyard, 3s. 9d.; under "Gratuities," to the watchman of the vineyard, 4d. *From the MS. Roll in the possession of T. Wakeman, Esq.*

Cromhale, 7 miles from Berkeley.

"About the beginning of the last century there was in the park a large plantation of vines which is said to have produced ten hogsheads of good wine in one year." *Rudge's History of the County of Gloucester*, vol. ii, p. 215.

See also "William of Malmesbury," previously referred to.

HAMPSHIRE.

Isle of Wight. 28 Edw. I.

"The capital messuage of *Thorley* was worth 30s. yearly,

* Rev. L. B. Larking, in "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. vi.

exclusive of the garden with curtilege, herbary, and *vine*,* which were worth 20s. yearly." *Hillier's History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*, p. 211.

Beaulieu.

The Rev. R. Warner, in his *Collections for a History of Hampshire*, vol. i, pp. 80-82, describing the ruins of Beaulieu Abbey, thinks he recognises the remains of the rooms in which the monks made their wine, and concludes as follows: "But, after all, the strongest proof of the fact I wish to establish, is, the name of some fields lying to the north of the buildings just mentioned, on a gentle declivity, and in a warm, southern exposition; these grounds are called, even now, the vineyards. And I am informed by Mr. Warner (the land steward of Lord Beaulieu) that he has in his cellars at this hour a small quantity of brandy made about seventy years ago, from the vines then growing on this spot."

MIDDLESEX.

Faulkner, in his *History of Kensington*, notices the great perfection and quantity of vines grown in the open air at Kirk's nursery at Brompton. He says: "Wine is known to have been made in England at a recent period. Among the MS. notes of the late Peter Collinson is the following memorandum: 'Oct. 18, 1765. I went to see Mr. Rogers' vineyard at Parson's Green (Fulham), all of Burgundy grapes, and seemingly all perfectly ripe. I did not see a green, half-ripe grape in all this quantity. He does not expect to make less than fourteen hogsheads of wine. The branches and fruit are remarkably large, and the vines very strong.'"

"We might have a reasonable good vine growing in many parts of this realme: as undoubtedly we had immediately after the Conquest, tyll partly by slothfulnesse, not liking anything that is painefull, partly by civill discord long continuing, it was left, and so with tyme lost, as appeareth by a number of places in this realme, that keepe still the name of vineyardes; and

* Probably *vineyard*.

upon many cliffes, and hilles, are yet to be sene the rootes, and old remaynes of vines. There is besides Nottingham, an auncient house called Chilwell, in which house remaineth yet, as an auncient monument, in a great wyndowe of glasse, the whole order of planting, prunyng, stamping, and pressing of vines. Besides, there is yet growing* an old vine that yields a grape sufficient to make a right good wine, as was lately proved. There hath, moreover, good experience of late yeeres been made, by two noble and honourable barons of this realme, the Lorde Cobeham, and the Lorde Wylliams of Thame, who had both growyng about their houses as good wynes as are in many parts of France."—Barnabie Googe's *Four Bookes of Husbandry*, etc. London, 1578.

THE Rev. R. WARNER'S ACCOUNT OF SIR RICHARD WORSLEY'S VINEYARD AT HIS COTTAGE OF ST. LAWRENCE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

"The classical owner of this charming retreat, having remarked a very sensible mildness of climate in this part of the island, determined to attempt the propagation of the vines of Brittany, the climate of which place corresponded in some measure with that of Steephill. For this purpose he procured the necessary number of plants of the two grapes called *White Muscadine* and *Plant Verd*, from which the natives of the western parts of France make a light white wine; and at the same time hired a Breton to attend to their management and cultivation.

"The man began his operations in the beginning of 1792: having gotten rather more than an acre (in a very sheltered spot) into proper order for the reception of the plants, in the month of March he put them into the ground. The piece of land is divided into several beds, each bed being about twelve feet in breadth: these are separated by footpaths for the convenience of a near approach to the vines. The plants themselves are placed in rows, at the distance of a foot and a half from each other.

"As this first experiment wore a very encouraging appearance, another piece of ground, rather more to the eastward, and about an acre and a half in extent, was gotten into order, and a similar plantation made in it in February 1793. These two plantations comprise together about three acres, and contain seven hundred plants. The man who has the care of these plantations seems very equal to the charge, and keeps them in

* At Chilwell, is probably meant.

high order: the stem of each vine is about eight inches from the ground; and the earth around it is well hoed and free of weeds. He does not allow more than two shoots to remain on each stem: these are cut off in the ensuing March; and their place supplied by other young ones. The shoots also are not suffered to run into luxuriance, but kept at the length of two feet or two feet and a half. In September last, when I had the pleasure of seeing these plantations, every vine bore the appearance of health and vigour: there was some little fruit on two or three of those which had been first planted; but this prematurity was to be attributed to their being situated near a rock, and receiving the rays of the sun strongly reflected from it. The vine-dresser did not expect any considerable quantity of grapes till the fourth year after the planting. He seemed to entertain no doubts as to the success of his labours, and assured me he had never before seen such strong and prosperous young plants in any vineyard.*

"But in order to give every possible chance to his experiment, Sir Richard has not confined himself to one mode of planting only. In a bank within his enclosure (having a slope of about forty-five degrees to the south), he has made a terrace consisting of seven stages, formed of rough stones, rising like a flight of steps one above another: against the perpendicular part of each stage are placed trellisses, and on them the vines are intended to be trained in the manner of espaliers. The plants were put in last March."—*Collections for a History of Hampshire*, vol. iii, p. 53.

It is probable that the death of Sir Richard Worsley may have checked the promised success of the vineyard; but from what I can learn it appears that the grapes ripened well, and that wine was made from them. However, there can be but little doubt that after Sir Richard's time justice was not done to the experiment. The vines upon the terraces, I am informed, yet remain, but shaded by forest trees, and consequently unproductive. There can be no doubt, whatever may have been the history of this vineyard after Warner's notice of it, that had the vines been properly treated they would have answered well; most probably they soon became neglected. Mr. A. Owen, of Ventnor, informs me (Feb. 8, 1861) that the vines are half-way between the highroad and the cliff in front of St.

* Warner's notice bears no date; but it may be inferred he saw the vineyard in 1794 or 1795: the quantity of wood left upon the vines was too much for either of those years.

Lawrence cottage. There are, he states, seven terraces, each being from eighty to one hundred yards in length, two yards wide, and a little over one yard in height, and are now grown merely to hide the walls; and forest trees shade them on both sides.

I am favoured with letters from George Warde Norman, Esq., and Seymour Teulon, Esq., on vineyards planted in more recent times. The former describes from recollection his impressions of a vineyard planted by the late Mr. Ward, at Holwood, near Bromley in Kent. The latter describes a vineyard planted at Tenchley Park, Lympsfield, in Surrey. Both of these were on a rather extensive scale, and are described as having proved unsuccessful. Before, however, such examples can be adduced as fair experiments, we must know the full particulars relating to the planting and to the yearly culture.

FROM MR. W. B. PAGE, OF HILL NURSERY, SOUTHAMPTON, THROUGH THE REV. EDMUND KELL.

"Some years since, a proprietor of property in North Wales was at Southampton, where the black Esperione grape was fully matured in the open air. He was so pleased at the circumstance that he desired plants of the vine to be sent to all the cottages upon his estate. The result has been that several of the labourers have paid their rents from the produce sold at Caernarvon market."

June 22nd, 1863.

LETTER FROM GEORGE WENTWORTH, ESQ., OF WOOLLEY PARK, WAKEFIELD.

March 17, 1864.

"Dear Sir,—I have heard from a friend of mine at Doncaster that, a few years ago, there was a vineyard at Owston, which lies near Doncaster; and he supplies information respecting it procured from the gardener who, for six years, had the management of it. It was planted by the late Mr. Philip Cooke, a cousin of the present Sir W. Cooke, who had lived much abroad and had many eastern ideas. The space covered with vines was about half an acre in an open situation. The vines were planted three feet apart, in quarters. Some were trained

upon poles: others were grown in the form of a bush. The hardiest vines did best: the French worst. In the six years there was only one good crop: usually the grapes only partially ripened. The aspect was south-west and south. Those named White Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, and Black Cluster ripened well. In this neighbourhood (Doncaster) there is a vine which ripens its fruit perfectly well out of doors.

"Clayton, the gardener, remembers that the successful crop yielded 275 lbs. of fruit, out of which were pressed thirty gallons of juice.

"Your's truly,

"George Wentworth.

"To C. Roach Smith, Esq."

Mr. Wentworth further states that about three miles E. by S. from Wakefield, is a piece of land called the vineyard; and that there is a vine attached to the wall of a cottage at Walton near Wakefield. No doubt vines will flourish well much farther north; but the question to be solved is, how far north, under good culture, will they mature grapes upon walls and in the open ground.

Mr. Wentworth has also kindly sent me copies of documents relating to apples and pears which I hope to print on an early occasion.

BABYLON IN EGYPT.

PLATES XIV AND XV.

My friend Mr. Fairholt, in his entertaining and useful little book, *Up the Nile and Home Again*,* has given an account of modern Baboul, or Fostat, near Cairo, the fine Roman remains of which do not appear to have hitherto received from travellers the attention they merit. Mr. Fairholt, justly considering them worthy a more extended notice than the prescribed limits of his volume would allow, has kindly presented me with two engravings of drawings made by him upon the spot, together with some information on the place, which cannot fail to be read with interest.

Babylona was a great Roman military station from the time of Augustus to the latest period of the empire; and in the *Notitia* it appears prominent among the towns and stations under the *Comes Limitis Ægypti*, as the quarters of the thirteenth legion surnamed *Gemina*. So long a tenure of Roman military power must, we may conclude, have left evidences in inscriptions and sculptures, of which, it is to be hoped, Mr. Fairholt's pioneering may lead to the discovery by some one of our readers who may command time, taste, and means to institute a systematic research.

"At the distance of about three miles from Cairo, on the

* London, Chapman and Hall, 1862.



BABYLON IN EGYPT.

higher land of the valley of the Nile, and opposite the ferry to Ghizeh and the road to the great Pyramids, stands the old Roman fortress still known as Egyptian Babylon, or Baboul, appearing under that name in the best modern maps, although it sometimes receives that of Old Cairo, as well as the Arabic one of Fostat. Its first foundation is lost in the mists of antiquity. It was ancient among the ancients. Diodorus speaks of its first inhabitants as the descendants of Babylonian captives brought hither by Sesostris. Strabo tells us that the locality was granted by the ancient kings of Egypt to Babylonian settlers here.* In his time one of the three Roman legions which formed the Egyptian garrison was quartered within its walls. It was an important station guarding the approach to Memphis; and during the Greek empire a bridge of boats joined the Island of Rhoda opposite, to the mainland, that a direct communication between Babylon and Memphis might be secured.

"The strength of this important station still testifies itself in the remains of its walls and towers. It withstood the siege of the Arabs (A.D. 638), under Omar, for seven months.† When they succeeded in its capture it became the residence of the caliphs and Memlook sultans of

* "Diodorus informs us that a town in Egypt, named Babylon, was so called from some Babylonian captives brought to Egypt by Sesoösis, who revolted on account of the severity of their taskwork, but were pardoned; and that another Egyptian town, named Troy, was so called from Trojan prisoners who were brought to Egypt by Menelaus, and obtained their liberty. He admits, however, that, according to Ctesias, these two towns were founded by Babylonians and Trojans who accompanied Semiramis to Egypt."—Sir G. Cornewall Lewis' "Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients," p. 334.

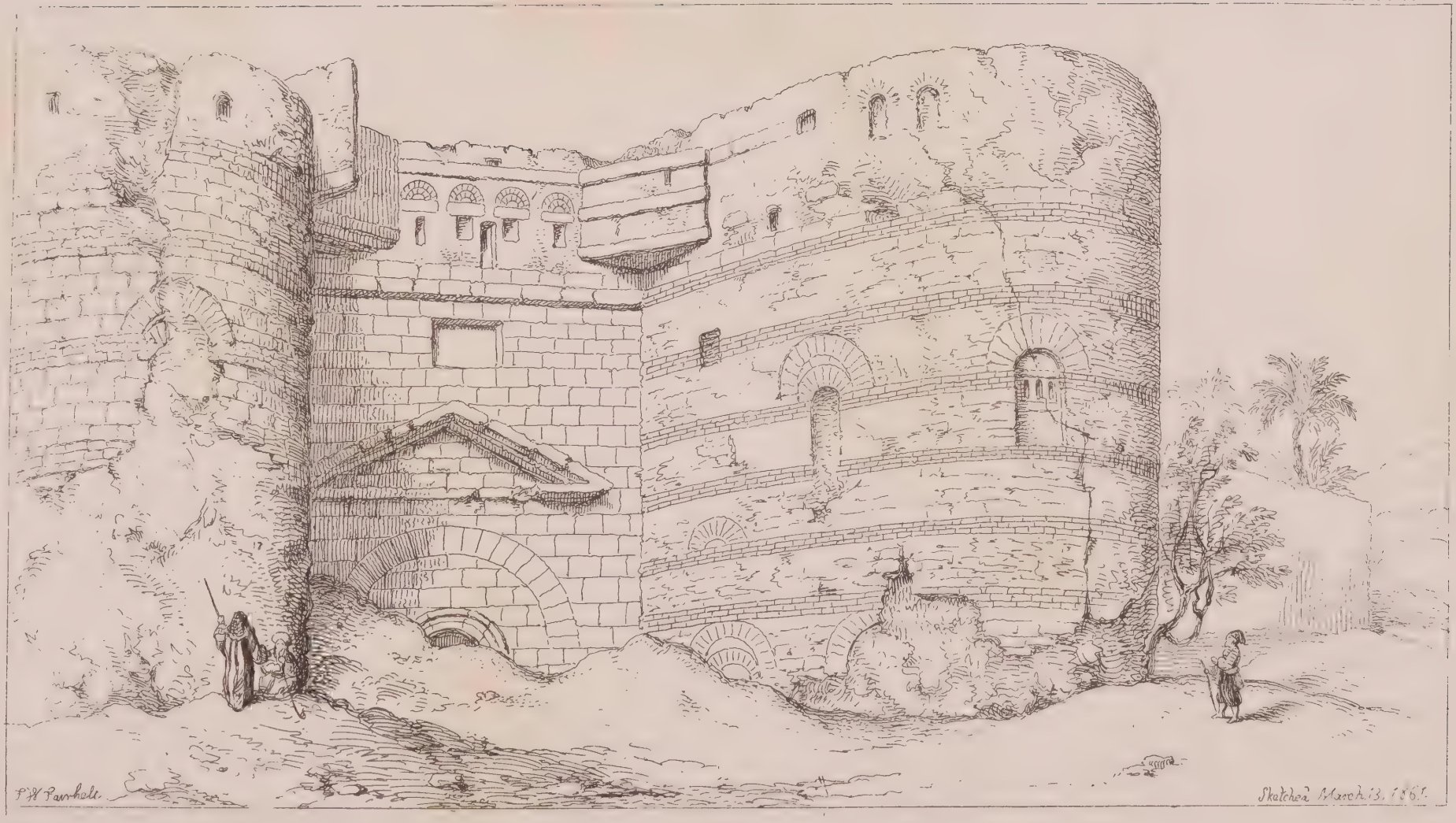
† The name they gave the city was derived from the leather tent (*fostat*) used by the general in the siege.

Egypt. So completely was the place identified as the chief seat of power in the land, after the fall of the Greek empire, that Villehardouin calls Egypt "the land of Babylon."

"In the year 1250, when the Crusaders, under the command of Louis IX (Saint Louis), besieged this town without success, the Sieur de Joinville, who was serving with the army, describes the terror which assailed the besiegers when they found "Greek fire" was cast upon them from its walls. "The Soldan of Babylon" and his fortress city retained their importance in the eyes of the western nations throughout the middle ages; and when Sir Gilbert de Launay, in 1422, at the request of our Henry V, drew up a report on the state of the country, he says,— "Throughout the country of Egypt, Syria, and Sayette, there is usually but one lord, a sultan of Babylon, who has the supreme command."

As Cairo increased in size and importance, Babylon sank into inferiority; yet it is still, as it ever was, a densely packed city, probably unique as an isolated town still enclosed with its Roman walls, and therefore giving a vivid idea of what such places were in our own country and elsewhere; inasmuch as the Romans were the same men in whatever land they settled, and their works are as clearly defined as their language. The primary claim, therefore, of Egyptian Babylon to notice in these pages, is the fact that it adds another and important link to the chain of research amid ancient Roman colonies, from time to time recorded in these volumes; being also situated nearer the latest seat of government in the last days of Roman power.

Plate xiv depicts the western walls of the town. They are built of small squared stones, with bonding courses of red tile, precisely similar to the Roman walls in England

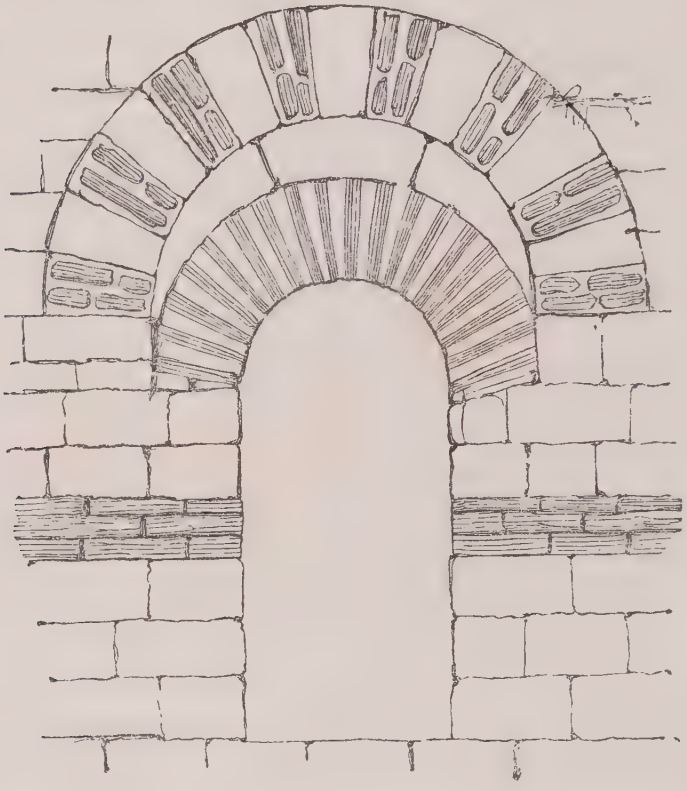


BABYLON IN EGYPT.

and throughout Europe. Half-round towers project boldly from them in various places, and are of much strength. The walls generally from seven to ten feet in thickness. The desert sand has encroached all round the town, closed up some of the entrances, and obliged the only one now used to be partially excavated, as shewn in plate xiv. It is merely a narrow postern gate, scarcely high enough to admit a rider, and through which no carriage can pass. The streets internally correspond; and two persons only can move with comfort. Should a person pass mounted on the usual donkey, it is necessary to make way by getting into the first convenient doorway. In this there is a remarkable resemblance to the Roman towns on the line of the great wall of Hadrian from Newcastle to Carlisle. The excavations made on their sites, which have laid bare the foundations of houses, display streets of similarly narrow character, and prove the necessity for those external places of athletic amusement so constantly found in their vicinity.

"The principal gate of Babylon was in the southern wall, and is represented in plate xv. It is now entirely closed, and buried in sand and rubbish to the crown of the entrance arch. The sands have slowly encroached all round the city, and on the western side are so high that the town can be overlooked. This grand gate, in spite of being buried so deep in sand, is still most imposing. The towers that stretch forth on each side are of bold and massive proportions. Their surface is unbroken, except by a few small windows crowned by a double arch of stone and tile, which will be best understood from the engraving given on the next page. Wilkinson notes that in an upper chamber of that to the left of the spectator "is an early Christian record, sculptured on wood, of the time of Diocletian; curious as well from its style as

from the state of its preservation. The upper part, or frieze, has a Greek inscription; and below it, at the centre

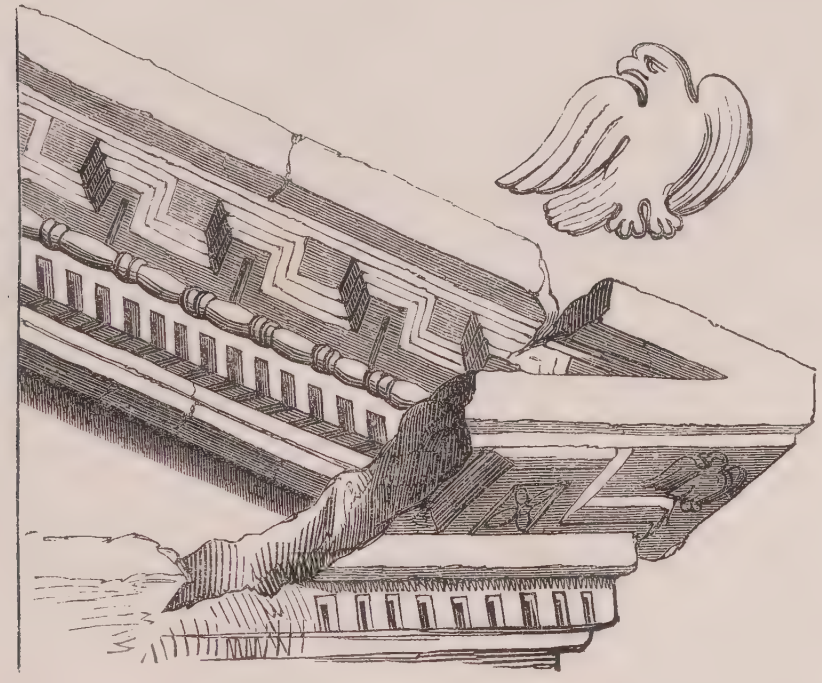


of the architrave, is a representation of the Deity sitting on a globe supported by two winged angels; on either side of which is a procession of six figures, evidently the twelve apostles. The central group rudely calls to mind the winged globe of the ancient Egyptians; and its position over a doorway accords with the ordinary place of that well-known emblem. Indeed, this is not the only instance of the adoption of old devices by the early Egyptian Christians."*

"The central gate is now buried to the crown of the arch, and without excavating it would not be possible to decide whether smaller gates for foot-passengers exist on each side of it. The wall above is strengthened by an

* Handbook for Travellers in Egypt, p. 147.

arch in the masonry; and over that is a pediment of enriched design, now much shattered. The engraving will convey an idea of its character. The Roman eagle is



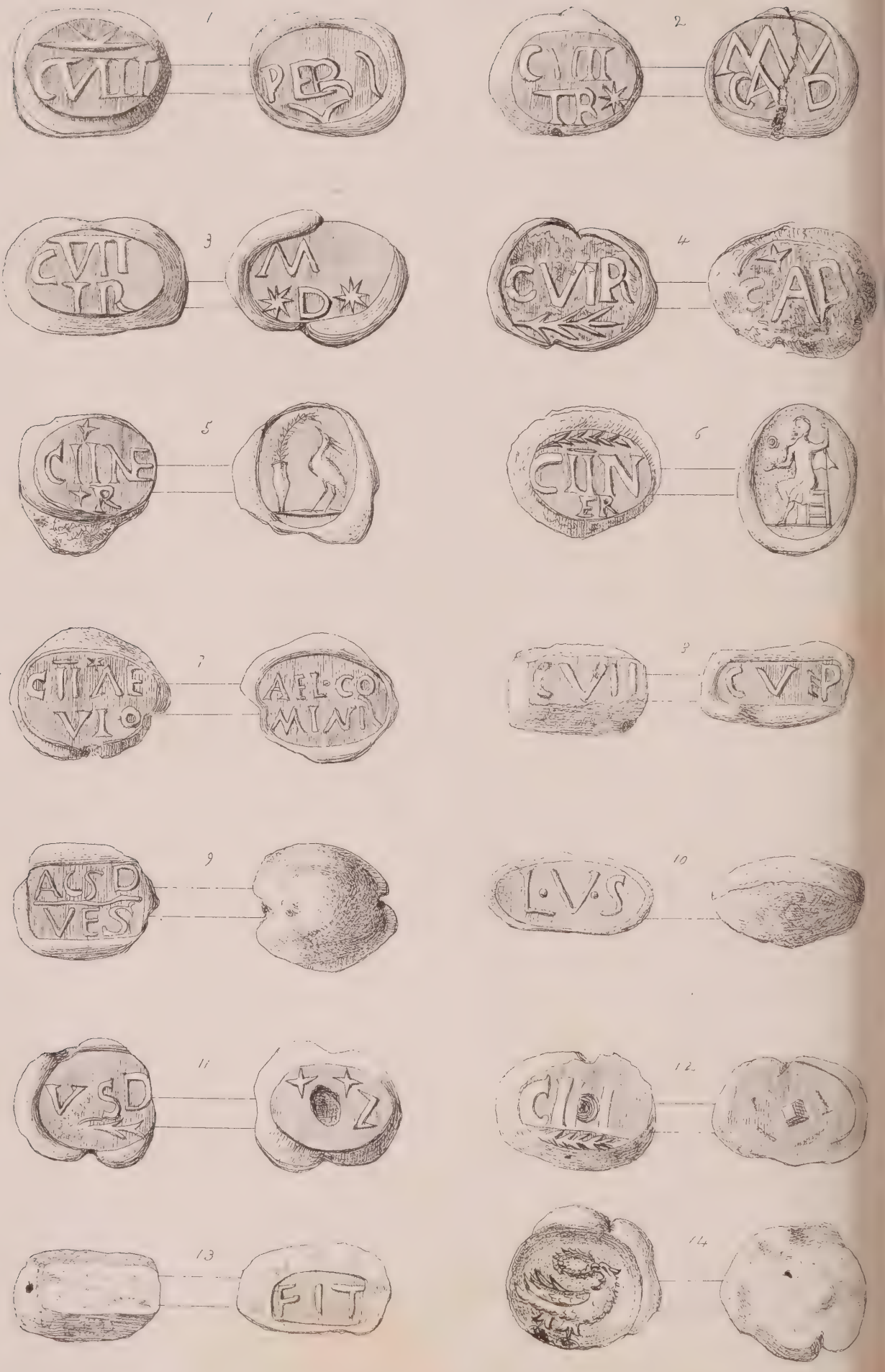
sculptured beneath it; and is represented, on a larger scale, above the angle where it occurs. Its debased style stamps it as a work of the decadence of Roman art. A hollow square above marks the place where an inscription was once placed, now unfortunately lost, and which doubtless recorded the æra of its erection. These walls are much fractured, and the upper and lower portions have been denuded of all casing-stones within reach.

"The church of the Greek convent, in the centre of the town, is constructed over an arcaded and apsidal vault, certainly very ancient, and probably Roman, which is traditionally said to have been a chamber in the house of the Virgin Mary during her sojourn in Egypt. It has, at least, age in its favour, and is not quite so exacting on the credulous faithful as some of the holy places are; but, inasmuch as Siout, the capital of Upper Egypt, two hun-

dred and fifty-four miles distant, also claims to be the house of the holy family while in the land, some liberty of belief may yet be insisted on, and perhaps permitted.

"The houses within this town were generally high. Where they approach the sides there are many "chambers on the wall" (as in the days of the apostles) supported by rojecting beams. The whole is densely populated, and is a remarkable instance of a walled city surviving all changes of dynasties and peoples, and sheltering its Moslem inhabitants as it did the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and Babylonians, in days long past."

F. W. Fairholt.



ROMAN LEADEN SEALS,

Found at Brough.

ROMAN LEADEN SEALS FOUND AT BROUGH UPON STANMORE.

PLATES XVI AND XVII.

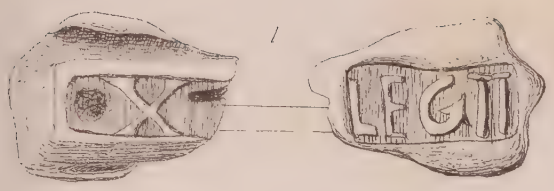
In our third volume I gave a plate (No. xxxii) of Roman leaden seals found chiefly at Brough upon Stanmore, in Westmoreland. By the kindness of Mr. Way, I have since been able to examine upwards of one hundred more in the possession of Miss Hill, who with much good-nature allowed them to be forwarded to me. From these the figures in Plates xvi and xvii have been selected, with the exception of fig. 11 in Plate xvii, which is in my own possession; and which, I think, was purchased at a sale.

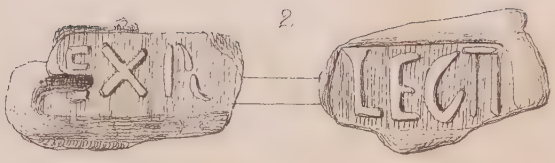
I am sorry to say I cannot add much, with confidence, to the remarks which accompany the first plate. At the same time, I could not hesitate to avail myself of the opportunity of placing upon permanent and available record further examples of these seals, hitherto so rare as to have escaped the notice of antiquaries. At Brough, however, I am assured they have been found in such quantities that, for years, a blacksmith collected and melted them for the sake of the metal.

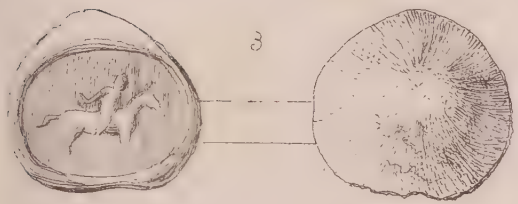
Figures 1 and 2 of Plate xvii have on one side LEG II; and on the other EX P. These may, without doubt, be attributed to the Second Legion: of this type there are

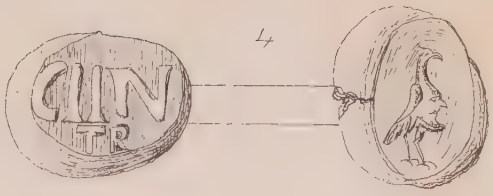
several examples. On figures 5 and 6, Plate xvi, we read C II NER, which may be interpreted *cohors* II NER*viorum:* C II AE, of fig. 5 may be cohors II AE*lia:* and the HIS of fig. 10, Plate xvii, may mean, (*cohors*) HIS *panorum.* Another type reads C VII TR: this may mean *cohor*s VII T*hRacum*; or TR*evirorum* (see figs. 2 and 3, Plate xvi); and further varieties may, in like manner, be explained as indicative of other cohorts; all probably located in Britain. But it is by no means so easy to suggest a reason in explanation of the fact of these seals being discovered in such numbers at Brough; and so rarely at other places the sites of Roman military stations. Not a single example, so far as I am aware, has been detected among the miscellaneous remains found at London, Colchester, Exeter, Wroxeter, and other localities which contain the ruins of Roman towns: so that it would seem, as the inscriptions appear to indicate, that these seals were appended to some kind of property belonging to military bodies. But it is equally difficult to understand how so many should have found their way to this particular station; or, on the other hand, to suppose they were manufactured there, as they appear to have been used; and, indeed, must have been; for, being complete, the holes through them shew the two parts had been united over the string or silk which attached them to the objects they were intended to authenticate.

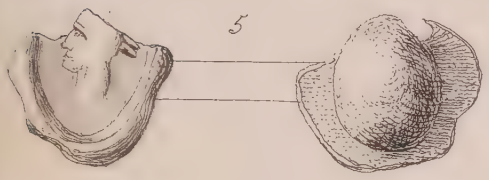
Brough, or Brugh, upon Stanmore, appears to occupy the site of *Verteræ* of the second and fifth *itinera* of Antoninus, and of the *Notitia.* Horsley observes: "*Verteræ* is no doubt rightly fixed at *Brugh under Stanemore.* The course of the military way is absolutely certain. The remains are generally so grand, and it is so rarely interrupted, and then only for so short a space, that we never have the least difficulty about it. And thus it continues

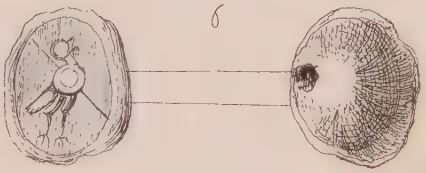


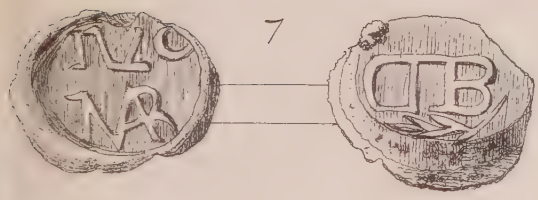




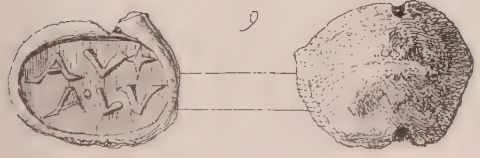


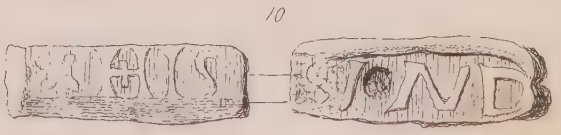




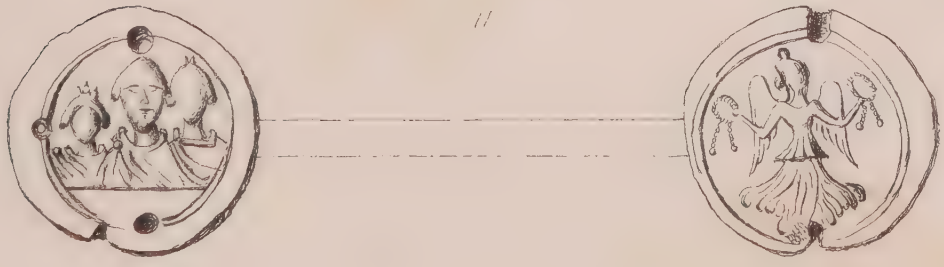








Found at Brough.



F.C.W.K. del. et inc.

ROMAN LEADEN SEALS.

to go on by *Bowes* to *Cataract.*"* Mr. John Clayton, in a letter to me, thus writes: "I think it may be reasonably assumed that Horsley was right in treating the station of Brough upon Stanmore as the *Verteræ* of the *Notitia* and of Antonine's *Itinerary*. The remains of the Roman road in this district are very palpable; and mark distinctly the course of the Second Iter of the *Itinerary*. On the north, *Brovonacæ* is the next station to *Verteræ*. There is no reasonable ground to doubt that Kirbythore is rightly assumed to be Brovonacæ. Moving southward, we then come to Brough on Stanmore (*Verteræ*); then to Bowes on Stanmore (*Lavatræ*); and then to *Cataractonium*, of which there is no doubt. With the fixed points of *Brovonacæ* and *Cataractonium*, we are, I think, relieved from any difficulty as to *Verteræ*, which has been a mountain stronghold in a mineral district. The Eden Valley railroad now passes the ancient station."

At *Verteræ* was stationed, it appears by the *Notitia*, a body of troops called *Directores*, under a Præfect—*Præfectus Numeri Directorum Verteris;* but it does not appear from what country or place these *Directores* came; and the same with the *Exploratores* and *Defensores* of the station preceding and of that following *Verteræ*. I am not aware that any inscriptions have ever been discovered at Brough; neither am I in possession of any clear details respecting the station. This and the station immediately adjoining do not seem to have yet received the attention they deserve.

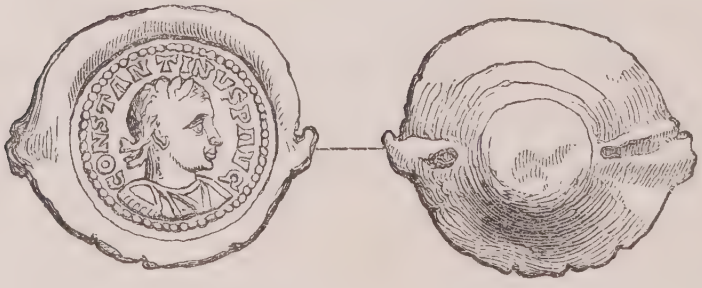
With Mr. King's clear and faithful etchings to refer to, a minute description of the seals is not needed. The reverses of some have abbreviations which may be personal names, while some resemble figures upon coins and gems:

* "Britannia Romana," p. 410.

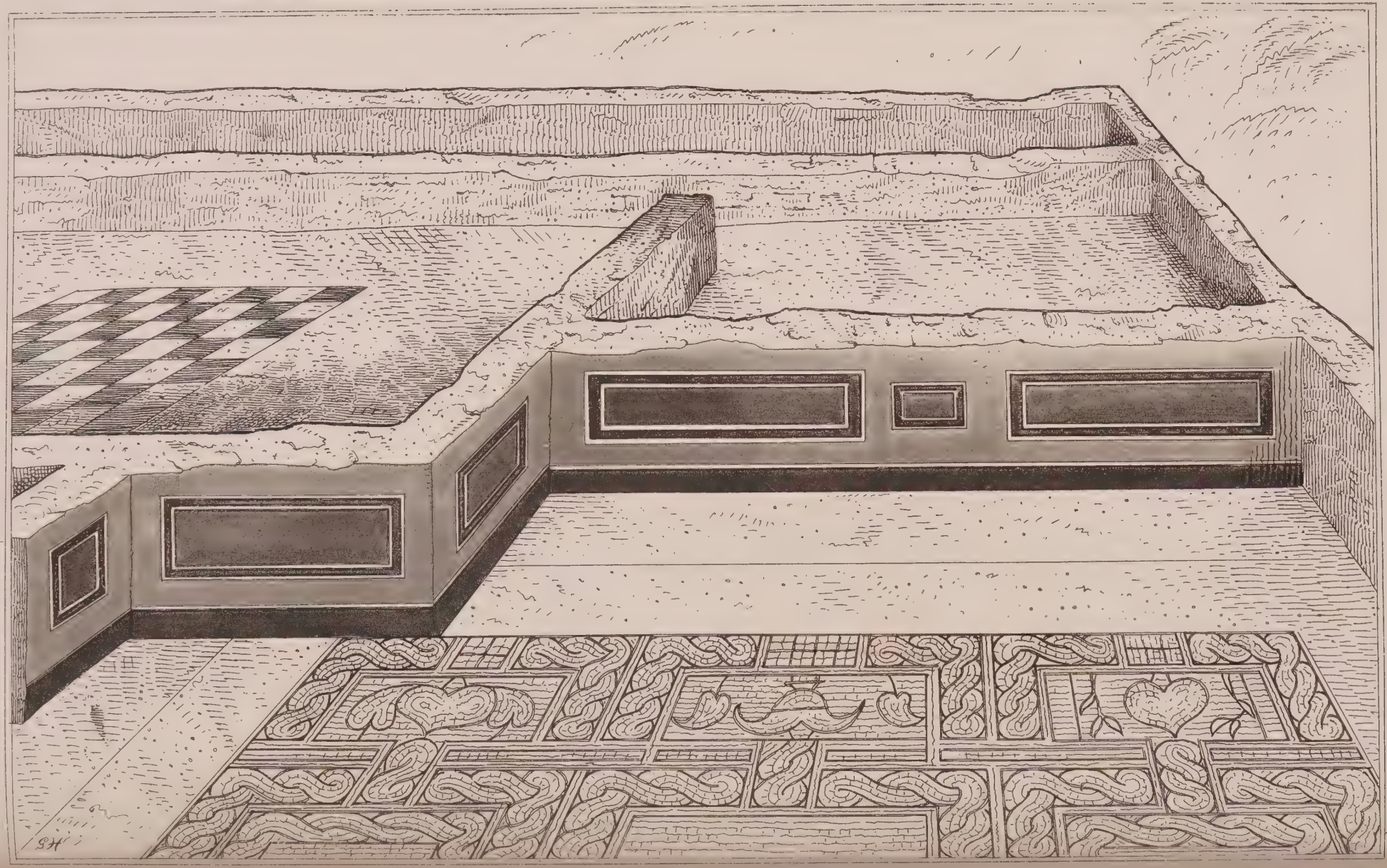
among them was a coin of Domitian in lead. I am disposed to assign them all to the Higher Empire.

Figure 11, plate xvii, as before observed, does not belong to the collection from Brough; being, no doubt, of foreign extraction. It is probably of the time of Justinian, and may be compared with figs. 2 and 5 in plate vii of Ficoroni's *Piombi Antichi*, a work which contains a large number of examples of Roman seals in lead; but they throw no light whatever upon those from Brough.

A few years since two very interesting and extremely rare leaden seals were found at Richborough, in one of the rubbish pits outside the *castrum;* and were presented by Mr. Rolfe to Mr. Mayer. They are of the emperor Constantine; and apparently from the same matrix. The inscription, round a young laureated head, reads CONSTANTINVS P. AVG. The workmanship is good, and superior to that of most of the coins of the period. Most probably they had been attached to letters or edicts by means of a string, the marks of which are perceptible in both.



Seal, in lead, of Constantine, found at Richborough, in Kent.



THE ROMAN VILLA AT CARISBROOKE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

PLATES XVIII AND XIX.

An unexpected discovery at Carisbrooke, made by Mr. William Spickernell, a few years ago, invests the Isle of Wight with new interest. This is, as yet, the first instance of the remains of a Roman building having been brought to light on the island, the evidences of occupation by Romans or Romanised Britons being hitherto confined to coins, and fragments of tiles and pottery.

The villa cannot claim to rank in extent and magnificence with many in other parts of our country; although it is by no means void of points of interest, and is well worth the pains taken to preserve it. But it is by viewing it in comparison with similar monuments, throughout what once formed the province of Britain, that this isolated building is chiefly interesting and important. The accumulation of discoveries of such remains, often in localities where they had lain covered unsuspected, helps us to form a clearer notion of the state of our country during the first four centuries of its historical existence. Buildings such as these, so very numerous, so replete with arrangements for the comforts and luxuries of life; and often elegantly embellished; impress us with far clearer and higher convictions of the civilisation of Roman

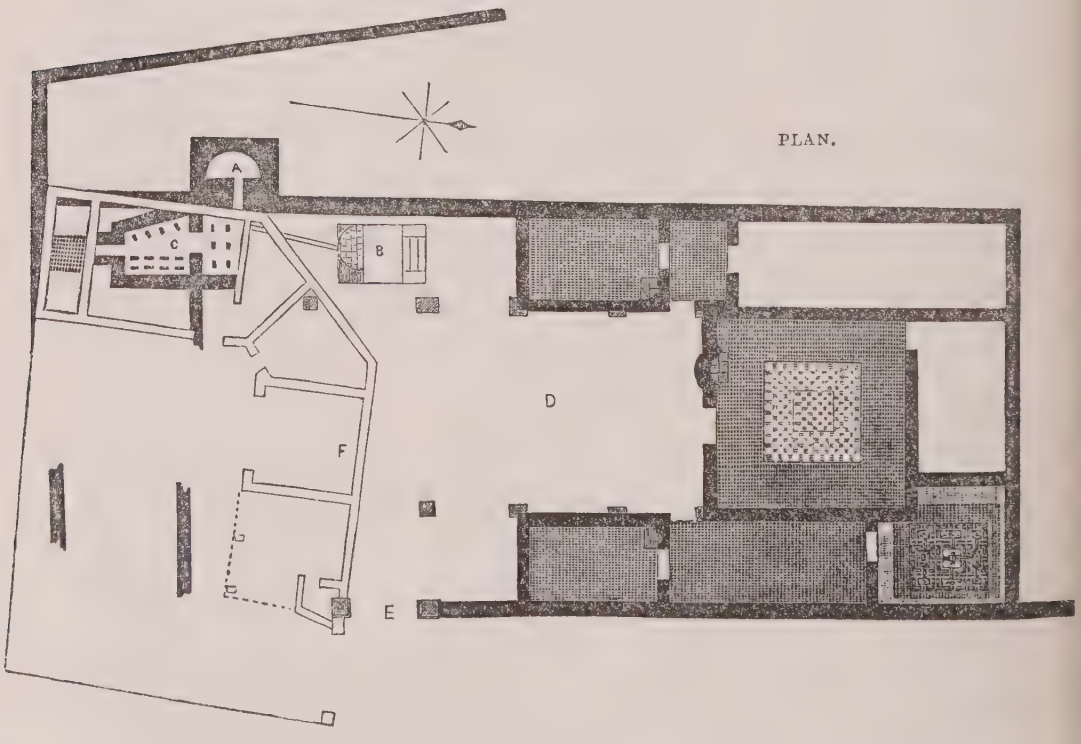
Britain than could possibly be gained solely by the study of written history. In the fortified towns and *castra*, and in the intervening stations and military roads, we comprehend how conquests were maintained; how troops were quickly marched to assailable points; how they were provisioned, armed, and housed; and we follow the historian with much more pleasure and satisfaction when thus tutored; for without this knowledge the reader of ancient history must picture in his mind much that has to be drawn from modern times or from medieval usages; and his imagination often becomes bewildered with illusions and fallacious impressions.

In the villas, on the contrary, we contemplate domestic life; in them we may recognise the dwellings of the tillers of the fields; of the retired manufacturer and merchant; of the collectors of revenue from the products of the earth; of the governors of the province and of their subordinate officers of civil establishments. In construction and arrangement the Roman villas but little resembled the domestic buildings of modern times. They were usually of one story only; often, in part, they were flanked with double walls; and the winter rooms were warmed by means of a furnace; the floors being of a dense concrete laid upon columns made of flat tiles; or, more rarely, of some other material. The heated air was carried from under these apartments, up the interior of the external walls, by means of flue tiles; and the heat could thus be made uniform throughout and be easily regulated. A passage leading directly through a house, admitting wind and draughts at all times, seems to have been constantly provided against by the Roman architects. In the larger villas the rooms were arranged on the sides of a square open space having corridors on one or more sides; or, around a large square *atrium* or hall, while a few of the

apartments were spacious, the rooms, especially the bedrooms, were small, and usually lighted and ventilated by narrow, open windows, quite at the upper part of the walls. But windows approaching the square form, though of rather small dimensions, gave light and ventilation to the sitting and dining rooms. These were generally situated a considerable height in the wall, so that a view from them could not have been calculated on. That glass was at least occasionally used, there can be no doubt. The bath was indispensable to every Roman family; and accordingly we observe it in most of their houses, even in those of moderate extent. But baths are never found in this northern region on a scale of such magnitude and luxury as that on which they were often constructed for the opulent Romans of Italy; and rooms, often called baths, and viewed as such, in accordance with descriptions by ancient writers, are in reality only winter apartments, heated by means of the hypocaust. The baths of the villas in Britain were commodious enough for all purposes of cleanliness, and nothing more; and a very fair example is supplied in the Carisbrooke villa, which may be compared with those in the villa at Hartlip in Kent, given in our second volume.

The situation of the Carisbrooke villa fulfils all the conditions laid down as indispensable for buildings by the ancient writers on rural matters. They advise a gentle slope in preference either to elevated ground or to valleys; good roads; pure air; and wholesome water, from a stream if possible; and the soil, the richer the better. It is very probable that the village of Carisbrooke itself may occupy the site of a Roman *vicus;* and that detached buildings may have extended beyond the villa under consideration. Indeed, Mr. Hillier assures me he has noticed indications of Roman foundations in a field between Carisbrooke and Bowcombe.

In describing the villa I have referred for measurements and some details to Mr. Spickernell's *Guide;** and to Mr. Hillier's *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight,* from the latter of which the author has lent me the Plan; and he has also kindly contributed the plate of the tessellated pavement. The General View is etched by him from a sketch made by myself. His own work contains, exclusive of the Plan, a coloured engraving of the chief pavement; and a view of the villa in relation to the surrounding scenery. It lies a little beyond the village towards Bowcombe, in front of the Vicarage House, the residence of the Rev. E. B. James, to whose good taste in sanctioning its excavation and preservation Mr. Spickernell pays a well-deserved tribute.

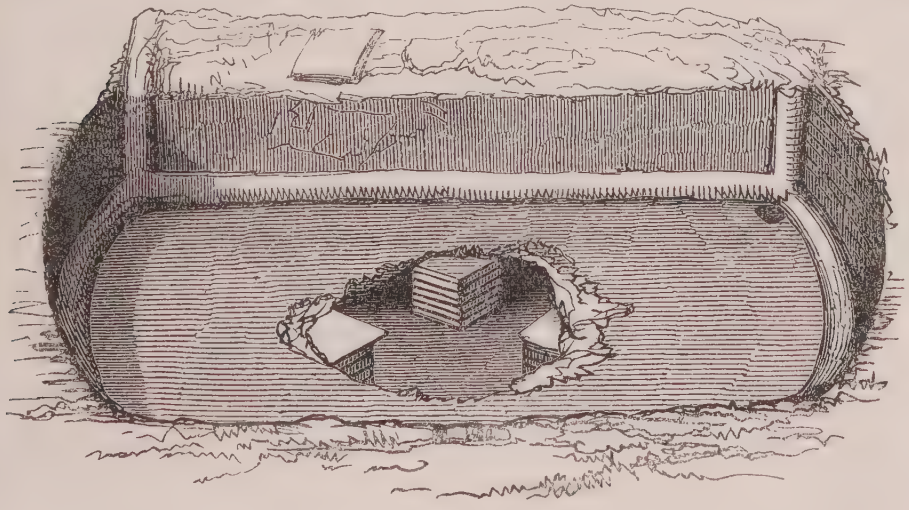


It is quite impossible to say what may have been the original extent of the villa, or whether we have the whole

* "The Roman Villa, Carisbrook, Isle of Wight," 12mo, pp. 11. Etheridge, Newport, Isle of Wight. 1860.

of the dwelling rooms. At all events the out-houses are wanting. There must have been a wall at least, on the east, in advance of the entrance, E on the Plan; and from the south-western angle a portion of another wall extended westward fourteen feet, returning northward, nearly at right angles, to the length of fifty-five feet. From the absence of roofing tiles, Mr. Spickernell considers that these walls constituted an outer fence. The roofing was, in reality, composed of thin stone flags of angular or hexagonal form, such as may yet be seen upon some of the houses in continental towns; and many of them yet retained the nails with which they had been fastened.

Commencing alphabetically with the letters; A indicates the bath, on the south-western side. It is nearly semicircular; and is built chiefly of flat tiles with a thick coating of concrete. Its length at the bottom is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet: the width, 4 feet; and its present height about 16 inches; but originally it was, possibly, somewhat deeper. A thick moulding of mortar runs round it and up the



Bath.

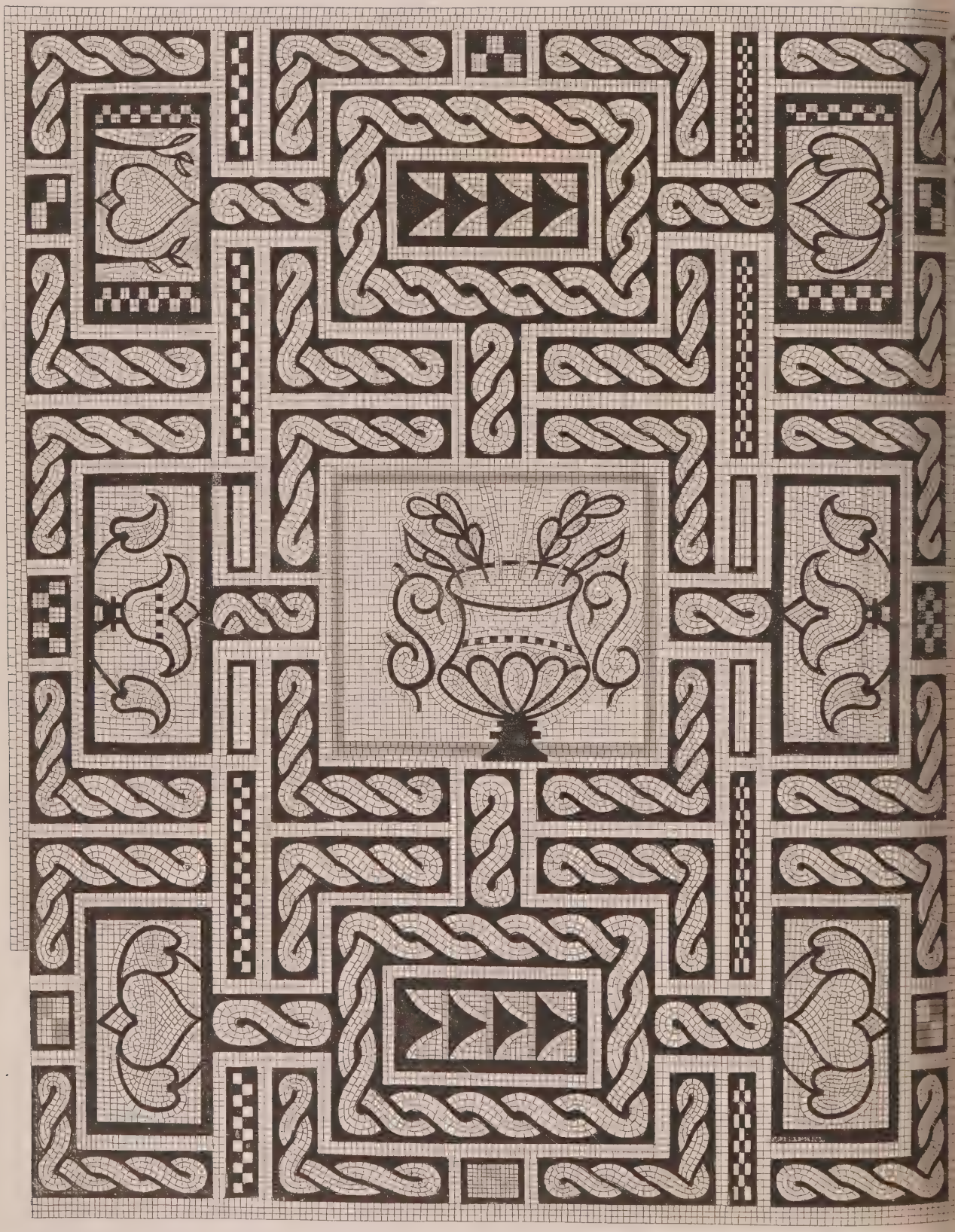
sides, and it has a small opening at one end for a leaden pipe to carry off the water. The manner in which the

floors of this and the adjoining rooms (C, and that to the right), were laid upon columns of flat-tiles can be understood by the woodcut. They were heated by a furnace, B; and there was probably another at the extremity of the rooms on the left.

D marks a large apartment, the hall, or *atrium*, 45 feet wide and 40 feet in length. It was surrounded by stone blocks, two feet square, which, no doubt, were the bases of pilasters for supporting the roof. The flooring was of a coarse cement, not unlike the hard concrete often used for the flooring of barns. This apartment has its representative in our modern hall; and there, in summer time, the family assembled; the females worked at their looms; and in it usually stood an altar and the images of the domestic gods. In warmer climates the roof opened to the sky; but this arrangement could never have been tolerated in Britain. The outer entrance to this room was at E; and one of the basement stones with the mortice in which the door swung yet remains.

On the right or north of the hall, is a room with a chess-board pavement in red and white tessellæ, twenty-two feet square. It is partly shown in plate xviii. It has a semicircular recess on the south side, shown in the Plan, in which, probably, stood a stove. An angle of this room projects into the south-western corner of the room forming the principal feature in plate xviii, and the extreme room on the right in the Plan.

This room is about fourteen feet square. The walls were painted at the lower part in panels of red, white, and green: the decorations above, as could be judged from fragments, which retained their colours almost unfaded, consisted of foliage, flowers and other representations. Their effect can be well understood from the coloured plates in my *Illustrations of Roman London.* The in-



Carisbrooke,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

teresting representation of a Roman painter decorating the walls of an apartment in a villa is also given in the same work. The art of wall-painting in the ancient manner is now quite lost; and no attempts to revive it have yet succeeded. With the Romans it must have been very common and easily attained; for we find thousands of examples of it among the ruins of their houses. Simple as it must have been, it bears no analogy with anything we see at the present day under the same name: the ancient work has endured for two thousand years, while the modern is so fugitive as scarcely to last a dozen. The medieval wall-paintings, however, must not be overlooked: some of these bespeak high art; but they are chiefly confined to churches.

The floor of this room is in tessellated work, the central compartment of which is shewn in plate xix. This elegant combination of intricate designs is composed of cubes or tessellæ about half an inch square, of red, white, black, yellow, and blue: the border, or rather the rest of the pavement, is in coarse red and white tesseræ formed of tile and calcareous stone. The vase and the water lilies are not unlike those in the pavement discovered, a few years since, under the Excise House, in London;* but the latter flooring is much more extensive and of a higher class.

Some of the other rooms, which need no particular description, were probably dormitories; but on reference to the Plan it will be perceived that several had been destroyed on the southern side of the villa, where the faint outlines, marked F, denote the positions of the stables of the vicarage.

Little of antiquarian interest was discovered among

* "Illustrations of Roman London," plate vi.

the ruins of this villa: everything had been removed at the period of its destruction: even coins, usually so numerous, were but few in number: all that were noticed consisted of an early British or Gaulish coin in brass, badly preserved: two small brass of Gallienus: one of Postumus: three or four of the Constantine family; and five or six very small and illegible.

The Isle of Wight was brought into subjection to the Romans, in the reign of Claudius, by Vespasian, when he conquered the south-western Britons. It is only towards the close of the third century that Vectis is again mentioned; and then incidentally. It appears that when Constantius had prepared to invade Britain, which Carausius had severed from the rule of Diocletian and Maximian, Allectus, the successor of Carausius, stationed part of the Romano-British fleet off the Isle of Wight to intercept the invaders under the pretorian prefect Asclepiodotus. But a dense fog so obscured the ships coming from Gaul that they passed by, unobserved by those placed in ambush, and gained the coast of Britain in safety.* The port which defended the Isle of Wight in later times from the early Saxon invaders was the *Portus Magnus*, the great port, at the head of which stood the castrum now known (with its interior Norman keep) as Porchester Castle; and also the fortresses and ports towards the east, on what was termed the Saxon Shore. When, however, the Roman empire was tottering to its fall, and the legions and cohorts were withdrawn from Britain, the Isle of Wight in its turn fell to the Saxon invaders; to those from Jutland, Beda informs us, who also peopled Kent.

When the Saxons took possession of the island, Caris-

* "Eumenii Panegyricus Constantio Caes.," cap. xv, 1.

brooke appears to have been the chief place or capital. It is thus the Saxon Chronicle describes the event:— "A.D. 530. This year Cerdic and Cynric took the Isle of Wight, and slew many men in Wightgaras-byrg." They gave the whole of the island to their nephews Stuff and Wihtgar. Under A.D. 544, the Chronicle states: "This year died Wihtgar; and men buried him at Wihtgaras-byrig (Carisbrook)."

These statements show that at this early period, so closely succeeding the withdrawal of the Roman military forces from Britain, Carisbrooke was the stronghold of the island, where the inhabitants, no doubt, offered a resolute opposition to the invaders. Probably they occupied the summit of the hill where now stands the mediæval castle, as a place of defence, after the capture of the exposed houses in the valley: among them we may reasonably place the villa the subject of these remarks, which, it is to be hoped, may help to lead to a systematic examination of the locality with a view to ascertain the extent of the Roman buildings; and whether the village of Carisbrooke wholly or in part occupies the site of a Roman *vicus*.

COINS OF CARAUSIUS.

PLATES XX AND XXI.

(Fourth and Fifth of the Series.)

PLATE XX.

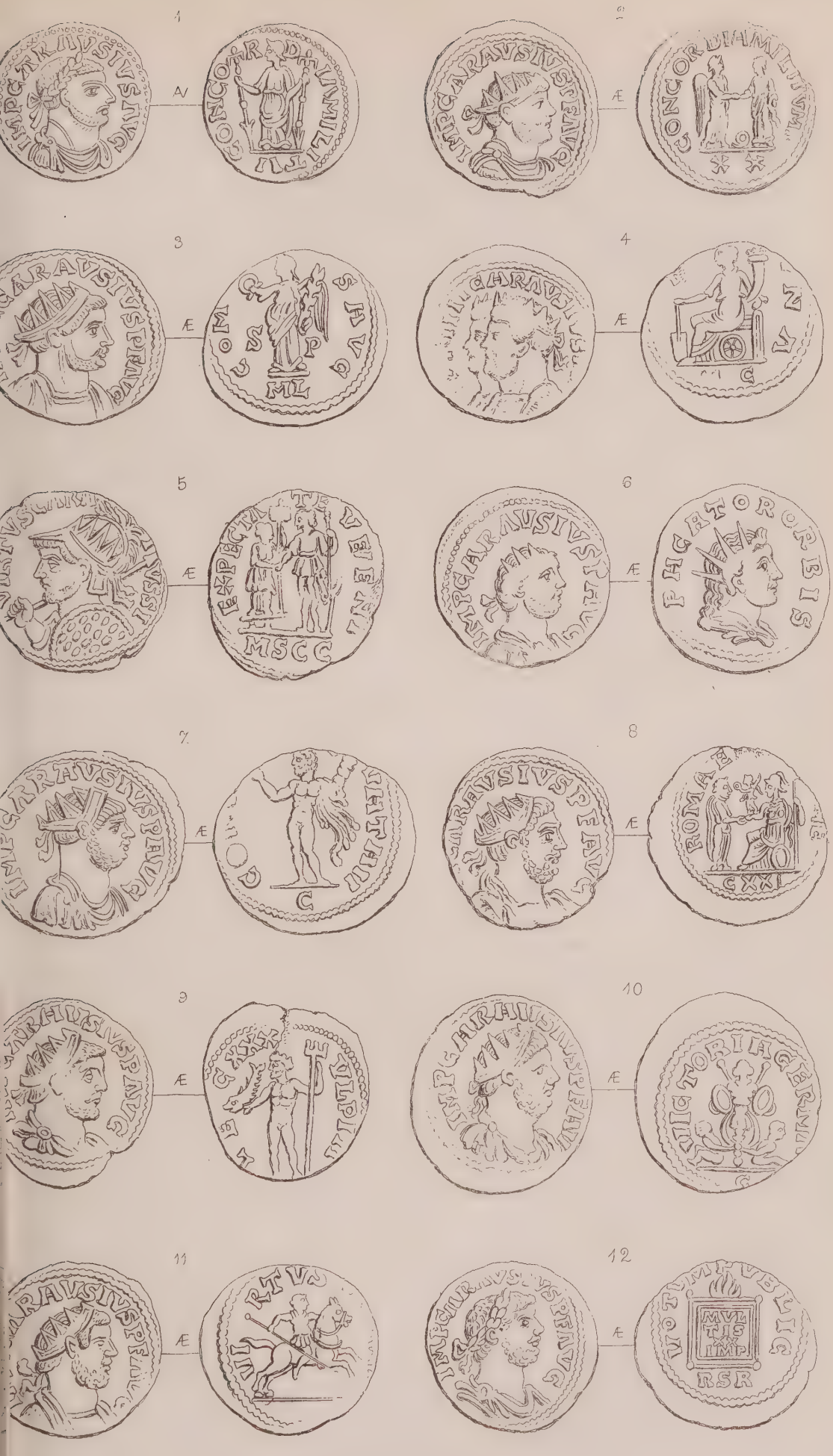
1. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS AVG. Laureated head, to the right; bust in the paludamentum. *Rev.* CONCORDIA MILITV. A female holding two military standards.

This extremely rare gold coin is said to have been found at Rouen with those described in vol. v, p. 241 *et seq.* There is a variety of this type in the Paris Imperial Collection, the bust on the obverse of which is in armour; and the reverse has two figures joining hands; and an example is given by Stukeley.

2. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head to the right. *Rev.* CONCORDIA MILITVM. Two female figures, one of whom is winged, joining hands: between them, at the feet, is what may possibly be intended for a wreath: in the exergue, XX.

Examples of this type with slight variations, but not in such good preservation, may be found in the Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow; and in the British Museum.

3. *Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head, to the right. *Rev.* COMES AVG. Victory standing; her right hand, extended, holds a wreath; and in her left is a palm branch:



P.W.Bairnholt. del. et sculp.

F. W. F.

COINS OF CARAUSIUS

In the Cabinet of C. Warne Esq.re

another in the York Museum; but the type is very uncommon.

8. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. As fig. 7. *Rev.* ROMAE *Aeterna*E. Rome, seated, extends her right hand, holding a little figure of Victory towards the emperor: in the exergue CXXI.

As before observed (vol. v, p. 152), it is Rome and not Britain who is personified and addressed upon the coins of Carausius. There can be but little doubt that the aspirations of the ruler of Britain tended towards the supreme sovereignty of the Roman empire; and he had precedents and reason to warrant his hopes being realised.

This type is very rare: varieties, less so.

9. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. AVG. Radiated head to the right. *Rev.* LEG. XXX VLPIA. Neptune, standing, holding a fish in his right hand; his left hand grasping a trident.

The legion, surnamed Ulpia, from Ulpius Trajanus the emperor, was also called Victrix, Pia, Fidelis; and to these titles Severus Alexander added those of Severiana Alexandrina. It was one of the German legions; and is recorded in numerous inscriptions found on the borders of the Rhine. A coin in the British Museum, in addition to Ulpia, bears VI for *Victrix*.

10. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AV. Head as fig. 9. *Rev.* VICTORIA GERMA(*nica*). A trophy, at the foot of which are two captives: in the exergue, C.

It is probable this coin alludes to a victory gained over some of the maritime German peoples upon their own shores. A coin of this type, in the Bodleian Library, was engraved by Stukeley, who has also given a second specimen, and reading it, erroneously, VICTORIA CEANGica, supposed the Ceangi or Cangi of Britain to be referred to.



Drawn & engraved by F W Fairholt

COINS OF CARAUSIUS

In the Cabinet of C. Warne Esq.re

11. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head to the right. *Rev.* VIRTVS *Aug.* A horseman with spear galloping to the right.

This coin appears to be not only unpublished but unique.

12. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Laureated head, to the right. *Rev.* VOTVM PVBLIC. A lighted altar inscribed MVLTIS XX IMP. : in the exergue, RSR.

The laureated head is very unusual on the brass coins of Carausius; as are also the exergue letters RSR; but examples of this type occur both in silver and brass (see vol. iv, p. 126): they are very rare.

Fig. 1 of this plate is in gold: all the rest are in brass.

PLATE XXI.

1. *Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head, to the right. *Rev.* FORTVNA RAEDVX. Fortune, seated upon a wheel; and holding a cornucopia and a rudder: in the exergue, S. P. C.

This type, as it appears here, is very uncommon.

2. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. AVG. As fig. 1. *Rev.* SECVRIT. ORBIS. Security seated: her head resting upon her right hand; and holding in her left a short wand.

3. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. As the previous. *Rev.* LEG. II PARTH.: in the exergue, M. L. A centaur holding a rudder, to the right.

4. *Obv.* As fig. 3. *Rev.* . . . G. II. PARTH. A centaur, to the left: in its right hand, a globe.

Dion states that Severus gave the surname of Parthica to three legions, the second of which he placed in Italy. A Centaur is also the symbol of the *Legio quarta Flavia* upon a coin of Carausius. A coin in my cabinet gives a boar as the emblem of this legion.

5. *Obv.* . . . CARAVSIVS P. F. . . Radiated head, to the right. *Rev.* LEG. VG. A bull, to the right: in the exergue, ML.

6. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AV. As fig. 5. *Rev.* LEG. VIII A . . A bull; as fig. 5.

The eighth legion surnamed *Augusta* was stationed in Germany, and is recorded in many inscriptions, in some of which it is also styled *Antoniniana*.

7. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIV Radiated head, to the right. *Rev.* LEG. I. MIN. : in the exergue, ML.

This coin is better preserved than those given in the preceding plates. See remarks on the type in vol. iv, p. 126.

8. *Obv.* . . . CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. As fig. 7. *Rev.* LEG. II. (. *Aug.*) : in exergue, ML. A capricorn.

This coin refers to the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, one of the British legions, the permanent quarters of which were at Isca Silurum (Caerleon). For its badge of the Capricorn see my *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*, p. 25. The Capricorn was also the emblem of the twenty-second legend, surnamed *Primigenia*, which also is recorded upon coins of Carausius, an example of which will be given in a future plate.

9. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AV. Radiated head, to the right. *Rev.* VBERTAS AVG. A woman milking a cow : in the exergue, RSR.

A coin of this type, in silver, found in the Thames, at London, is in the British Museum ; and two or three others are known ; but both in silver and in brass they are very rare. The legend is also applied to coins with two figures (the Genius of Britain and Carausius), which are equally scarce. But with a woman milking a cow the word *Ubertas* is peculiarly appropriate : " tanto fru-

* " Panegyric," vet. v, cap. xi.

gum ubere tanto læta munere pastionum," etc., is the language of Eumenius applied to Britain at this period upon its recovery to the Roman Empire by Constantius.

10. *Obv.* CARAV..PI? Helmeted head; bust in armour, to the left. *Rev.* VICTORIA ..G. Victory with wreath and palm branch, marching, to the left.

This very rare coin, though in some respects well preserved, is defective in the lettering upon the obverse. It was probably *Virtus Carausii.* The Victory on the reverse is well designed and spirited.

11. *Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiated head, to the right. *Rev.* SALV(*s Aug.*) Two female figures joining hands, which also appear to hold two garlands.

12. *Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS AV. As fig. 11. *Rev.* VIRT. .V. (*Virtus Aug.*) Hercules and Abundantia joining hands over an altar.

These last two coins belong to the class given in the third plate of the series, known as the Rouen type. See vol. v. Both are very rare if not unpublished.

These coins form part of the valuable collection of coins of Carausius formed by my friend Mr. Charles Warne, who generously contributes the plates.

ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN KENT, IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE, AND IN SOME OTHER COUNTIES.

PLATES XXII TO XXXIV.

Since the publication of Bryan Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, several important Saxon cemeteries have been explored; and large accessions have been made, in consequence, to the materials heretofore collected to enable us more clearly to understand the usages and habits of our Saxon forefathers, their costume, and some of the arts practised by them. These discoveries are cheering to the historical inquirer; for in the great number of well authenticated facts now being accumulated he may hope, before long, to increase considerably his knowledge of an obscure epoch in the history of our country, and to be able from further evidence, yet wanting, to comprehend clearly much that is yet doubtful.

At Faversham, excavations for the London, Chatham and Dover Railway have brought to light many rich and highly interesting Saxon remains. They were unfortunately deprived of that superintending watchfulness, during the exhumation, which so enhances the full archæological value of such discoveries; but, at the same time, the energy and care of Mr. Gibbs have in some

instances, obtained from the workmen information apparently reliable, which, it is to be hoped, Mr. Gibbs himself may at some future day place upon record, in order, as far as possible, to group the remains as they were found in the graves. In the meantime, I must content myself with giving an insight into the Faversham collection, by means of a few plates and a general brief description.

In the first and third volumes of the *Archæologia Cantiana* (1858 and 1860), I have addressed some observations to the Rev. L. B. Larking on a portion of the Saxon ornaments found at Faversham; and to these I will first refer.

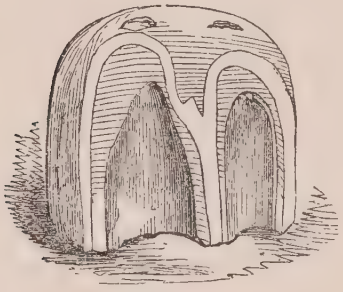
The most remarkable, perhaps, are a set of richly ornamented circular bronze plates, with slight insertions of silver, which I have considered as the decorations of a sumptuously caparisoned horse; and the fact of their bearing evidence of having been attached to leather, supports my opinion. They are, I think, unique, so far as regards the larger plates.

At the head of the female ornaments stand the circular fibulæ, such as are represented in plates ii and iii of the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. There is also one example of the highest class, of which the largest as well as most beautiful is given in plate i of the same work. The Faversham example has lost its settings; and the cells of several of the others are partially vacant. Gold pendants, silver and bronze-gilt girdle buckles, many of which are of very elegant workmanship, are among the more remarkable objects in this department of Mr. Gibbs's collection. There are also examples of the saucer-shaped fibulæ, rare in this county; ear and finger rings; and numerous beads in coloured clay, glass, and crystal. Of the last, two, cut in facets, are of large size, resembling

those found by Mr. Wylie, at Fairford, in Gloucestershire.

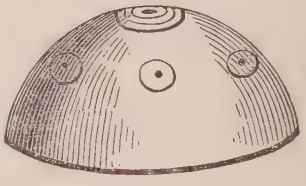
The glass vessels comprise the ordinary varieties usually found in Saxon graves; and the same remark may apply to the bronze bowls and basins, and a *situla* or bucket. There are also keys, girdle-hangers, and a large variety of miscellaneous objects.

There are sixty of what we may call *draughtsmen*, found in a heap with a dice. They are formed from the teeth of a horse or horses, of which a specimen is here shewn, pronounced by Professor Owen to be the upper molar of a small horse. Mr. John Brent has recently found two sets of different kinds in graves at Sarre, one of which, by his permission, I append, in anticipation of more complete illustrations in the *Archæologia Cantiana*.



Faversham.

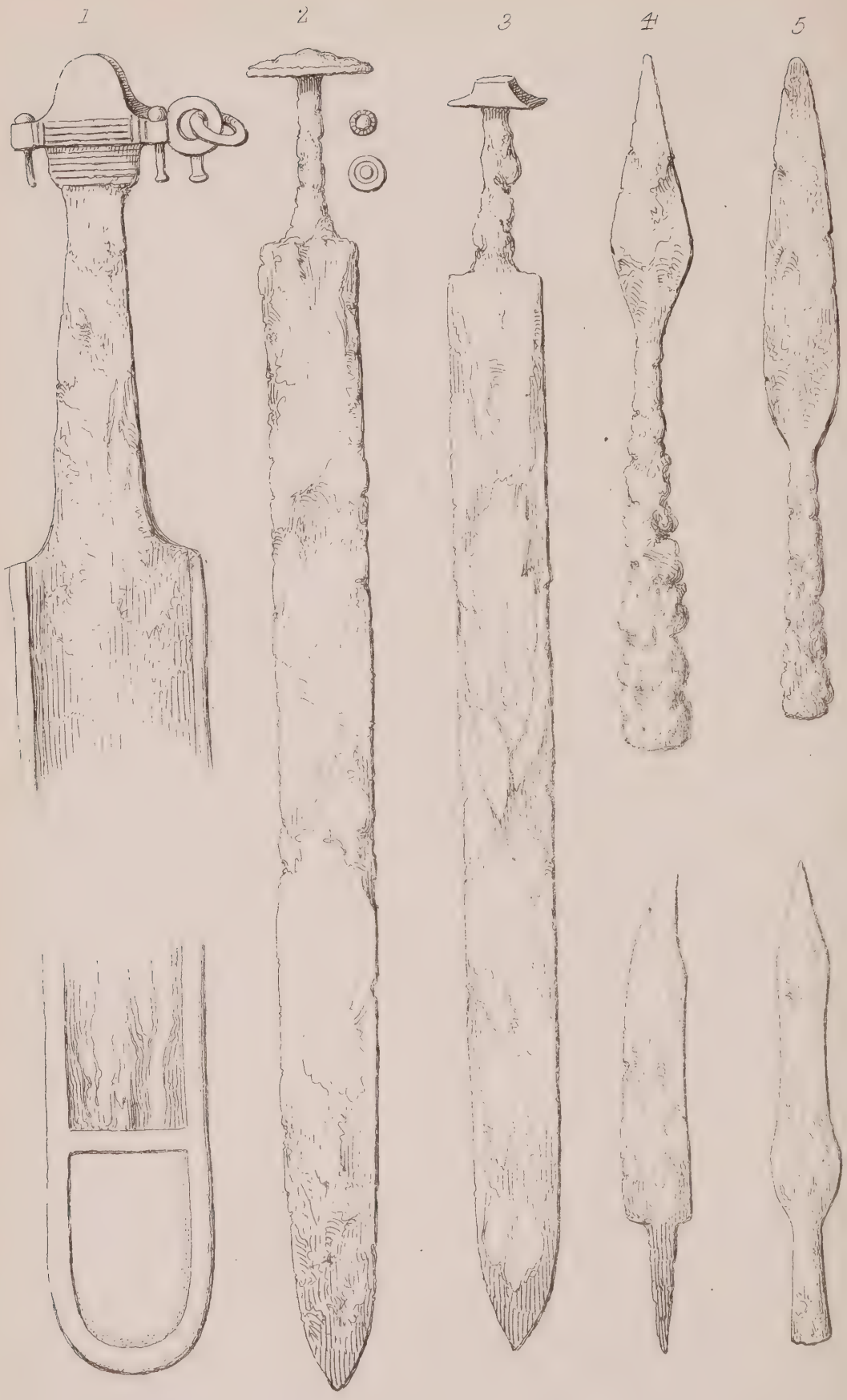
Some of the earthen vessels are Roman, and others of Saxon, manufacture; but it does not appear that any of the latter contained burnt bones.



Sarre.

The coins procured by Mr. Gibbs are of Vespasian, Faustina the Elder, Valerian, Tetricus, Constantius I, Maxentius, Constantinus II, Constans, and Magnentius: all in brass.

The site of the Saxon cemetery at Faversham bears to the present day the significant name of the *King's Field*. In it we may recognise a royal property in a very early time. Many of the ornaments betoken their possessors to have been of the first distinction, as will be obvious on examining these plates in connection with those in the *Archæologia Cantiana*. The localities which have been most fertile in the richer Anglo-Saxon remains, it will be



F. W. F.

KENT

observed, are not the immediate neighbourhoods of our principal towns, though the Roman cemeteries of some, such as Colchester, were resorted to by the Saxons for the burial of their dead. At Strood also, the Saxons used the Roman burial-place. But the costly and valuable ornaments, which could hardly have belonged, in some instances, to persons below the rank of princes or nobles, are almost invariably discovered in localities now of little or no note.

Faversham and Sittingbourne are places of Saxon origin, the one a small town, the other a village but little inferior to a town: Gilton, Sarre, and Minster, are small villages, and so are Adisham, Woodnesborough, and Kingston. In and about these places, the early Saxon populations, with their leaders, grouped themselves. Canterbury, the Roman metropolis of Cantium, appears to have been left to its Romano-British population, as was also Rochester, for in the vicinity of these ancient towns Saxon cemeteries, such as those at the localities mentioned, have not been discovered. Not far from Rochester, however, a tribe of the Catti appears to have settled, from whom sprang in time the town of Chatham, upon the heights above which Douglas excavated the Saxon tumuli described in his *Nenia Britannica*.

Plate xxii shows types of the weapons, the most remarkable of which is the sword, fig. 1. It may be compared with one found at Gilton, near Ash, now in the museum of Mr. Mayer; and with that found at Coombe, figured in our second volume, pl. xxxviii.* Only a portion of the silver mounting of the handle is preserved. Like the Gilton specimen, it has a ring attached, to which,

* These swords are also engraved in Mr. Akerman's "Remains of Pagan Saxondom," pl. xxiv.

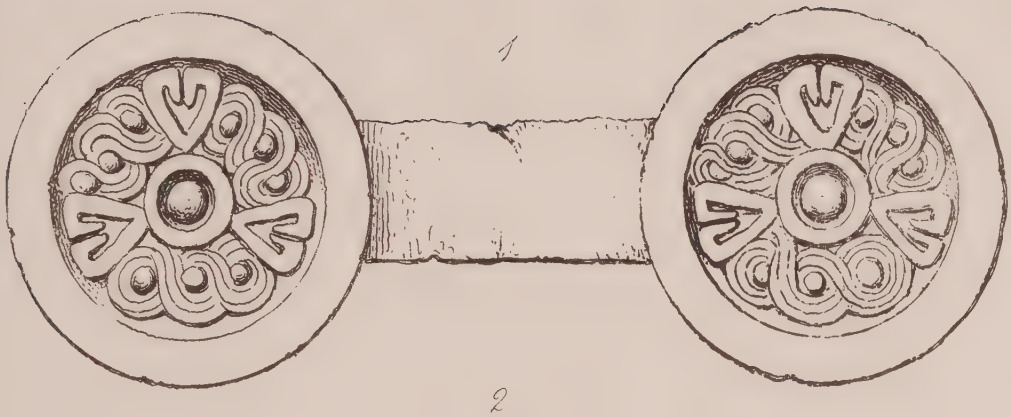
probably, an ornament or charm may have been fastened; and it may have served to suspend the weapon in the hall of the owner. The sheath, which was made of thin wood covered with leather, was edged and topt with silver. Mr. Gibbs observes: "It had small rings at the side, by which it was suspended by leather straps." One of the swords found in the Isle of Wight has been mounted much in the same manner. Mr. Hillier remarks: "It is rare to discover one so richly ornamented. Like the other examples (found at Chessell), the handle has been encased within some perishable material, either a strapping of leather or a covering of wood; and a small plate of gold which had been inserted in it still retained its position. With the exception of the handle itself, all the accompaniments are of silver; and the piece of silver richly worked in filigree which has passed round the head of the scabbard, continues adhering to the blade of the sword."*

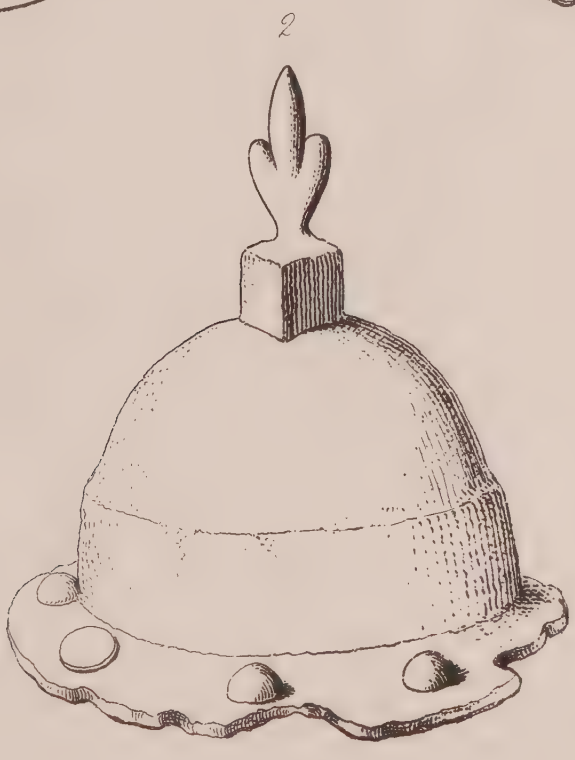
Fig. 1 measures 37½ inches; fig. 2 is, within half an inch, of the same length; fig. 3, somewhat shorter.

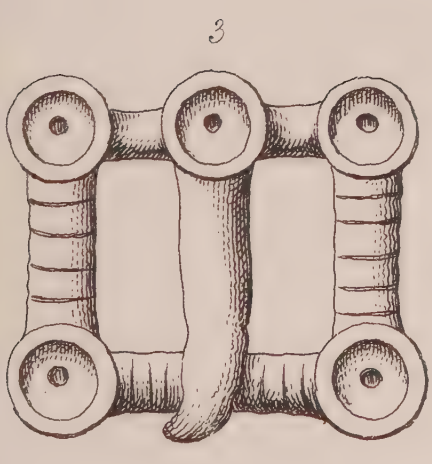
Plate xxiii. Figs. 1 and 2 are among the most interesting novelties found in the Faversham cemetery. There are two of fig. 1: that is to say, two pair; and they were found in a grave, together with fig. 2, a sword, a spear, and a knife.

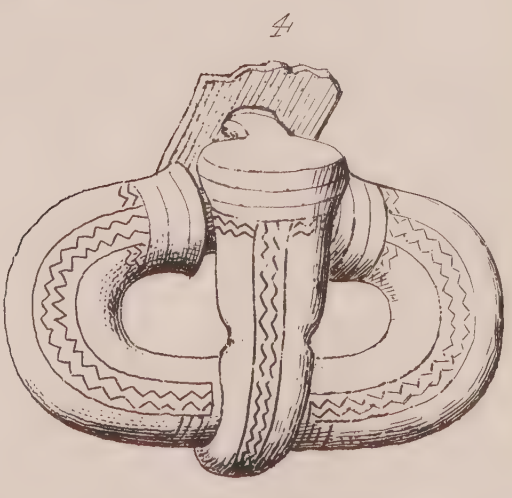
The two circular ornaments, it will be perceived, are fastened upon a thin iron band, by means of which, it would appear, either that they were affixed to the dress upon the breast, one pair above the other, or had been fixed to the shield: they bear a certain analogy to the ornaments affixed to wood from a tumulus in Lincoln-

* "History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight," p. 35, and fig. 2.



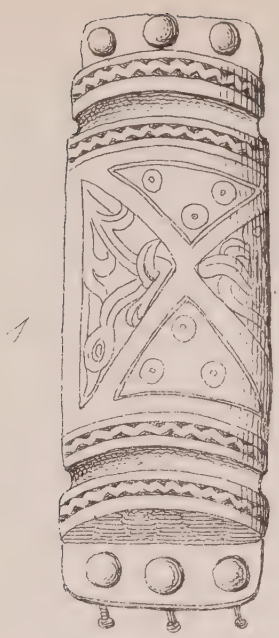






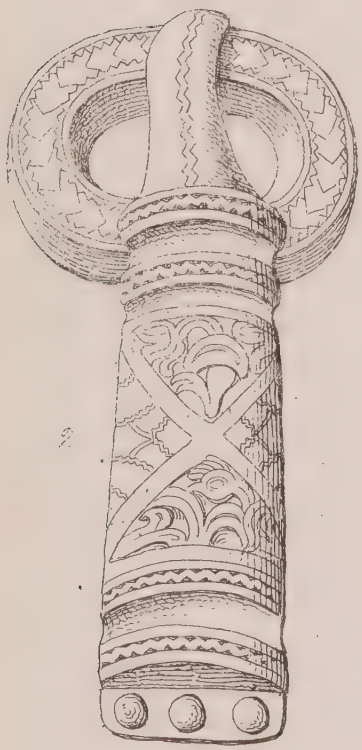
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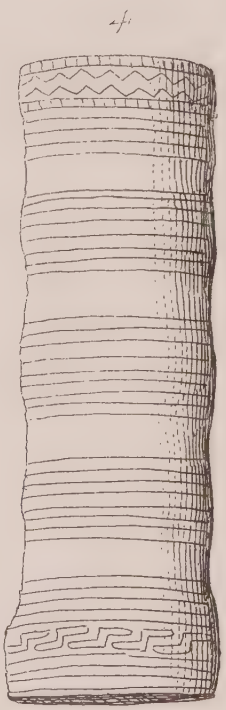
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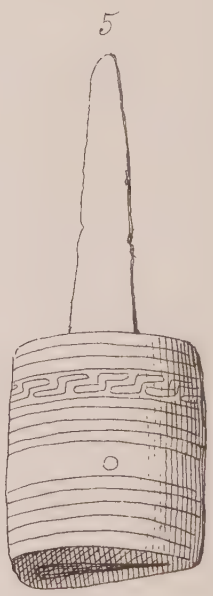




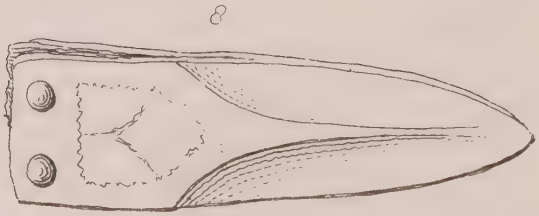












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shire, figured by Mr. Akerman in pl. xv of his *Remains of Pagan Saxondom;* but on which he hesitates, in the absence of reliable evidence, to decide positively. They are of silver, the central portion being gilt. On a former occasion, I expressed an opinion that some of the patterns on Anglo-Saxon ornaments were taken from Roman tessellated pavements, which must have been continually before the eyes of the artists. We have here the *guilloche* border, and, apparently, a copy, with a slight modification, of the heart-shaped figure frequently occurring in Roman pavements.

The umbo, fig. 2, is unique. Of the many hundreds which I have now either examined or seen representations of, no other is thus surmounted. The studs are in part flat and silvered; the others raised and gilt.

Figs. 3 and 4 are buckles from different graves; the former bronze and originally enamelled; the latter in bright white metal.

Plate xxiv. Figures 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 are the silver-gilt buckle, ornaments and tags of a belt or girdle; or, more probably, of two belts; figs. 1 and 6 we may consider as having belonged to one of which the buckle is wanting; and figs. 2, 3, and 7 to the other. The ornamentation on figs. 2 and 3 correspond, while that on fig. 1 is somewhat different; and the size of the tags also seem to indicate a larger and smaller buckle. These are also new to our repertory of the Anglo-Saxon costume.

Figs. 4 and 5 are the gold handle of a knife, the blade broken away. The ornament came from the handle, to which it had attached, Mr. Gibbs thinks, so as to take off and on. It was, no doubt, suggested by the well-known monogram of Christ, which, together with the cross, is often found in Saxon and Frankish works of art.

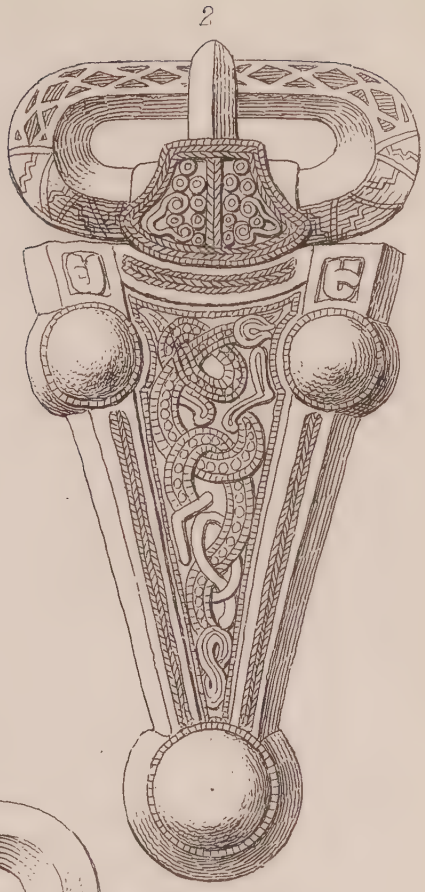
Plate xxv. Figure 1 is a lady's silver hair-pin set

with cut garnets or coloured glass. It may be compared with that discovered by the Abbé Cochet, near Dieppe, and engraved in plate xlix of our second volume; and is, I believe, the first hair-pin of this peculiar form found in England. This hair-pin will recall to my readers the observation I made in volume ii, page 148, on the bird-shaped fibulæ (see pl. xxxv, vol. ii). Since these remarks were printed, Mr. Hillier has found further examples in the Isle of Wight; and Mr. Wylie has found one at Fairford, in Gloucestershire. It is not difficult to trace most of the Saxon and Frankish ornamental designs to a Roman origin; and thus we notice these grotesque birds preceded by more artistic and more natural representations, an instance of which has been given in Wellbeloved's *Eburacum*, pl. xvii, fig. 3; but they yet remain rare in other parts of this country. Five varieties of the bird-shaped fibulæ appear in M. Baudot's work on discoveries in Burgundy, entitled, *Mémoire sur les Sépultures des Barbares*, and also a hair-pin in silver, smaller than those above mentioned, and less ornamented, but with the same kind of bird's beak.

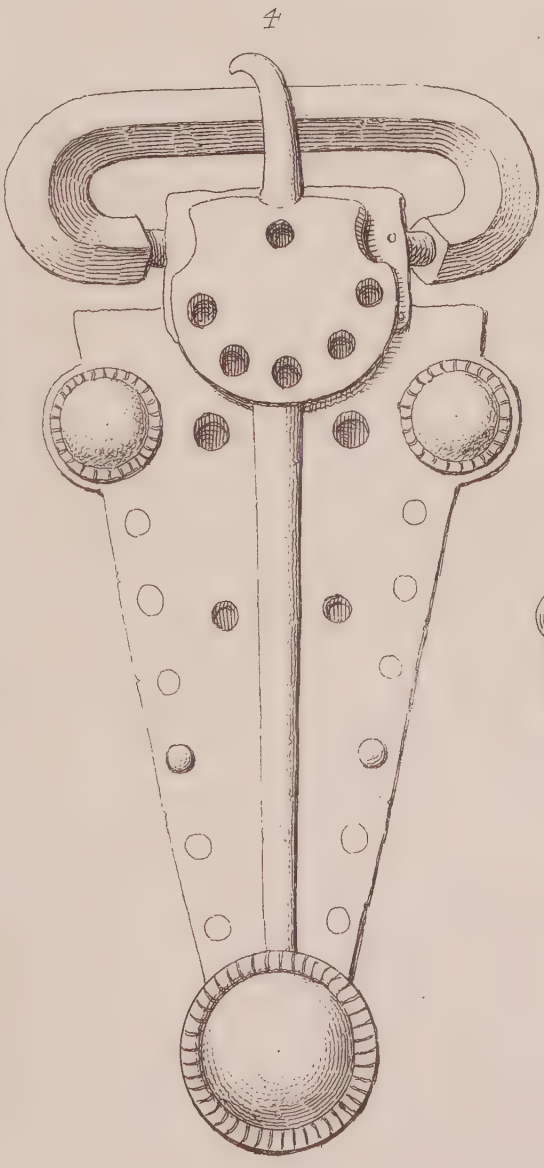
Figure 2 is gold wire or thread, of which a considerable quantity was found in the grave of a female. Mr. Gibbs, with good reason, supposes it to have been worked into the fringe of a caul or head-dress. It was upon the lower part of the skull of a lady that Mr. Hillier found similar gold wire in the Saxon cemetery upon Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight (see pl. xxviii); and Mr. Brent has discovered a small quantity in a grave at Sarre, in Kent "folded as if it had been woven into the dress, or worked into some ornament on the arm, for it lay just above the right hand of the skeleton,"* and in a woman's grave, subsequently

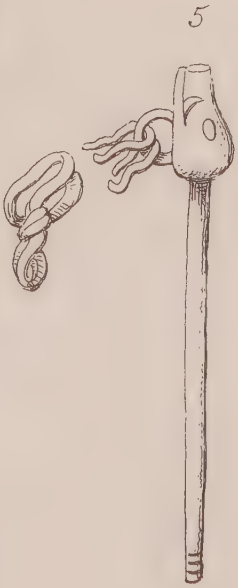
* "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. v, p. 310.











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opened, similar gold threads were found resting upon and around the skull. The Abbé Cochet found threads of gold in the grave of a young female at Envermeu.* They lay on each side of the head, corresponding in position with those found by Mr. Hillier. From the clear and minute description given by the Abbé, assisted by a woodcut, these filaments of gold appear to be precisely similar to those from Faversham and the Isle of Wight. Mr. T. Godfrey Faussett, in a note appended to Mr. Brent's Report, directs attention to the gold web found upon the body of St. Cuthbert, which accords with that discovered at Sarre; and observes: "it is a slight help towards fixing the date of this grave, to know that exactly similar ornaments were made for, and worn by Anglo-Saxons of high rank, at the beginning of the tenth century." The tomb of Childeric is described by Chiflet to have contained among the more conspicuous treasures, considerable quantities of gold thread, which Chiflet considered had formed part of the royal garments; and it is the stole of St. Cuthbert that Mr. Raine describes as being woven exclusively of gold thread. The thread from the Saxon and Frankish graves appears to have appertained to the head dress, either as a fillet, or as a fringe or border.

Figure 3, a silver-gilt buckle of very elegant and elaborate workmanship. It may be compared with fig 8, pl. viii, and fig. 3, pl. ix, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*; also with one discovered on Breach Downs, figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xxx, pl. i. It is a type which, wherever we might see it, we should at once suspect to be Kentish.

Figure 4, a bronze buckle set with coloured stones or pastes; and, in this respect, very uncommon.

* "Sépultures Gauloises, Romaines, Franques et Normandes," p. 241.

Figure 5, part of a silver pin with fragments of a chain, which probably attached it to another, as in examples found in barrows on Breach Downs and near Devizes, the latter being in gold: (see *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, pl. i, fig. 1). All of the actual size.

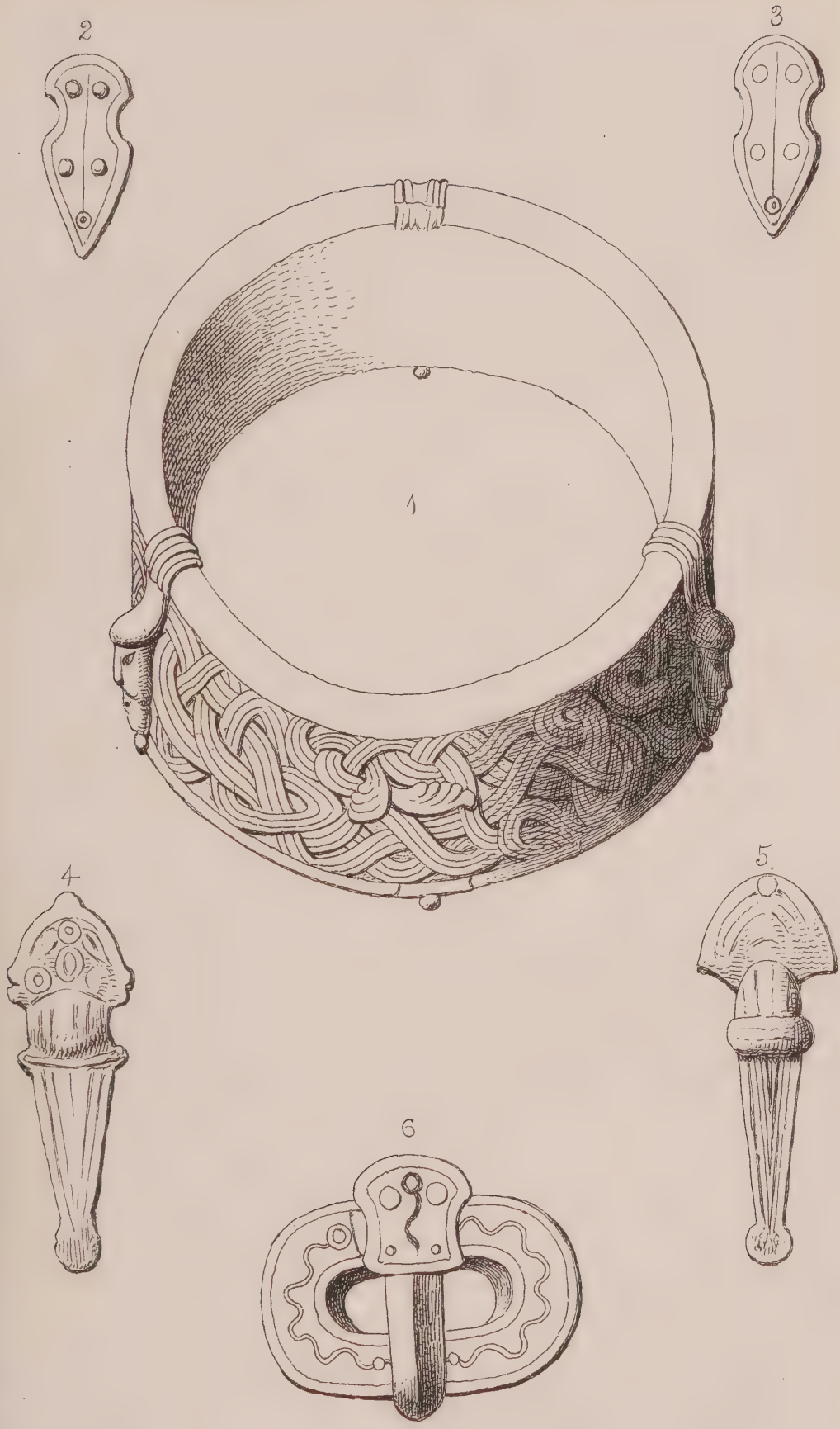
Plate xxvi. The central figure (No. 1) of this plate, while it is one of the most uncommon and artistic objects in the Faversham collection, is, at the same time, one about which the least can be said with any certainty or confidence. Had we known the position it occupied in the grave, and what accompanied it, we might be guided to understand its use. It is of silver-gilt.

Figs. 2 and 3 are studs for the belt: figs. 4 and 5, fibulæ, which are remarkable as somewhat resembling Roman forms, and being of uncommon occurrence in Saxon graves. One not unlike fig. 4 was found at Chessell, Isle of Wight. All in this plate are of the full size.

Plate xxvii. Figure 1, a bronze bowl, 10 inches wide, which was nearly full of the remains of nuts. This is an interesting fact corroborating previous evidence of the deposit of hazel nuts in Teutonic graves. In the cemetery at Selzen, the brothers Lindenschmit mention as the contents of a bronze vessel in the grave of a woman, ashes, a comb, and hazel nuts.* Several of these metal vessels are found at Selzen; but they were merely cups of very thin bronze, not bowls such as this. These large, solid pateræ, are not, however, uncommon: they are found of this very type both in the Frankish graves and in the Saxon; but their workmanship and character bespeak Roman influence, if not origin.

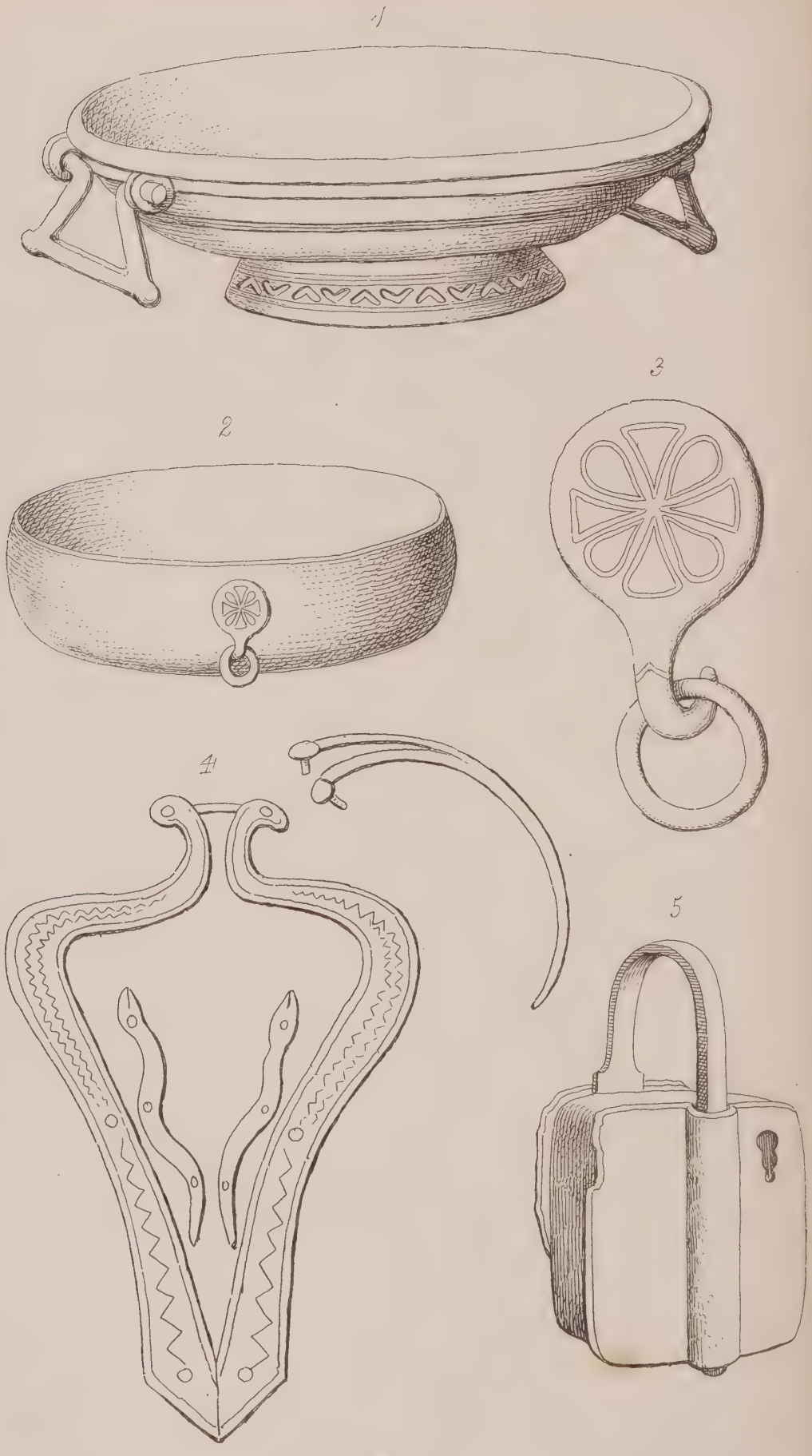
Fig. 2, a thin bronze bowl, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with three enamelled studs with hooks and rings for

* "Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen." p. 15.



F. W. F

KENT.



F. W. F.

KENT.

suspension, one of which is shewn of the actual size in fig. 3. By accident, these hooks are etched upside down.

Fig. 4, a thin silver-gilt ornament, stated to have been found with a large silver armlet.

Fig. 5, a lock: in unlocking it, Mr. Gibbs considers, the handle lifted away to relieve the lock.

SARRE, IN THANET; AND CHESSELL, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

An accidental discovery in 1860, has led to a systematic investigation of the rising ground near this village, upon which the windmill stands, followed by excavations under the superintendence of Mr. John Brent, on the part of the Kent Archæological Society. They were commenced in the autumn of 1863, and were resumed in that of the present year, the result being the exhumation of the contents of, I believe, nearly three hundred graves. To the perseverance and the personal attendance of Mr. Brent, for so long a period, the Society and the public are deeply indebted; and it is gratifying to know that he has, with scrupulous care, recorded the position of every object in relation to the skeletons in every grave, and other particulars connected with the cemetery. Mr. Brent received throughout, the valuable co-operation of Mr. J. B. Sheppard, and the Rev. R. Drake, so that the researches, in every respect, left nothing to be desired or regretted. The Society has now to complete the publication of Mr. Brent's Report, which, at present, comprises only four of the graves. Of these, one is of unusual importance; and this the Society has felt, in illustrating the description of its contents by three coloured plates and some woodcuts, drawn by Mr. Fairholt. To this grave I

shall presently refer, after making some remarks on the remains accidentally discovered in 1860; and on those of a grave in the Isle of Wight.

One of the most, if not the most, interesting discoveries made at Sarre in 1860 is that of the grave of a lady, which contained, exclusive of other objects, a sword-like implement similar to one found at Osengal (now in the museum of Mr. Mayer); and to a second, discovered by Mr. Hillier at Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight. The latter enabled me to speak with decision on the character of the former, respecting which I had been in doubt; for while I could not accept it as a sword, I had no evidence to show it had been deposited by the side of a female. There is every reason to believe another (making a fourth instance), was found at Sarre, in 1860, when the grave of a lady was accidentally opened. Mr. Brent, who communicated an account to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of November 1860, mentions a large sword; but it was in a fragmentary state; and when it reached the British Museum it had become still more shattered, so that Mr. Franks could not speak positively of its original form; but, in answer to an inquiry I made, he said he thought it must, rather, have resembled a short sword, or large knife or seax. Indeed, we are quite justified in pronouncing it to be of the same kind as the other three; for Mr. Brent, in describing that discovered last year at Sarre, says it resembles the fragmentary one found in 1860.

As the contents of these three graves are of unusual interest, and as the Kentish have several points of analogy with that of the Isle of Wight, I shall describe them all, first drawing attention to the iron implements, two of which are shown in the annexed cut. That from Osengal measures $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the blade; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the

haft; the width at the bottom of the blade, 2 inches; at the top, 1½ inch. The edges are blunt; and the peculiar pointed top further deprives it of the character of a sword. Those of Chessell and Sarre, it may be enough to say, are so similar as to leave no doubt of their all being for one and the same purpose, whatever that may have been.



1. 2.

1. Chessell, I.W.
2. Osengal, Kent.

The account Mr. Hillier gives of the Chessell Down grave is as follows, taken from his *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*, pages 29, 30. Plate xxviii (etched by Mr. Hillier), will assist in making the description perfectly intelligible.

"The cist was about eight feet in length, six in depth, and nearly five in width. The skeleton was placed on its back, and betokened a person in life of stately presence. At the foot of the grave, immediately in the centre, was a very perfect specimen of a bronze pail, on each side of which had stood a bucket, the silver rims and a small portion of the wood alone remaining. Near the knees was a silver spoon having a suspendatory ring, and the bowl richly gilt and perforated with five holes. In this spoon rested a ball of dark coloured crystal enclosed in silver mountings, and having a ring of similar description to that attached to the spoon. Not far from these articles, on the left side, was an iron key-

shaped instrument, and the blade of a knife; and, near the waist, an iron buckle bound with silver wire in good preservation. Immediately above the buckle rested a fibula of silver, richly gilt and set with coloured glass; and between it and the neck, at equal distances, were two more fibulæ of similar material, size, and design. At each shoulder was a silver-gilt fibula of a different description; and at the time of the burial of the body, a covering fringed with a tissue of gold must have been placed over the face; for although the more perishable material had decayed, the bright and mocking gold still remained round the lower part of the skull. The neck held a string of beads of unusual length, and which presented one or two specimens of extraordinary artistic production. The right hand clutched a small sword of peculiar shape, the blade of which extended to the shoulder; whilst the bone of the little finger of the same hand was encircled by a massive gold ring exquisitely chased, and the corresponding finger of the left hand by a spiral ring of silver."*

With the skeleton found at Sarre in 1860 were a rich circular fibula of the same class as Lord Amherst's, found at Minster, and described in my *Introduction to the Inventorium Sepulchrale;* four gold coins of Mauricius, Heraclius, and Chlotaire II, mounted for suspension round the neck; together, probably, with a circular pendant of mosaic-work; a bronze bowl resembling fig. 1, pl. xxvii, found at Faversham; a metallic pin: beads of amber and coloured clay, and an amethystine quartz pendant; a metal clasp of a purse; fragments of iron; and a sword-like blade with handle.†

* The student of Saxon Antiquities is referred to the coloured plates in Mr. Hillier's work.

† See Mr. Brent's Letter in the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1860; and mine in the "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. iii.

It will be seen how much, in many respects, the contents of a grave discovered in 1863 correspond with those described by Mr. Hillier and shown in plate xxviii.

First, the gold braid, mentioned above, gave hopeful indication. Near it was a silver finger ring, the upper part of which is formed of a series of concentric circles of wire; and six circular pendants of thin gold with loops lay between the shoulders. They resemble one from Osengal (*Col. Ant.*, vol. iii); and fig. 5, pl. xi, of the *Inventorium Sepulchrale:* they are, however, larger, and of three distinct vermiculated patterns. A beautiful silver spoon or strainer lay about the centre of the body; and lower down, about the thigh bones, was a large crystal ball mounted in silver-gilt; and near it two long fibulæ. A large number of beads were found about the centre of the grave, and amongst them lay two circular bronze fibulæ. At the head was a thin glass vessel of elegant and novel form. By the left side lay a sword-like iron implement, much resembling, Mr. Brent states, one found in the grave by the Windmill, in 1860, and which, I am disposed to think, he yet considers to be a large knife. When I saw it at Mr. Brent's house, a pair of shears adhered, from oxidation, to the handle. Near it was a small knife, "of the size and shape commonly found in these graves, but surrounded by the remains of a sheath, and having the blade ornamented with a small crosswise diapered pattern;" and two iron keys with rings for suspension. "There were also two fragments of a bronze ferule, or ferule-shaped casing, in which wood remains; fragments of a silver binding or edging (much resembling in size and shape the brass edging so common on the covers of prayer books), in which the wood remains, and two of which form right-angled corners; portions of silver wire; a bronze buckle; two small rivets or tags,

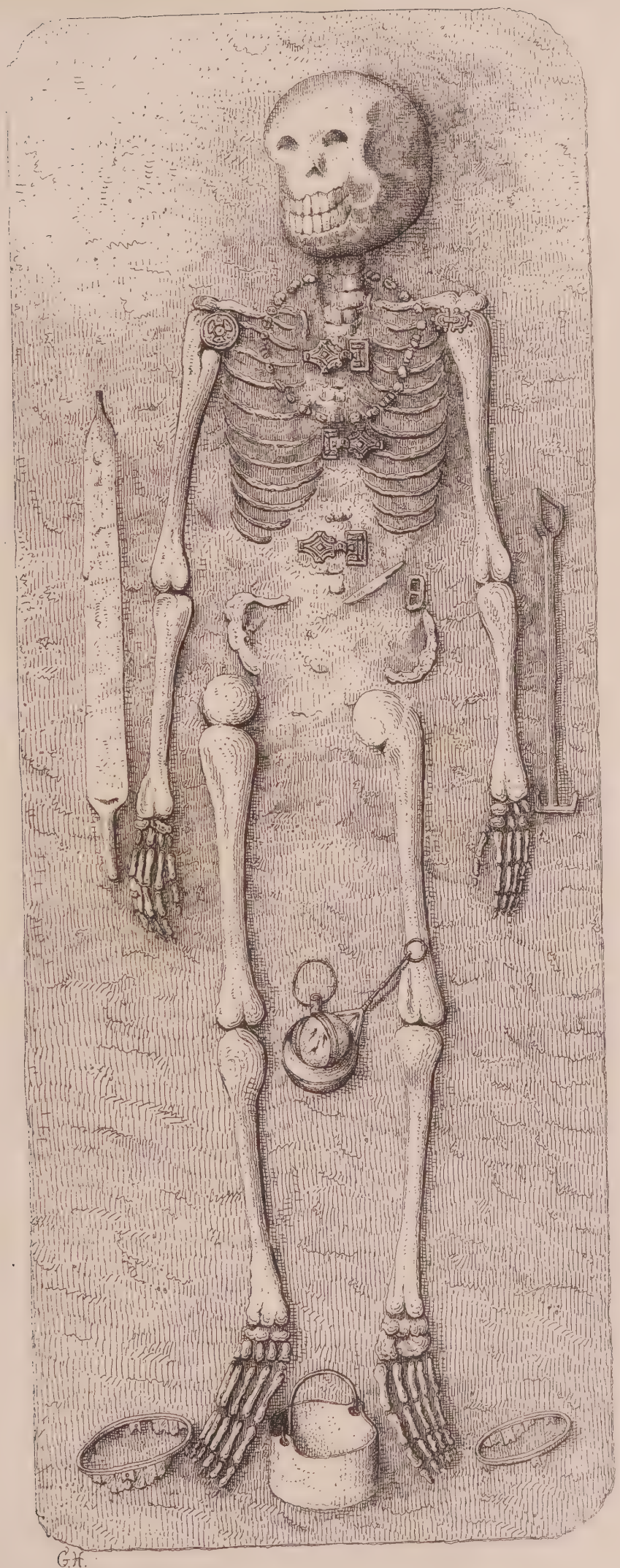
one of bronze, the other of silver, the fragments of a comb; a bronze pin, or needle; a fossil echinus polished; and two Roman coins."*

We find, then, in the contents of these two graves, that of Sarre and that of Chessell, a remarkable resemblance. Both the skeletons have the same kind of gold braid; the same kind of crystal ball and spoon; a similar sword-like implement; both have several fibulæ; and there are some other points of analogy which indicate a close relationship between the Saxons of the Isle of Wight and those of Kent; such as seem to bespeak a more than general affinity, and tend to show that Beda, when he wrote that the people of Kent and of the Isle of Wight descended from a common origin (the Jutes), had good authority, either written or traditional, for the assertion.

Plate xxviii represents the entire contents of the grave in the Isle of Wight before described, and their relative positions. The forms of the fibulæ, five in number, and their arrangement, are worthy of particular notice. The buckle shows the place of the girdle, to which the knife, keys, and a variety of little implements for personal use, were usually attached. The crystal ball, on which Douglas has written so much to so little purpose, was probably neither more nor less than an ornament suspended from the girdle or attached to some part of the person or dress. In the museum of Wiesbaden I noticed one actually attached to the lower part of a large Frankish fibula;† but the mounting and ring would alone suggest the suspension on some part of the person. One was found in a Frankish grave at Vicq

* "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. v, p. 310 *et seq.*

† It is engraved in the "Abbildungen von Mainzer Alterthümern," by Professors Klein and Becker. Mainz, 1851.



CHESSELL,

Isle of Wight.

(Seine-et-Oise);* but they have been more commonly discovered in the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Two were found at Chessell; several have been found in Kent; and, while writing these remarks, Mr. Wyatt informs me that one has been recently excavated at Kempston, near Bedford.

The silver-gilt perforated spoon, like the mounted crystal ball, appears to have been deposited only in the graves of ladies of rank; but it is of rarer occurrence. Mr. Akerman has figured one in his *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, plate xxxiii, found in the parish of Crundale, in Hampshire, with jewelled clasps of a purse which had contained about one hundred gold coins, some of which may claim an early Saxon origin, though the great majority are Merovingian.† With this Mr. Akerman has engraved in colours the spoon discovered by Douglas upon the Chatham Lines, and engraved, in a less satisfactory manner, in his *Nenia Britannica*. The handle is studded in its entire length, with garnets set upon gold foil. Douglas could but observe that it seemed to have been pendent from some part of the dress; but he considered it was used for the purposes of magic! We have now the Chessell and Sarre examples, and one found in a barrow at Stodmarsh, near Canterbury.‡

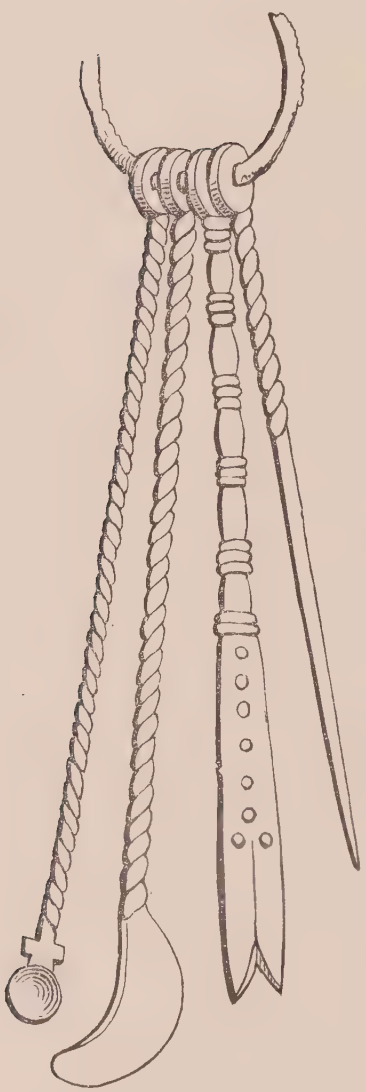
As we can but be convinced that all the objects deposited in the graves of the Saxon women were either personal ornaments, or implements and utensils which, for domestic uses, had been specially associated with them when living, there can be no reason why the per-

* "Col. Ant.," vol. iv, p. 196.

† The coins are engraved in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. vi.

‡ "Archæologia," vol. xxvi.

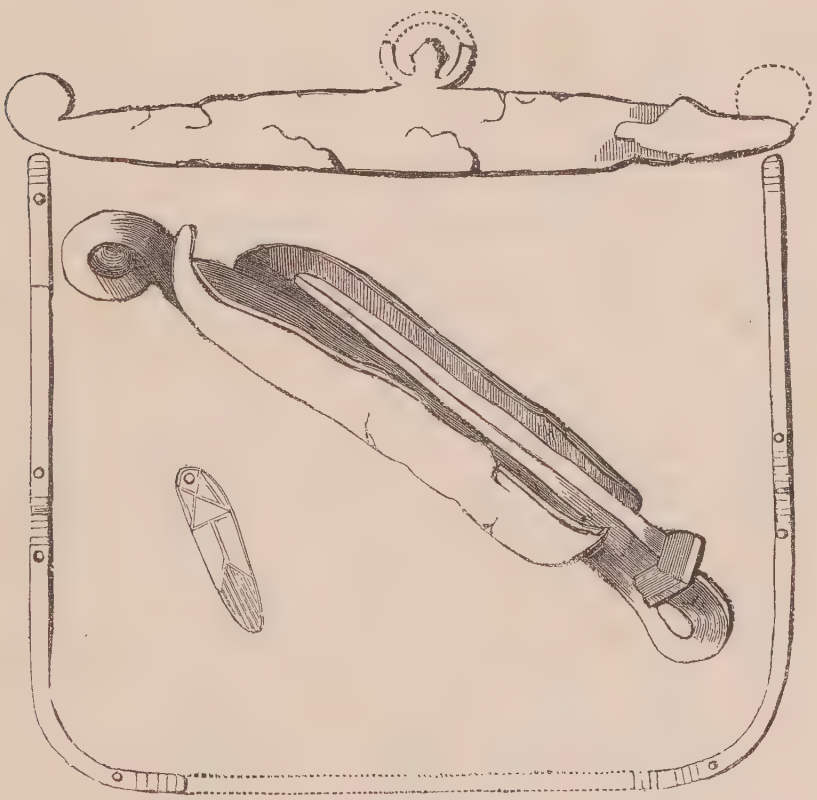
forated spoon should not be accounted for in an equally simple and intelligible manner. The spoon could not have been used for liquids: but it could have served perfectly well for seasoning meats with powdered spices, and also as a colander, while the material and workmanship gave it a value as an ornament, suspended from the girdle with the knife, the keys, and various other articles of personal use or decoration such as the graves have revealed to us. The large iron keys, similar to that from the grave at Chessell, might not have been actually worn upon the person; but we find others, such as those from Osengal, portable and not unsightly; and as keys were one of the emblems of the good housewife (not entirely discarded from her side until the present century), the large specimen may in this instance, have been used as a representative of others too valuable to be consigned to the grave; or, rather, too indispensable to the survivors who inherited the coffers they locked up.



Mr. Hillier has kindly enabled me to give further illustrations from the Chessell Cemetery. The first represents a set of little bronze personal implements worn at the girdle, consisting of a bodkin, an ear-pick, a nail cleaner, and a nail knife, *nægel-seax*, as it was called. The last is remarkable in having the edge on the

outer or convex side. There is one like it, but smaller, in the analogous group, fig. 1, plate xii, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, from a woman's grave upon Kingston Down.

The second affords an excellent example of the framework of a purse, precisely similar to the less complete specimen from Osengal, figured on pl. xvi, vol. iii. Mr. Hillier found three instances at Chessell. In two, as at Osengal, the upper piece alone remained; but in one grave "the precise use of this iron clasp was unmistakably defined. It rested about half way down the



Half the actual size.

thigh bone; and on carefully removing the chalk from about it, the bronze binding of the material which formed the pouch itself, was discovered in the position shown in the engraving." The small portions of the purse (Mr. Hillier adds), which were not decayed, appeared like

leather.* The iron implements lay as delineated; but it was impossible to say whether they had been in the bag or on its outside: they seem in no way connected with it: below them is the tag of a band or fillet for fastening the pouch.

While discoveries are being made it will be premature to enter into a full comparison of the Isle of Wight Saxon remains with those of Kent, with a view to see how far the conjecture I started, some years since, in relation to the common origin of the two, is supported or confirmed; but I shall take an early opportunity of recurring to the subject. In the meantime I draw attention to Mr. Hillier's engravings in his excellent work referred to above.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following is an account by Mr. Joseph Wilkinson of excavations made near Barrington, in Cambridgeshire.

"I have the pleasure of laying before you a short account of the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Cambridgeshire. The only two, I believe, hitherto noticed in this county are those of Linton Heath and Great and Little Wilbraham. This one, discovered in February 1860, is situate in the parish of Barrington; but nearer the village of Orwell, about eight miles to the south-west of Cambridge. It was brought to light during the process of ditching for land drainage, when the labourers, digging a trench at a depth of about twenty inches, cut across several skeletons; and, in one or two instances, met with sherds of pottery, and a spear-head. Shortly after this, I paid a visit to Orwell, when the

* "History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight," p. 33.



H. W. King del. et lith.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

discoveries were mentioned to me, and I at once endeavoured to ascertain more concerning them. In consequence of a hard frost, I had to wait a few days before the ground could be opened, but on the Saturday I commenced digging, and on Monday resumed the work. The labour of these two days, or parts of days (for they were short), yielded the contents of the graves numbered 1 to 7 in the catalogue. I learnt, however, that prior to my visit a gentleman from Cambridge had visited the spot, and had secured two bosses, two or three spear-heads, two fibulæ (of which I have a sketch), and a few beads. A paper was read on these, before the Archæological Society there, by Mr. C. C. Babington. Though from time to time some gentlemen from Cambridge visited the spot, no further investigation appears to have been made until March 1861, when I again went to Orwell, to make further search, which resulted in discovering and securing the objects now before us. At this time labour was very scarce, owing to coprolite digging in the neighbourhood, and in place of two or three men I could only secure the services of one, and that through the kindness of Mr. Joseph Worsley, who permitted him to leave his regular duties.

"The graves were situated on a slightly rising slope, in a field of eleven acres, which has been known for the last two hundred years as Edix Hill Hole, as shown by maps of that date. It is the property of Captain Bendyshe, of Barrington, and has been farmed by Mr. Joseph Worsley for the last thirty years, and by the kind permission of these gentlemen I was enabled to make excavations. I opened about thirty graves. As a rule, the skeletons were found with the feet to the north-east, generally straight, and mostly of persons in the prime of life. They are nearly all in a wonderful state of pre-

servation, which may be accounted for by the soil in which they were placed being a dry white clay. This would, I think, indicate great care in the selection of the spot adopted for burial, as it is only around about this part that the clay was found; the lower parts of the field are very wet. The bodies were laid just in the clay, with the exception of one, which was covered with four inches of clay. The average depth of the interments was about twenty inches, though one was discovered at a depth of eight inches only. The following will give a tolerably correct idea of the contents of each grave, though not in all cases the relative positions of the remains found:—

"Grave I contained a bronze ring, and about thirty amber beads, one of which has been pierced a second time, owing to its having been broken during a previous attempt to pierce it; one small black one with a groove round it; two triple beads like glass; two long and thin, similar to bugles; three of bronze; and one of red pottery, which seems to have had a yellow enamel upon it; and one flat, about five eighths of an inch across, white with a blue enamel. The bronze ring is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and wrought on the edge; there is a rivet at one part of it, and at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from this, measuring along the circumference, there is an accumulation of rust. This ring may possibly have been an armlet, the rust indicating where it has been made to open to permit its being placed on the wrist, and the rivet acting as a hinge upon which the opening piece worked. Plate xxxiv, fig. 6. Depth of grave, 8 inches only; the skeleton perfect and laid on its back, with feet to the east.

"Grave II contained two cruciform fibulæ of the same pattern, fig. 3, pl. xxxii; and some amber beads; only one of the fibulæ is in my possession; length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



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CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

There were also two halves of a large amber bead and three pottery beads found in this grave, with some bronze fragments. Depth 20 inches.

"Grave III. At a depth of 18 inches; skeleton complete: length 6 feet 2 inches. Found on the left arm a pair of iron shears measuring 8 inches, pl. xxxi, fig. 3. On the right arm a spear-head 7½ inches long in the blade; socket 3 inches; fig. 5, pl. xxix. About the feet were some iron fragments. Of shears of this class, the Rev. Bryan Faussett, in his *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, says:—'These shears are never found but in women's graves; though I have several of them, I never found any so long as 11 inches; they are usually between 5 and 7 inches in length; they appear to have been hung by slender chains from the waist' (p. 167, note 5). If this, however, is still thought to be correct, is it not strange to find a spear-head in the same grave?*

"Grave IV. Depth 18 inches. Found on the left arm of skeleton an iron hook with bronze ring, 10 inches long, including the ring, which is about 1½ inch in diameter: see fig. 5, pl. xxxi. On the right arm a knife: fig. 5, pl. xxx.

"Grave V. Depth 20 inches; skeleton complete; the feet towards the east; hands crossed on the chest. Found sundry beads, a bronze ring 1½ inch across, probably part of a fibula, pl. xxxiii, fig. 5; a ring of silver, fractured in removal; two bronze pins and ear-pick on a wire ring, pl. xxxiv, fig. 3, and bronze clasp, fig. 4, pl. xxxiv.

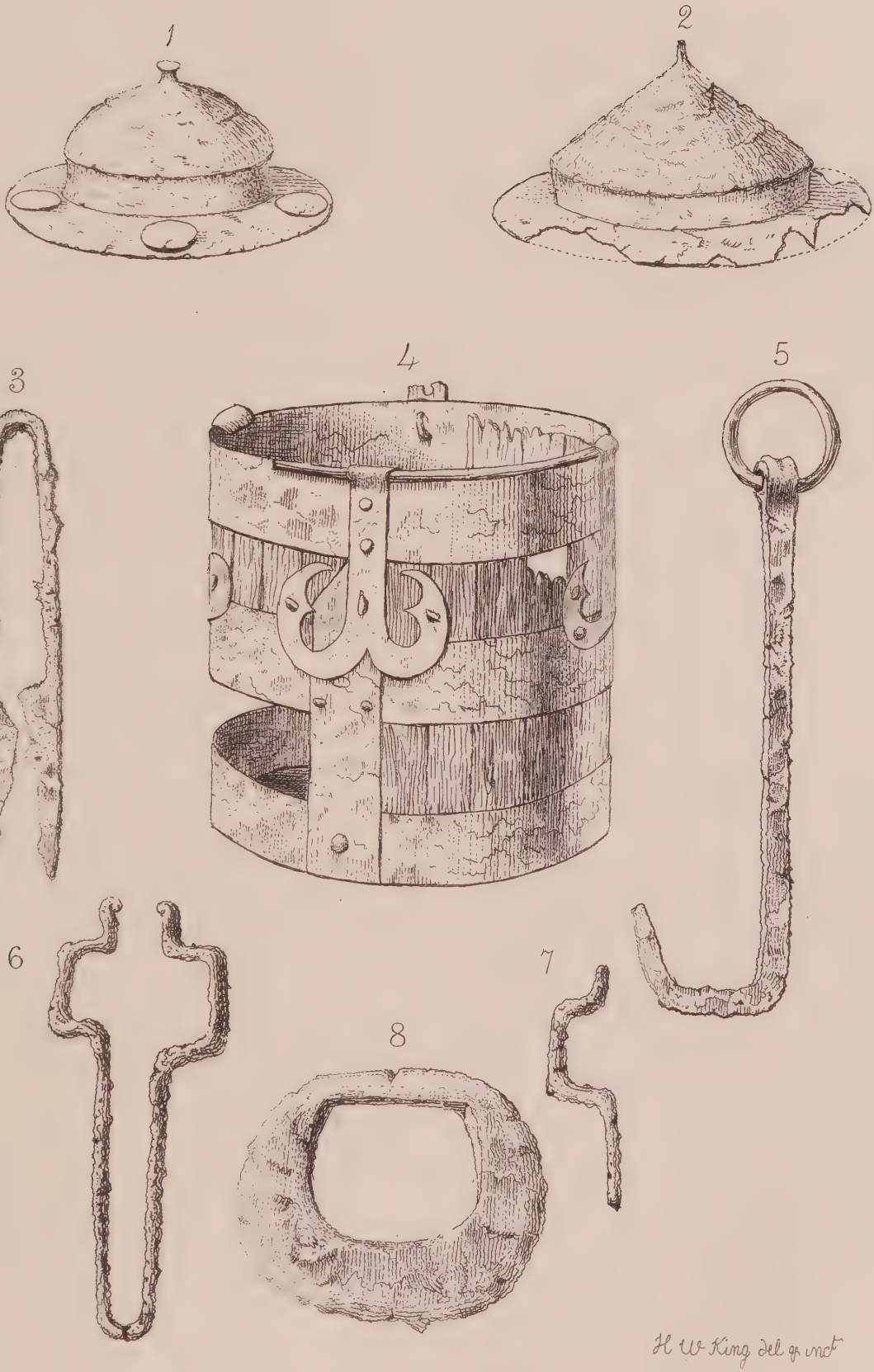
"Grave VI. Found about eighty amber beads, one of which is large, and of very irregular form; also a small wire ring, and three bronze rings of a bucket, repre-

* We must, nevertheless, consider this as the grave of a man. C. R. S.

sented by fig. 4, pl. xxxi. Upon finding these rings, I at first imagined it to be a crown of some kind, more especially as it was found near the skull, though not actually on the head. The green stains on a fragment of jaw-bone clearly indicate the position in which these rings were found. One found at Linton Heath, Cambridgeshire, by the Hon. R. C. Neville, is like that before us; but it has four rings, and this has only three. In a note at p. 13 of the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, you remark that 'some of the brass ornaments of these buckets are triangular, and have been mistaken for coronets for the head.'—Before referring to No. 7 grave, I will draw attention to a fine bronze cruciform fibula, pl. xxxii, fig. 1; and two fragments of a spur in the same metal, found upon the surface of the ground at least two years before any further discoveries were made in the locality. They were given me by the gentleman farming the land, and at once roused in me a desire to know more about them, and the place where they were found. I made many inquiries in Orwell and the neighbourhood, as well as in London, but could find no clue to any remains either having been, or likely to be, discovered there; and it was not until February 1860, that any index as to the origin of this fibula could be traced. I cannot from my own knowledge say more about the spur than that I am inclined to concur in the opinion that it is of a much later date than its companion the fibula. A fibula of similar type was found at Driffield, in Yorkshire.

"Grave VII contained a spear-head only. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and was found on the left of the head.

"Grave VIII. Probably a woman's grave, the skeleton perfect, lying on its back, with the legs slightly drawn up. Found a bronze circular fibula, pl. xxxiii, fig. 4; a bronze pin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which may have been used to fasten



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CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

the winding-sheet, a few amber heads, with three other varieties, and a fragment of red Roman pottery.

"Grave IX. Skeleton perfect, lying on its back, with the head turned towards the east; found part of a knife only.

"Grave X. Skeleton much drawn up, hands crossed under the head, the feet also crossed; no other remains.

Grave XI. Skeleton complete, at a depth of twenty inches, lying on its back, the head turned to the right, right hand on hip, left hand towards the neck. Found two incuse bronze fibulæ of like pattern, represented by fig. 1, pl. xxxiii: these appear to have been gilded. A bronze cruciform fibula in two parts; it seems to have been carefully mended with iron rivets: fig. 3, pl. xxxiii. A bronze clasp found on the body; bronze fragment with rivet found on the left of the head: this was probably portion of an ear-ring. An iron knife, six inches long, fig. 7, pl. xxx; and a silver armlet, pl. xxxiv, fig. 1, found on the left wrist. Among engravings of Saxon armlets, I have seen none similar to this, and you remark that they are of rare occurrence in Saxon cemeteries. The circular fibulæ in this grave were found, one on the right hip, the other on the left shoulder. The cruciform fibula was lying on the right shoulder. There were also several amber and glass heads about the upper part of the body.

"Grave XII. Skeleton perfect, but found below the surface of the clay; the only instance. Found a spear-head before coming to the body, 14 inches long: fig. 8, pl. xxix.

"Grave XIII contained a skeleton having the legs much drawn up. Found an iron link, probably part of a buckle.

"Grave XIV. Depth of grave 15 inches. Skeleton of a large man, length 6½ feet. Found a fine spear-head 16

inches long on his left arm, fig. 9, pl. xxix; a knife 5½ inches long, fig. 8, pl. xxx, between the left arm and body; and a buckle near the waist, fig. 8, pl. xxxi.

"Grave XV contained two skeletons side by side, one lying on the arm of the other. Found a small fragment of a bone comb, one amber and one white glazed bead, probably used for an ear-ring, a small iron knife, fig. 1, pl. xxxi, and a bronze cruciform fibula, fig. 2, pl. xxxii.

"Grave XVI held the skeleton, measuring 6½ feet, of an old but apparently powerful man, the skull, rib bone, and condition of the leg bones and part of back bone indicating great strength; feet to the north-east. Found a boss of a shield on the breast, fig. 1, pl. xxxi, and a spear-head 13 inches long, fig. 7, pl. xxix.

"Grave XVII. The skeleton had the feet turned to the south-east-by-east, with the legs much drawn up. Found part of a buckle only.

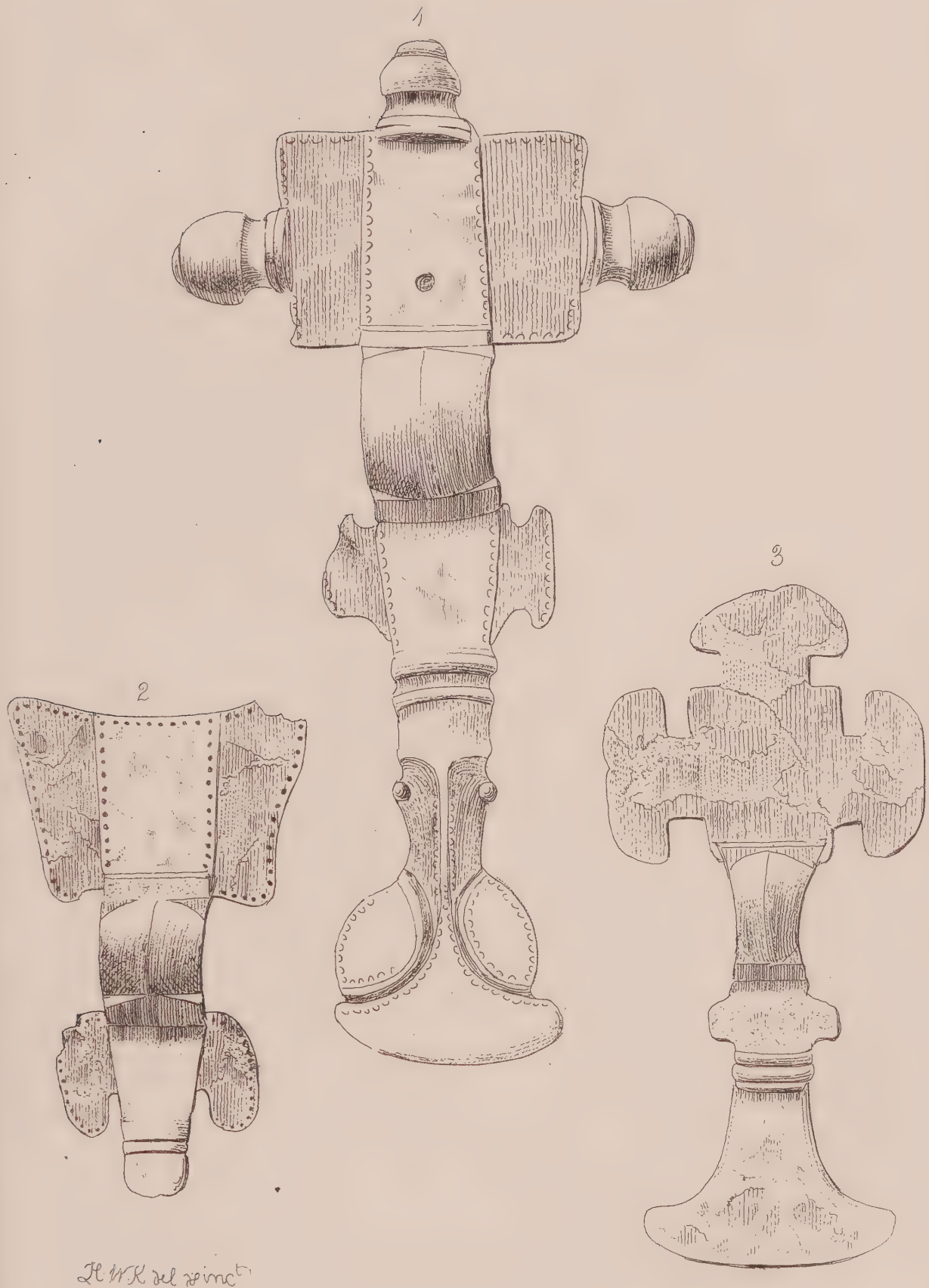
"Grave XVIII. In this grave, the skeleton, 6 feet long, was perfect. Found a spear-head, fig. 1, pl. xxix; and a knife.

"Grave XIX. Skeleton complete, lying straight; feet towards the east. Found only a knife, 9 inches long.

"Grave XX. Skeleton, feet to the east. Found a piece of horn pierced at one end, which might possibly have been used as a piercer; it was probably suspended from the waist; also a rivet and fragment of iron.

"Grave XXI. In this grave two knives were found, one 8½ inches long, and 1 inch broad at the base of blade, and the other only 5 inches long, having the appearance of having been much used; figs. 3 and 5, pl. xxx. Skeleton lying straight, with the feet to the north-east.

"Grave XXII contained two skeletons, both perfect; the feet towards the north-east. Found two knives, one

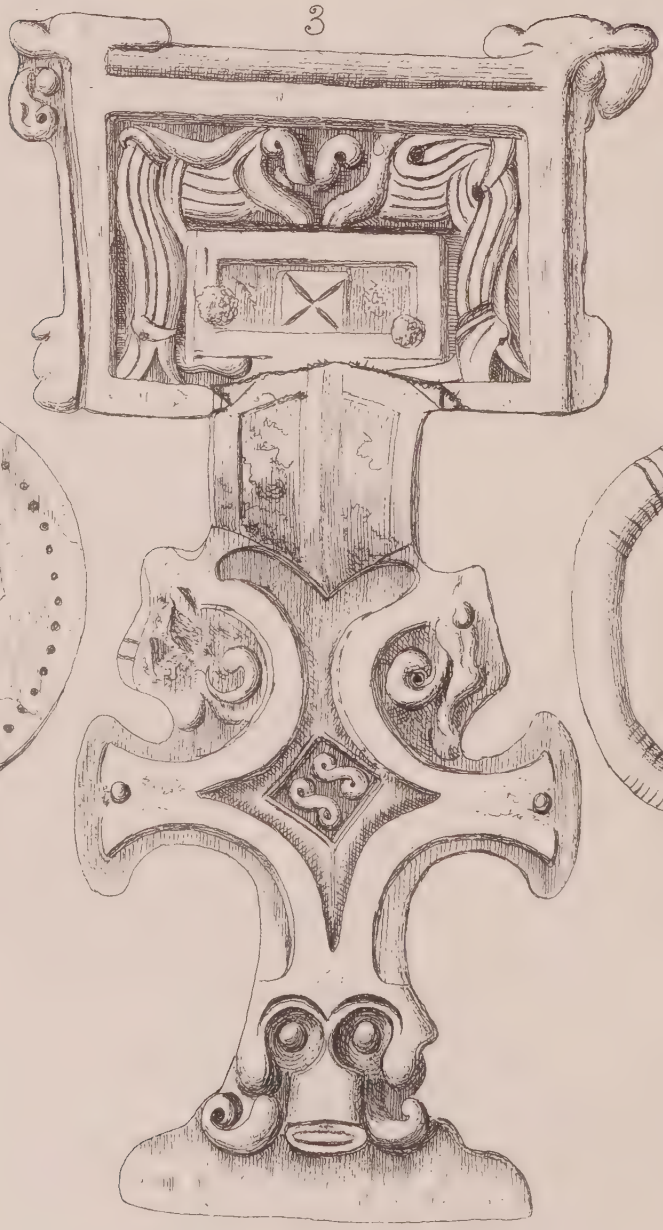


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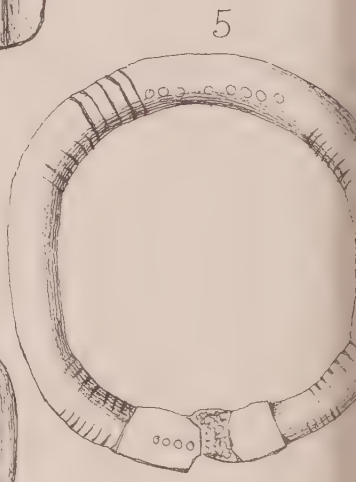
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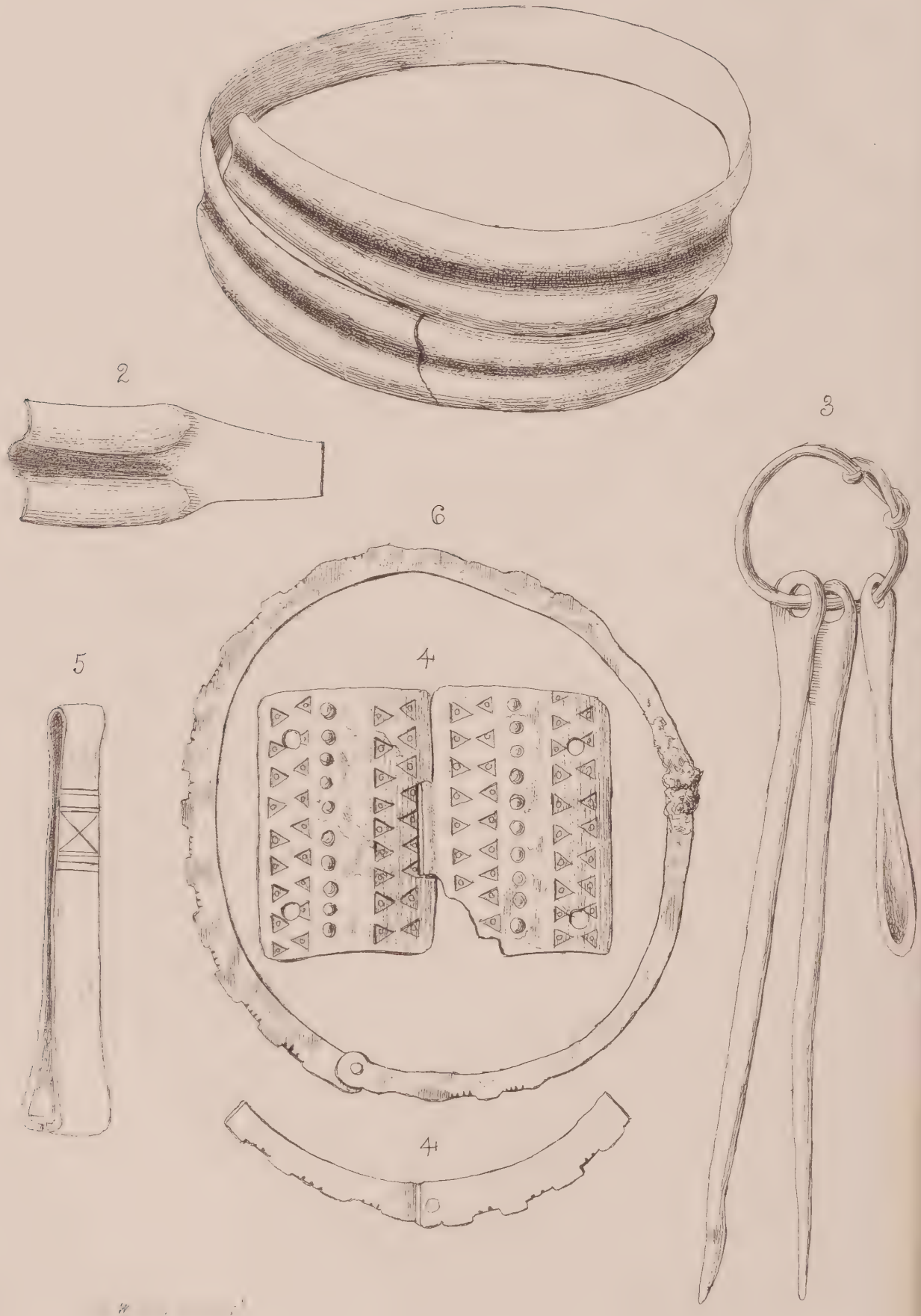








CAMBRIDGESHIRE.



CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

7½ inches long, and very thick; the other 5 inches only; figs. 6 and 9, pl. xxx; two spear-heads, figs. 2 and 3, pl. xxix; and a pair of bronze tweezers, fig. 5, pl. xxxiv. The last you observe in the Preface to the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, 'I direct especial attention to, because they are objects more usually associated with the mortuary urn than with the burial of the body... A single perfect one was taken from the cemetery at Gilton, in which, it will be noticed, were the sherds of a cinerary urn, an anterior deposit to which it belonged.'

"Grave XXIII was evidently one of a young person, probably a boy. The bones were much more decomposed than any of the others. It was very close indeed to grave XXII, though not actually the same; feet to the north-east. Found near the waist some appendage and fragment of iron, as shown by figs. 6 and 7 in pl. xxxi. May not this have been some girdle fastening, fractured in removal?

"Grave XXIV. This grave contained nothing but the skeleton, much drawn up. I particularly noticed that where the body had apparently been carelessly buried, no remains were found.

"Grave XXV, but part of a buckle was found, with a skeleton.

"Grave XXVI contained the remains of what had evidently been a very large person, if we may judge from the position of the arms; they were bowed at the elbows, and the distance from one elbow to the other measured 24 inches; the length of the skeleton was 6 feet 3 inches, though the head lay forward on the chest: a spear-head, fig. 4, pl. xxix; and part of a knife.

"It will be seen from the foregoing hasty sketch of the contents of these graves, that there were eight bronze fibulæ of different types, and nine spear-heads, exhibiting five dif-

ferent forms; and about a dozen knives, besides beads, clasps, rings, armlets, bosses, bucket, etc. These are all fair examples of the contents of Saxon graves of East Anglia, but we have no trace of many articles usually found. Here no pottery has been discovered entire, but only fragments of diverse characters. In two or three instances, I carefully gathered the pieces lying together, with the hope of joining them, and making up the complete vessel; but in each case was disappointed, for I found the fragments to be even of various patterns, and evidently portions of different vessels. I found no traces of glass, nor coins of any kind, nor could I discover any of the spiked ferules, such as are frequently found, and said to form the end of the spear-handle, though I especially looked for them. Since seeing the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, I have been surprised that I found no remains of coffins, or any indication of fire near the bodies. In only one instance did I notice any trace of fire. It was when, in one spot, we had dug to the depth of about four feet, we came to a quantity of pebble stones, which had evidently passed through the fire, as exhibited by the facility with which they yielded to a blow from the spade, under which they readily broke, and revealed the action of the fire upon them; they varied from the size of a man's fist to that of his head, and covered a space some three feet square, and had scattered about them some black remains, which we at once concluded were ashes of some kind. Fragments of a coarse black pottery were also very plentiful here. The only remains of animals are a tooth and a piece of horn. I saw the jaw-bone of some animal that had been found here. It is thought to be that of a horse or mule. It will have been noticed that the bosses of the shields referred to were both found upon the breast, though one of those mentioned by Mr.

C. C. Babington, in his Paper, was found on the head of a skeleton that measured nearly seven feet; with this boss some animal bones were likewise found. Mr. Babington observes that 'The four studs, with the wood attached, were found with another boss, remarkable for the flat head to the button at its top, on which a piece of bright metal has been fitted. That boss has also its handle.'

"There were no tumuli over the graves. The bodies were found on a slightly rising slope, though perhaps a careful observer might detect a kind of table-land, or large flattened tumulus, of no great height above the surrounding land. I have said that the bodies laid generally straight, with the feet to the north-east; they bear evident marks of careful interment, though in some cases which I have especially mentioned this order seems to have been interfered with. They lie very near each other, and it is estimated that probably two hundred skeletons are around this spot. About fifty graves have been opened."

Mr. Wilkinson's Report is so well and so completely illustrated by Mr. H. W. King's etchings, that further explanation is uncalled for. In their comparatively humble nature the Cambridgeshire ornaments afford a striking contrast to many of those from the chief cemeteries in Kent; and though the military character of the men be equally indicated by the weapons, yet no instance of the sword occurs, while several have been found at Faversham and at Sarre; but, at the same time, it must be considered that only part of the Barrington cemetery has, as yet, been excavated.

It is important that such discoveries should be thoroughly illustrated; and that they should not be supposed to be interesting solely on account of something novel or striking; and the very repetition of objects such

as spears and knives will not be objected to by the archæologist because numerous examples have already been published. In many ways they are needful for comparison; and at all times a well illustrated work is almost as serviceable as a visit to the objects themselves.

The fibulæ, like those found by Mr. Neville at Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, differ in form from the Kentish, some of which, such as those in plates xxxii and xxxiii, are exceptions to the usual forms. This fact has long since been pointed out; and recent discoveries have not disturbed its reception as important testimony in the application of these remains to historical purposes. The two other fibulæ referred to by Mr. Wilkinson are engraved in the *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*, in illustration of a Paper by Mr. Charles C. Babington, M.A. They belong to the same class as those in plate xxxii; but one, as Mr. Babington observes, is a novel variety. It looks exactly as if the maker had reversed the lower part of a girdle-hanger, such as those in plate xxxix, vol. ii, *Col. Ant.*, and appended it to the top of an ordinary cruciform fibula. The circular saucer-shaped fibulæ, plate xxxiii, are, also, not common in the graves of East Anglia. Not one instance of them was found at Little Wilbraham in the large number of one hundred and eighteen. In Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, they are common.*

The fragments of a *spur* in bronze, found upon the surface of the ground, of which Mr. Wilkinson has sent me a rough sketch, were, in all probability, ploughed up from a grave. They are, at all events, like the few examples we possess of the Saxon spur; but though the

* The fibula, fig. 2, plate xxxiii, accidentally omitted by Mr. Wilkinson in the text, was found in grave No. v.

equipments of horses are occasionally met with, spurs have hitherto been unnoticed in the Anglo-Saxon graves.

What figs. 6 and 7 in plate xxxi (half the actual size) may have been, I cannot at present conjecture. There are many objects which, from their fragmentary state, or from the dissociated manner in which time has left them, are difficult to understand. Such, for instance, are the *clench-bolts* from Osengal, vol. iii, p. 17. Mr. Brent has found them at Sarre, in rather large quantities; and possibly under circumstances which may explain their presence in graves more clearly and satisfactorily. If they belonged to the shield, it may be asked how is it no trace of the shield itself is found with them?

The shears, found in grave No. iii, with a spear-head, is an exception to the general rule as regards its association with a weapon indicating a man's grave. Usually, as Bryan Faussett observes from his own extended observation, this implement occurs in the graves of women. It has also been found with combs and other things appertaining to women in urns with burnt bones. In the middle ages the shears, emblematic of the woman, frequently appears engraved upon uninscribed sepulchral slabs.

The bosses of shields resemble those from Little Wilbraham. The others found near Barrington, Mr. Babington states, "differ considerably in size, one being five, another about six, and the third seven inches across; but their height to the top of the button are nearly alike, viz., about three inches." The remarkable boss from Faversham (pl. xxiii) is five and a half inches in height; and like some others found in Kent, it is more conical than the Cambridgeshire examples.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

It will be in the recollection of the readers of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, that an account was given (vol. iv, p. 159) of a remarkable Saxon urn which had been found at Kempston, near Bedford, and which is in the collection of the local Archæological Society. Mr. James Wyatt, F.G.S., who contributed the information, has sent, at my request, the following particulars of further discoveries of Saxon remains on the same spot:—

"When I sent you an account of the Kempston urn, I expressed an opinion that the locality where it was found is the site of a Saxon cemetery long in use; and not merely a burial-place hastily used after a battle, as was the prevailing notion. Subsequent investigations have confirmed my opinions; and at the present time there are occasionally found the graves of women and children whose bones are all in place, and convey the idea of extreme carefulness on the part of those who conducted the interments. Of late great numbers of skeletons have been uncovered at this site by the men who are digging gravel for road material, and it is much to be regretted that many relics there found have been dispersed before any proper record could be taken of them. Now, however, arrangements are made for the proper examination of the graves, and the conservation of the relics; the former duty being, at the request of the Archæological Society, undertaken by the Rev. S. Fitch who resides at Kempston, and the latter by Mr. Littledale, the owner of the property. Last year, whilst I was engaged in making geological investigations in these gravel pits, my attention was frequently called to human remains, and I discontinued my own researches to examine these graves which the men had disturbed in

the course of their excavations. Many of the bodies were unaccompanied by any perceptible relic, either as regards weapons or personal ornaments, and others had merely a knife, and only in one instance was there any deviation from the ordinary types of this article found in the graves of Kent. In one grave I saw with the skeleton of a man the umbo of his shield, a spear-head, and two knives, all of the precise forms found at Kingston, and figured in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale.*

"I wish to note that a considerable proportion of the graves were occupied by women, and several by children; and that in many instances there were urns or personal ornaments, and sometimes both. In a child's grave lately opened, the bones were but little disturbed, and the skull, apparently that of a girl of eight years old, was remarkably well developed in the forehead. With these remains were several small beads of purple glass, and a curious little urn three inches high and the same in diameter, destitute of any punctured ornamentation, but having three small projections at the shoulder or swell of the vessel. In a woman's grave, where the skeleton was perfect, there were one hundred and fourteen beads, a large proportion of which were shapeless pieces of amber perforated, some were small purple glass round beads, three larger of crystal, and one of burnt clay of dark colour, but with a streak of red. There were also three picks or bodkins of bronze on a ring.

"In another woman's grave were two fibulæ of bronze with the centres gilt, saucer-shaped as most of the fibulæ are, a ring holding three articles like an ear-pick and two tooth-picks. Others contained beads, fibulæ, and bronze pins. In one grave, only eighteen inches beneath the surface, was a very complete skeleton of a young woman, if we may judge from the state of the sutures of the skull

and the beautiful, small, regular teeth, perfect in form and soundness. Not a bone was displaced even of the hands or feet. Near this was a fine urn with punctured and zig-zag ornaments which contained fragments of small bones burnt, and a large flat bead of burnt clay one inch and a half in diameter. No ornaments were found with this except the remnants of a bronze fibula, and a bronze ring on one finger. In a similar grave, where the body was in the same undisturbed state, no ornaments were found. In another the lady had deposited with her two fibulæ of bronze, gilt in front, three bronze picks and ring of the same kind as those already described, two long bronze hair-pins, one of elegant proportions. There were also two rings with sliding knot to make them fit the finger. Near this grave, in a row, were six urns, four of which were plain, without ornamentation of any kind; of the other two, sketches are sent. The larger one is remarkable for the semicircular projections round the largest part of the vessel. In another grave, the lady had beads of amber, glass, and for the centre of the necklace three large lumps of crystal, and a pair of bronze fibulæ. But the girdle ornaments of this lady are the most interesting, consisting of a bunch of picks and bodkins, and a bronze box about two inches and a half high. This greatly excited the curiosity of the men, who announced to me that they had found the body of an old soldier, and had actually got his tobacco-box with tobacco in it. It was a quantity of fibre which had become stained with the filtrations from the gravel, but in a most remarkable state of preservation; it retains sufficient of its original form to show that it was a twisted thread, probably for the purposes of embroidery. In a grave close by was found another of these boxes, to which was attached a chain, and the hasp fastening the lid to the box itself was still

perfect, although the box was in pieces. This contained some similar thread, and portions of linen fabrics, one of which on being placed beneath a lens, shows a herring-bone or twill pattern. In the men's graves, of which several have been opened, there are the usual types of spear, and knife, and the long bronze fibula; but in one of these, where there was the skeleton of a tall man, were a pair of these fibulæ, a large circular one also, and a spear-head thirteen inches in length, and remarkable for the length and small diameter of the socket, which will scarcely admit the finger. The shaft for such a long weapon must have been tough indeed to have been serviceable, for it was run very fine to fit such a socket. There were also the iron umbo of a shield, fragments of a bronze rim to it, and a curious article which is supposed to have been a device fastened on the front. It is a thin plate of metal, silvered, and still retaining a polished surface, cut in the form of a fish, and having three rivets through it. There was also a large bronze hook, and plain urn, fifteen inches high.

"One grave came under my observation which greatly interested me. At one of my visits, and whilst I was examining the lowest stratum for geological purposes, the workmen directed my attention to a grave where they said 'was another man sitting.' I had questioned them closely upon their alleged discovery of two bodies in a sitting posture, and therefore went at once to the other part of the pit to examine the new example. There had been, a day or two previously, a heavy rain, which thoroughly saturated the soil to the layer of gravel, and, in consequence, a large portion of the face of the pit had fallen down, and the new section displayed the skeleton of a warrior in full relief, with his spear-head, iron knife, and an urn, which afterwards fell to pieces on the attempt

to remove it. Close by, and also projecting from the face of the pit, was another urn of the precise form, but larger, and it was at the foot of the skeleton. That I secured with only one small fracture. It is nine inches high, without ornamentation, and was half filled with burnt bones of some small animals. With regard to the posture I may add, that the body was bent upwards and the knees were slightly bent; but as there was a settlement of the soil just there, I incline to the opinion that this exception to the recumbent position was due to that cause rather than to any design on the part of those who paid the last rites to the warrior. At present we have met with but one case of cremation, and this was in November last. About two feet from the surface there was a large quantity of ashes, and among these, Mr. Fitch, who conducted the examination, found portions of a human skull: prosecuting his search, he found vertebræ and other bones, all charred. The legs were less burnt than the other parts of the body. In the ashes were a fine long spear-head with a portion of the wooden shaft left in the socket, and an iron knife. Surrounding these remains were numerous pieces of charred wood and ends of branches not quite burnt through. I saw only a portion of this discovery on the first day, and therefore describe it on the authority of Mr. Fitch, who kindly placed his notes at my disposal. From the same source I learn that the grave of a woman was discovered just afterwards, and in it were found two fibulæ, and pieces of bronze near the hands, probably the fastenings of some perishable ornament to the wrists; thirty-seven beads, and several portions of rings. On two of the finger bones were found silver rings. There were also one bead on a ring, and a small gold ornament, with a garnet set in a filigree border. Over one skeleton, which was about three feet

in the ground, was laid a great quantity of pieces of limestone, none of them bearing any marks of workmanship, nor did any show the action of fire. Close by, in a woman's grave, there were 120 beads, mostly small and of blue glass, but some were egg-shaped of glass, and a large lump of crystal for the centre bead, which was not round, but had only the angles worked off. But the relic which excited the greatest interest amongst the workmen, and has since excited the admiration of those to whom it has been exhibited, is a glass vessel of pale green colour, with a spiral thread-like pattern embossed. The top has an expanding lip which gives elegance to the outline, and the vessel gradually decreases in size from the diameter of three inches and a half at the mouth to barely three-quarters of an inch at the bottom, and there is no foot or stand. In general form it is like the slender ale glass used in the West of England, without a foot: if filled to the brim it would contain more than fourteen ounces of liquid.

"In two instances I have found in the graves of men, accompanied by the ordinary weapons and fibulæ an iron implement, which at first appeared like a girdle knife, but it has no cutting edge. Two swords have been found; also two bosses of shields (which I rescued during my visits to the pits); spear-heads, etc.

"I may also mention among the more recent discoveries, that of a crystal ball, such as you have described in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, in the foot-note, p. 42; and also in the *Collectanea Antiqua*. It was found in the grave of a female with two fibulæ and beads. The ball is supported by two bands of bronze, crossed and brought up to a ring by which it was suspended, I think, as the centre of a necklace.

"I have given you a general description of the dis-

coveries made, and as the excavations still continue, it is not unlikely that some more information upon the customs of the Saxons may be produced. Doubtless many valuable relics have been previously lost for the want of proper supervision; indeed, my notice was first drawn to this subject by finding near a gravel-heap some pieces of iron, cast aside for the next call of the 'rag and bone man;' and in these I found two Saxon knives and the umbo of a shield. I ascertained from the men whence these had been excavated, and gave them a hint to inform me whenever they made similar discoveries. They told me that they had thrown away several of these, which they supposed to be 'old pot lids,' and that they had broken numbers of urns in their anxiety to get hold of the "one pot which is always buried full of gold, as they have heard tell.' Happily the profit they obtain now for relics has so far enlightened them that none are either thrown away or recklessly destroyed.

"J. W.

"Bedford, Nov. 17th, 1864."



OTTERHAM CREEK:

midway, looking towards the Medway.

REMAINS OF ROMAN POTTERIES ON THE BANKS OF THE MEDWAY AND THE NEN; AND IN LONDON.

PLATES XXXV TO XXXVIII.

ALTHOUGH I have printed accounts of discoveries of Roman pottery in the marshes on the Medway, upon the sites of manufactories, yet a more extended notice will not be unwelcome even to those who are conversant with the subject; while many of the readers of the *Collectanea Antiqua* (as is evident from the inquiries they make) have never had access to the works in which my Papers appeared. This want of acquaintance with a subject so interesting is particularly evinced by the continental archæologists who have made, and are making, similar discoveries; and to them a knowledge of what has been brought to light in England is always acceptable. The discoveries made by my friend and colleague, the late Mr. Edmund Tyrrell Artis, lie also under the disadvantage of being confined to too limited a circle; and as they serve to explain some of the processes of the potter, I shall embody in my present Paper the communications he made to me, together with some additional matter; and also the discovery made by John Conyers, in London, in the year 1675, to which I referred in my

Illustrations of Roman London. I am enabled to illustrate the last with a view of the kiln and of the various fictile vessels found in it, taken from the sketches, made by Conyers himself, now preserved in the British Museum.* A few years ago the remains of Roman potters' kilns with specimens of their products were discovered in the New Forest, in Hampshire. To these, and to one or two more similar discoveries in former times I shall have occasion to allude.

Whoever has been led to examine the vestiges of Roman towns and villas, the sites of manufactories of various kinds, the military stations, the foundations of buildings which must be considered as farmhouses; and burial-places detached, as well as extensive cemeteries near populous towns, must have remarked the enormous amount of fictile vessels which everywhere occur; and, at the same time, the almost infinite variety of their forms. The close observer who has travelled over our country will also have perceived that at different places, remote from each other, while he met with very many kinds of pottery everywhere identical, certain shapes prevailed: his eye would be attracted by novelties and peculiarities; and the wider he travelled and examined the more marked would these distinctions appear.

It is only in comparatively recent days we are able to explain these facts with confidence and certainty. It might have been supposed that a material so pliable and ductile as clay, in the hands of the tasteful and imaginative Roman potter would take certain peculiar forms at particular localities; indeed, reflection would suggest it could hardly have been otherwise; but the discovery

* I am indebted to Mr. Franks for readily affording Mr. Fairholt every facility for copying these drawings.

of the kilns themselves with the vessels in them; and the sites of kilns abounding in similar remains, leave no room for doubt or conjecture; and "Upchurch pottery" and "Castor ware" are terms commonly used and sufficiently understood as denoting certain classes of fictile vessels made near Upchurch on the Medway, and at and near Castor on the Nen.

The village of Upchurch is some little distance, to the east, of the Upchurch marshes, which comprise a small portion only of the low land over which the Roman *Figuli*, for a long series of years, exercised their art. The whole of the district on the Medway, from a little below Lower Rainham to Chitney Marsh, appears to have been worked; but towards the Nore our researches, owing to the almost inaccessible nature of the marshes, have not been so complete as the investigations we have made on this side of Stangate Creek. In the winter the marshes are particularly difficult of approach; and at all seasons the tides must be consulted, whether the banks of the river and the creeks are approached by water or by land. The map in plate xxxvi conveys only a faint notion of the character of the district. The pedestrian, walking from Otterham Quay to Stangate Creek, will find the distance doubled, at least, for he must keep upon the Sea Wall's winding path to avoid the dykes and ditches with which the marshes are intersected in all directions. With some difficulty he may thus reach Lower Halstowe. At intervals he will notice thrown up by the tides, light fragments of Roman pottery, the first deposits being in Otterham Creek, about a quarter of a mile from the Quay: at Lower Halstowe he will find similar vestiges opposite the church and on the further side of the creek. But other localities, such as the Slay Hills, Sharpness, Shaffleet Creek, and Milford Hope, can

only be visited by water under circumstances not always available. To the courtesy of Mr. James Hulkes I and my friends have repeatedly been indebted for the use of his yacht in our exploratory visits: in an equal degree are we under obligations to Mr. Henry Coulter; and I more especially so, as owing to his intimate knowledge of the district I have lately been able to visit some interesting spots unknown to me before, Milford Hope being the more remarkable, and to which I shall presently recur.

The potters' fields probably extended much farther towards Sheerness and the Nore than at present we have been able to prove. To the south-west of Otterham Creek they certainly did; but how far, I have as yet been unable to ascertain. When we speak of Otterham Creek and other creeks, it must be considered and borne in mind that they are mostly, if not wholly, of comparatively recent origin; and that this extensive district, when fixed upon by the Romans for their pottery manufactories, must have been firm and dry ground. Since then the Medway has gradually encroached upon it, and formed the creeks marked in our map, and innumerable minor outlets and inlets which render land, formerly valuable for grazing, comparatively useless. Over what must have been the level of the ground worked by the potters, the soil has accumulated to the extent of from two to three feet; and upon this the sea has made and is making deep and wide ravages. During this aggression of the water and in the course of the gradual deepening and widening of the creeks and channels, the vessels left by the Roman potters (rejected, probably, from some imperfections) have been washed out of the solid ground into the beds of the creeks, a deep, tenacious clay, into which they have sunk, more or less deep, according to

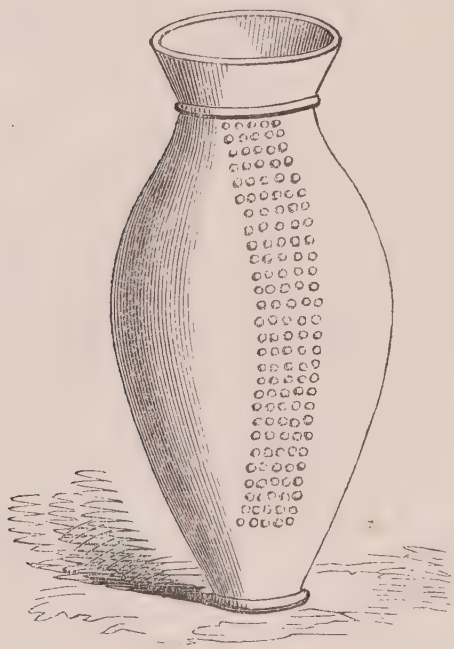
their size and weight; and, as may be supposed, the extrication of these more perfect vessels is attended with considerable difficulty. But the lighter and smaller fragments are to be noticed, here and there, thrown up by the tides in large quantities. In certain places where the sea has washed away the land and formed a perpendicular bank or diminutive cliff, the broken fragments of vessels may be seen towards the bottom of the bank compressed into a dense mass, forming a stratum a foot thick. In Otterham Creek, between the spot where the view (plate xxxv) was taken and the quay, is one of these strata, the most accessible perhaps; but even in the summer months this is not always approachable after rain, as was the case when, last year, I conducted a party from the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester: all the visitors could not fully surmount the wet clayey soil.* With the fragments of numerous varieties of vessels will be found lumps of half-burnt clay and scoriæ of the furnace, leaving no doubt that this spot was one of the places of deposit for the refuse of a kiln which stood in the immediate vicinity.

Though it is only of late years that this extensive site of Roman potteries has been recognised as such and properly understood, yet for a long time the vessels have been found and occasionally speculated on. It must be nearly two centuries since Battley first noticed and procured some of them. He was quite correct in appropriating them to a potter's field and not to a burial place;

* I cannot refer to this excursion without recording the courteous hospitality of the Rev. J. Woodruffe of Upchurch. On the same occasion I also received invitations from Mr. W. Walter of Rainham and from Mr. Bland of Hartlip, for which, on the part of myself and friends, grateful acknowledgments are also tendered.

but he evidently had not personally examined the place: the "blackish coloured urns and vases," and the manner in which they were found, leave no doubt as to their having formed part of the remains under consideration.*

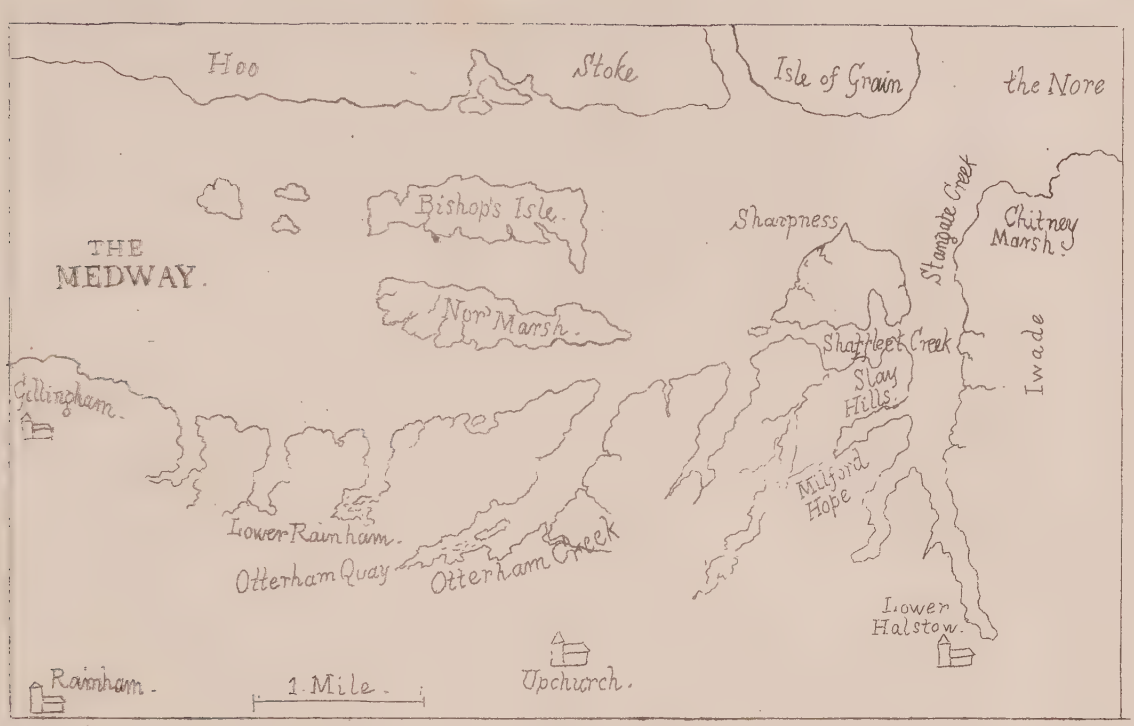
The prevailing colour of the class of vessels which may, not improperly, be designated "Upchurch ware," approaches a black, or is, rather, a bluish black, with a clean, shining surface. The body is extremely well tempered and thin; and the forms varied and graceful. Examples are given in pl. xxxvi, chiefly from the collections of the Rev. J. Woodruffe, Mr. W. Walter, and Mr. H. Wickham. Of these, figs. 3 and 7 belong to a series ornamented with small knobs slightly pointed and grouped into squares, circles, and diamond patterns, or perpendicular bands, as shown more clearly in the annexed cut.



Seven inches high.

Others have concentric half circles, made with compasses, from which, as in figs. 2 and 9, lines in rows are drawn towards the bottom: others have wavy, intersecting, and zigzag lines. Some of the more usual forms are given in the same plate. But fig. 16 is a small per-

* Cernitis nigricantes illas urnas atque vasa; ea in villa *Newentonæ* proxima (*Upchurch*) eruta sunt, in agro, ut puto, figulino, non sepulchrali; quoniam urnæ et vacuæ, et inversæ et nullo ordine positæ, repertæ sunt; idque in solo palustri, non arenoso; imo una vel altera, si recte memini, in ipso vicini fluvii alveo demersa.—"Antiquitates Rutupinæ," cap. 61.



BANKS OF THE MEDWAY.



F.W.F.

From the sites of Potteries
near
UPCHURCH, KENT.

forated vessel of a pale red colour, in Mr. Woodruffe's collection; it had originally two handles; and appears to have been an incense cup.

My readers will now turn to plate xxxvii, which exhibits three Roman potters' kilns discovered in Northamptonshire (figs. 1 to 3); and one in London (fig. 4). They will, to a certain extent, supply what is wanting on the banks of the Medway, namely, information on the modes of manufacture practised by the Roman potters. The Northamptonshire kilns are only a few of those excavated on the banks of the river Nen by my friend the late Mr. Artis, who carefully examined specimens of the dark Upchurch pottery, and decided that the colour was produced by suffocating the condensed smoke of vegetable substances, in a description of kilns well known to him, and which, on that account, he had long since termed "smother-kilns." It may here be observed, that while the processes adopted to give the bluish-black and slate-coloured pottery on the Nen and on the Medway must have been identical, the peculiar patterns found in the latter locality and described above, do not occur among the kinds of ware made in the former district.

"During an examination," he states, "of the pigments used by the Roman potters of this place (Castor and its neighbourhood), I was led to the conclusion that the blue and slate-coloured vessels met with here in such abundance, were coloured by suffocating the fire of the kiln, at the time when its contents had acquired a degree of heat sufficient to insure uniformity of colour. I had so firmly made up my mind on the process of manufacturing and fixing this peculiar kind of earthenware, that I had denominated the kilns in which it had been fired 'smother kilns.' The mode of manufacturing the bricks

of which these kilns are made is worthy of notice. The clay was previously mixed with about one-third of rye in the chaff, which being consumed by the fire, left cavities in the room of the grains. This might have been intended to modify expansion and contraction, as well as to assist in the gradual distribution of the colouring vapour. The mouth of the furnace and the top of the kiln were no doubt stopped: thus we find every part of the kiln, from the inside wall to the mouth on the outside, and every part of the clay wrappers of the dome, penetrated with the colouring exhalation."

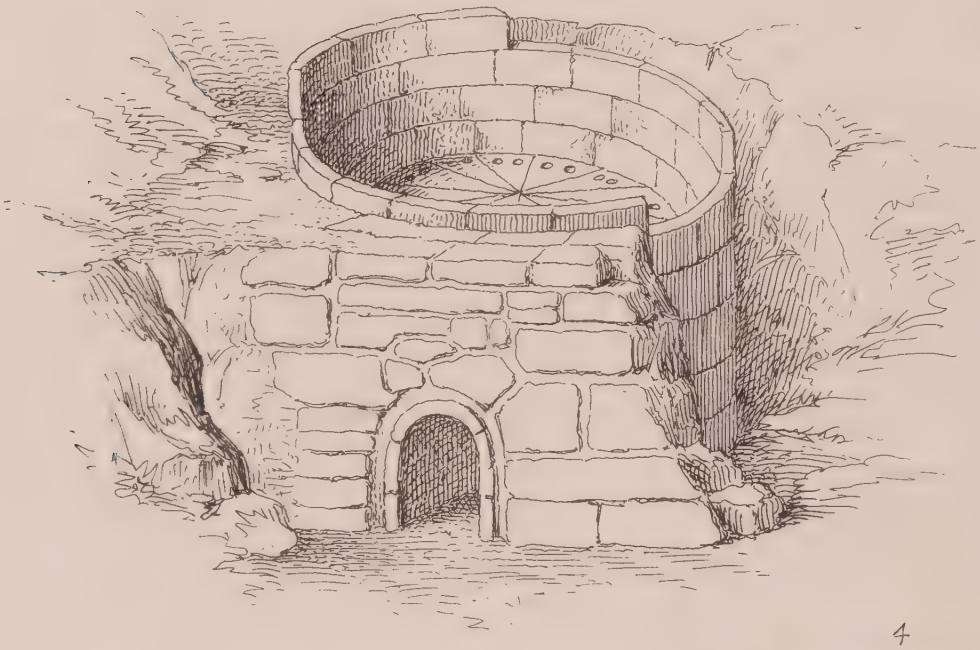
Mr. Artis's and my own experiments concurred in proving that this dark colour could not be attributed to any metallic oxide either in the clay itself or applied externally, and this conclusion was confirmed by the appearance of the clay wrappers of the dome of the kilns; and, it may be added, the colour is so fugitive that it is expelled entirely by submitting the pottery to an open fire. During our examination of the Upchurch pottery, Mr. Artis remarked that he thought a coarse kind of sedge had been used in the manufactory. His practised eye alone guided him to this conclusion, for he had never visited the site; and was quite unaware that below the strata of broken vessels a layer of sedge peat is, in several places, visible.

I have confined my remarks hitherto to one class of earthenware made on the banks of the Medway, to which the name of "Upchurch" has not been inappropriately applied, although it is not to be inferred it was manufactured nowhere else. To this peculiar description the potters on the Medway were by no means confined. They also made, in large quantities, various kinds of earthenware of a light red, pale yellow, and stone colour, some of which were of large dimensions. On the oppo-

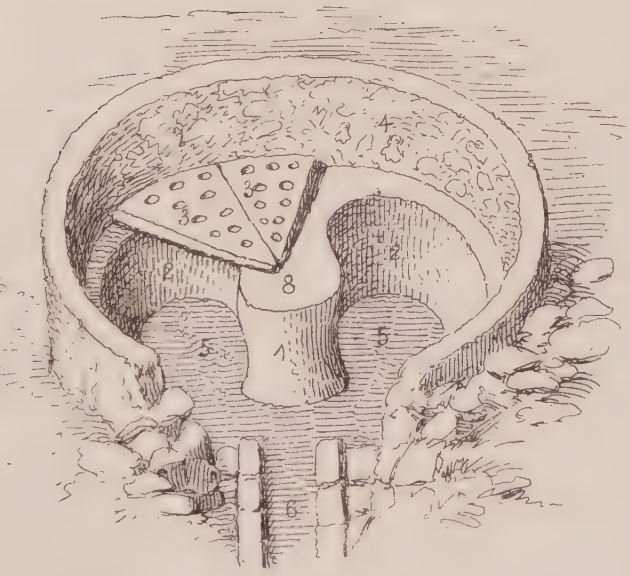
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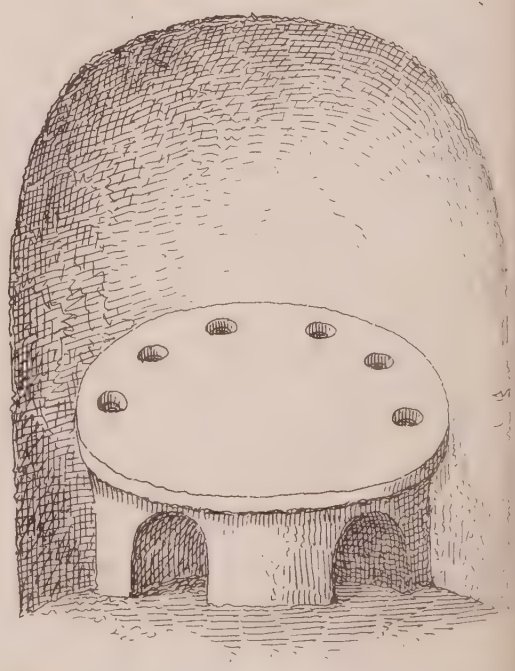
2



3



4



F.W.F.

ROMAN POTTERS' KILNS.

site, or south-western, side of Otterham Creek, I found an abundance of fragments of these descriptions, which, from their weight, had sunk deep into the mud. They must have been burnt in kilns somewhat differently constructed or arranged from the "smother kiln." A notion of the general modes of burning the vessels and the construction of the kilns will be gathered from Mr. Artis's views and his description. To those who may be inclined to pursue the subject beyond the limits of this Paper, I may direct attention to the engravings in my *Illustrations of Roman London;* and to Mr. Artis's *Durobrivæ of Antoninus Identified and Illustrated*, a series of splendid plates; but unfortunately without letterpress.

Figs. 1 and 2 represent two kilns discovered in Normangate Field, near Castor; and fig. 3, a kiln excavated at Gibson, near Wansford. Mr. Artis states: "The kilns are all constructed on the same principle: a circular hole was dug, from three to four feet deep and four in diameter; and walled round to the height of two feet. A furnace, one-third of the kiln in length, communicated with the side. In the centre of the circle so formed was an oval pedestal, the height of the sides, with the end pointing to the mouth of the furnace. Upon this pedestal and side wall the floor of the kiln rests. It was formed of perforated angular bricks meeting at one point in the centre. The furnace was arched with bricks moulded for the purpose. The side of the kiln was constructed with curved bricks set edgeways (see fig. 2, pl. xxxvii) in a thick slip (the same material made into a thin mortar), to the height of two feet. The process of packing the vessels and securing uniform heat in firing the ware was the same in the two different kinds of kilns, namely, that before described, called 'smother-kiln'; and that for various other kinds of pottery. They were first carefully

loose-packed with the articles to be fired, up to the height of the side walls. The circumference of the bulk was then gradually diminished, and finished in the shape of a dome. As this arrangement progressed, an attendant seems to have followed the packer, and thinly covered a layer of pots with coarse hay or grass. He then took some thin clay, the size of his hand, and laid it flat over the grass upon the vessels: he then placed more grass on the edge of the clay just laid on: then more clay; and so on until he had completed the circle. By this time the packer would have raised another tier of pots, the plasterer following as before, hanging the grass over the top edge of the last layer of plasters, until he had reached the top, in which a small aperture was left, and the clay nipped round the edge: another coating would then be laid on as before described. Directly after, gravel or loam was thrown up against the side wall where the clay wrappers were commenced, probably to secure the bricks and the clay coating. The kiln was then fired with wood.* In consequence of the care taken to place grass between the edges of the wrappers, they could be unpacked in the same size pieces as when laid on in a plastic state; and thus the danger in breaking the coat to obtain the contents of the kiln could be obviated."

"In the course of my excavations I discovered a curiously constructed furnace, of which I have never before or since met an example. (See fig. 1, pl. xxxvii.) Over it had been placed two circular vessels: that next above the furnace was a third less than the other, which would hold about eight gallons. The fire passed partly under

* In the furnace of one kiln was a layer of wood ashes from four to five inches thick. The kiln, in a very perfect state, was covered in again undisturbed.

both of them, the smoke escaping by a smoothly plastered flue from seven to eight inches wide. The vessels were suspended by the rims fitting into a circular groove or rabbet formed for the purpose. They contained pottery both perfect and fragmentary. It is probable they had covers; and, I am inclined to think, were used for glazing peculiar kinds of the immense quantities of ornamented ware made in this district. Its contiguity to one of the workshops in which the glaze (oxide of iron) and other pigments were found, confirms this opinion."

Fig. 3 of our plate of kilns shows a deviation from the usual mode of construction, shown in fig. 2. "Instead of modelling or moulding bricks for the kiln, the potters (after forming a tolerably round shaft) commenced plastering it three inches thick with clay prepared for that purpose, leaving a flange twenty inches above the furnace floor to receive the floor of the kiln, a mode of construction unnoticed by me before in these kilns. In the centre was placed an oval pedestal, for the double purpose of dividing the fire, and of giving support to the centre of the floor. To attach the pedestal to the back of the kiln, and to shut out the cold air which would lodge in the angle formed by the pedestal being so placed, the angle was filled with coarse materials, which were stopped up with clay so as to draw the flame more towards the centre, and induce a union with the flame and heat entering the front part of the kiln."

"The more usual plan with the potters of this district in packing their kilns, was when the contents had reached the surface of the earth, to form a dome by covering the urns and vases lightly with dry grass, sedge, or the like; and plastering it over with patches of prepared clay, divided by strewing a small quantity of hay between each portion to facilitate removal. In place of this usual

process, in this kiln bricks were used of an oblong shape, four inches by two and a half inches, wedge-shaped at one end, with a sufficient curve to traverse the circumference when set edgeways, with the wedge-ends lapped over each other. The sides would be thus raised for three or four courses or more, as circumstances might require; and, probably, be afterwards backed up with loose earth. These bricks were modelled and kneaded with chaff and grain."

This description of bricks for a temporary dome enables me to explain similar bricks at Milford Hope, in Stangate Creek, to which my attention was drawn by my friend Mr. Coulter. In this creek is a mound which has resisted hitherto the encroachments of the sea, though at high water it is surrounded and partly covered by the tide. It appears to be chiefly composed of bricks resembling as nearly as possible those described above; but they vary in size, being from four inches to eight inches in length. All are wedge-shaped. The specimens I examined were not perfect; neither could I, on a somewhat hurried search, find one perfect in the large number we extricated from the clay. It is therefore probable that they were all thrown aside as imperfect or useless.

To complete the description of kiln fig. 3, the numerals upon it indicate as follows:—1. The front of the pedestal supporting the floor of the kiln. 2, 2. Slopes probably intended to promote a more uniform heat. 3, 3. Part of the kiln floor. 4. Portions of bricks which had been in use before. 5, 5. The area of the furnace. 6. The mouth of the furnace. 7. The wall of the kiln. 8. The top of the pedestal upon which the kiln floor rests. Above fig. 6 was an arch which has been broken down to shew the interior and substructure of the furnace.

On the present occasion it is not necessary to describe the various kinds of pottery made on the banks of the Nen: many of them were, no doubt, manufactured in large numbers for general purposes, wherever there were establishments of potters. For examples of the peculiar kinds to which the term "Castor ware" has been applied, it will only be necessary for my readers to refer to plates xxi to xxiv in vol. iv of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, and to the woodcuts in the letter-press.

The kiln, fig. 4, is that of which John Conyers has left a sketch, together with drawings of the vessels found in it, and a brief description, preserved in the British Museum, Sloane MSS. 958, fol. 105. He has also left an account of Roman remains discovered near St. Paul's Church and in the Fleet Ditch, which has been printed, but not fully, in Wren's *Parentalia*. The kiln and vessels, however, are now engraved and described for the first time; and they form the most valuable part of the record. The following is what Conyers has written, given in his own wording and spelling as closely as possible:

"This kill (fig. 4) was full of the coarser sorts* of potts or cullings,† so that few were saved whole, viz., lamps, bottles, urnes, dishes.

"The form of a kill in w^{ch} the olde Romans' lamps, urnes, and other earthen potts and vessels was burnt, and some left in the kill; and that within a unstired loamy

* Conyers had previously described the red, lustrous kind, which he much admired and extolled. He had also described the vessels termed "Castor ware" with figures of animals and foliage. These kinds, which he justly considers superior, he did not find in kilns.

† Culling probably denoted the common ware imported from Germany, Cullen being an old mode of spelling Cologne.

ground about 26 foot deep* near about the place where the Market House stood in Oliver's tyme, the discovery made anno 1677 at the digging the foundacion of the north east part of St. Paull's, London, among gravel pitts and loam pitts, where the ground had been at tymes raised over it 3 or 4 tymes, and so many 8 foote storyes or depths of coffins lay over the loamy kill, the lowest coffins made of chalk; and this supposed to be before or about Domitian the emperor's tyme.

"Of these (kilns) 4 severall had been made in the sandy loame on the ground in the fashion of a cross foundacion and only this height standing, viz. 5 foot from topp to bottom and better; and as many feet in breadth; and had no other matter for its form and building but the outward loame as it naturally lays, crusted hardish by the heat burning the loame redd like brick. The floor in the middle supported by and cut out of loame, and helped with old-fashioned Roman tyles shards, but very few, and such as I have seen used for repositorys for urns in the fashion of like ovens, and they plastered within with a reddish mortar or tarris;† but here was no mortar, but only the sandy loam for cement:

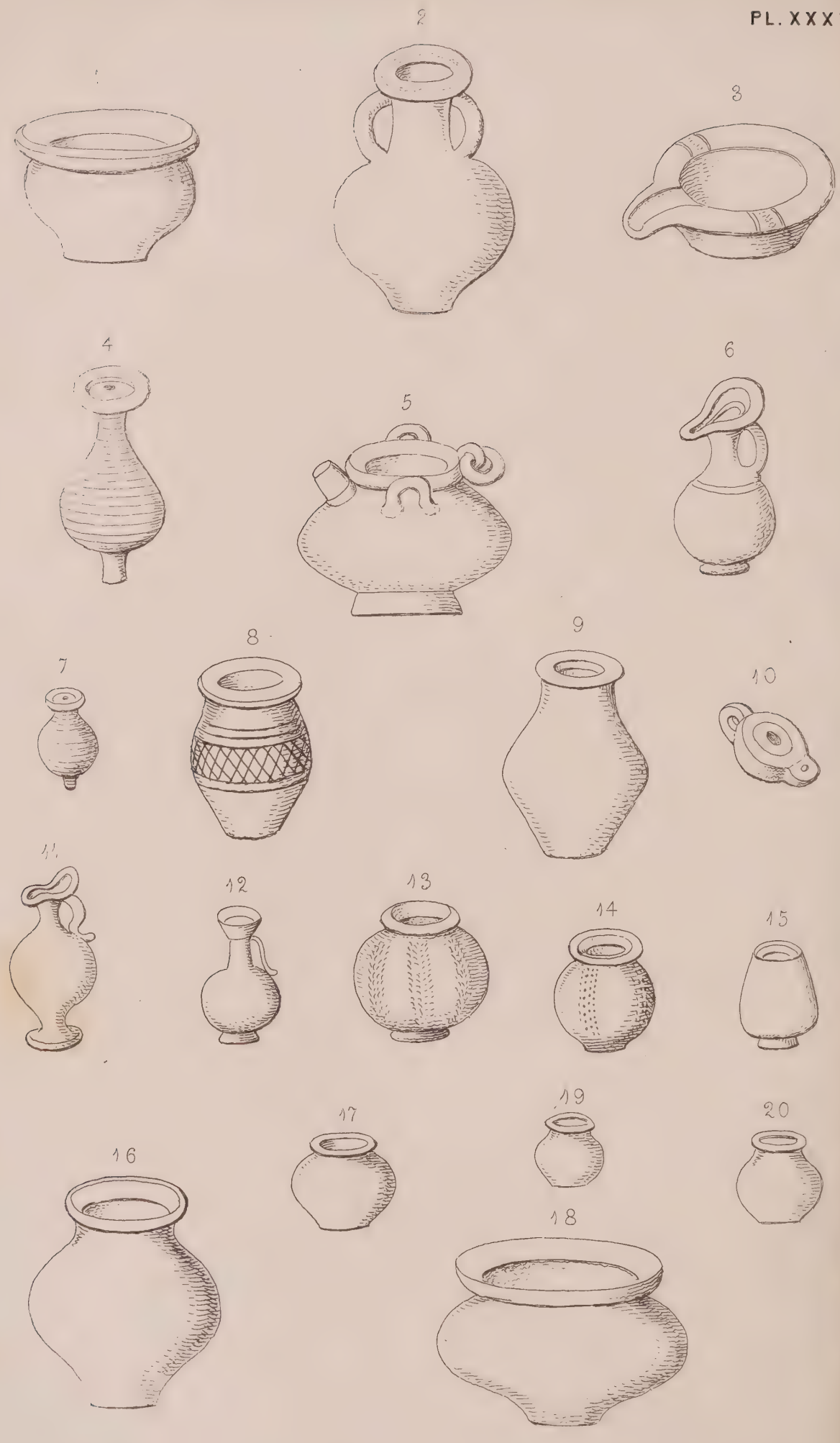
"observed and thus described

"by Jo^{N} Conyers, Apothecary."

In accordance with the above description the sketch by Conyers shows also the four kilns placed crosswise, leaving ample space in the centre for the workmen; they are all drawn precisely similar to that copied by Mr. Fairholt, fig. 4 in the plate; and this simple construction

* This depth is extraordinary, unless the kiln had been constructed in an old gravel pit. The foundation of a tessellated pavement in Paternoster Row was 13 feet below the present level.

† *Tarras*, cement.



From the Kiln discovered in

LONDON.

will be sufficiently understood from the description and from the etchings of Mr. Artis's kilns, to which those in London bear resemblance. It appears to have been a common practice with the Roman potters to make the natural loamy soil serve the purpose of stone and bricks by means of fire: the fire, in fact, made the kiln and baked the vessels simultaneously. Sir Thomas Browne* describes what must have been a Roman kiln, in a field between Buxton and Brampton, in Norfolk, the wall of which, he says, was red and looked like brick; but it was solid, and seemed to have been framed and burnt where it was found.

The following is Conyers' account of the vessels found in the kiln. Plate xxxviii. Fig. 1. "1 quart earthen dish.—2. 2 gallons, whitish.—3. 4 quart bason, whitish.—4. 8 ounce censer or lamp, whitish earth.—5. 2 quart colinder, whitish.—6. 2 pint lipp waterpott.—7. Lamp or censer, reddish.—8. 3 pint urne.—9. 3 quarts urne, whitish.—10. 2 ounce lamp gilded with electrum.—11. 2 quart, white.—12. 1 pint bottle.—13. 2 pint black urne.—14. 1 pint urn, black.—15. 6 ounce urne.—16. 3 quart urne, blewish.—17. Half pint urne, *electrum Britan.*—18. 1 pint dish, blewish.—19. 1 ounce urne, whitish.—20. 3 ounce urn, cinamon collour.—All these a sort of earth almost like crucibles, except the black, will indure the fire like brass as in this day in use about Poland."

Brief as is this account by John Conyers, it is particularly useful in helping us to a more complete knowledge of the manufactories of the Romano-British ceramists. The vessels he has left sketches of as taken from

* "Posthumous Works."—"Concerning some Urns found in Brampton-Field, in Norfolk, ann. 1667," p. 10.

the kiln are types of some which have been discovered in very large numbers all over London and its neighbourhood. Most of them are representatives of common culinary and table ware, the making of which was not restricted to London, but common to all pottery establishments. Figs. 13 and 14, however, are rather exceptional, and are, comparatively, rarely found in London, while they resemble types very common to the Upchurch district. As Conyers refers to several kilns, it is probable these examples may have been taken from some other than that he made the drawing of. He describes them as *black*, so that they could not have been fired, at the same time, in the same kiln with the whitish and reddish coloured vessels; but they may not have been fired in a London kiln at all. In another part of his MS. he describes other kinds of pottery found during the excavations. "Now these pottsherds," he writes, "are some glass and some potts like broken urns, which were curiously laid on the outside with like thorne pricks of rose trees and in the manner of raised work: this upon potts of murry collour, and here and there grey houndes and stags and hares all in raised work: other of these cinamon collour urne fashion and were as gilded with gold but vaded: some of strange fashioned juggs the sides bent in so as to be six squares, and these raised work upon them and curiously pinched as curious raisers of paist may imitate:* some like black earth for pudding panns; one the outside indented and crossed quincunx fashion. Now many of these potts of the finer kind are lite and thinn and these workes raised or indented were instead of

* He means *makers of pastry*. These vessels are all he refers to, and will be at once recognised by specimens given in my "Illustrations of Roman London."

collours; yet I find they had some odd collours, not blew, in those tymes, and a way of glazing different to what now; and here take notice that the redd earth before mencioned bore away the belle."*

The manuscript contains also the following entry, which may be with propriety printed here, although the reasons assigned for the kilns having been used for glass-making are not conclusive.

"The labourers toulde me of some remains of other such kinds of small kills that was found up and down nere the place of the other pott kills, and these had a funnel to convey smoke which might serve for glass furnaces, for though not anny potts with glass in it whole in the furnaces was there found, yet broken crucibles or tests for melting of glass, together with boltered glass such as is to be seen remaining at glass houses amongst the broken glass, which was glass spoyled in the making, was there found; but not plenty, and especially coloured and prepared for jewel-like ornament, but mostly such as for cruetts or glasses with a lipp to drop withall, and that a greenish light blew collour; and of any sort of glass there was but little."

The following is Sir Thomas Browne's account of what was clearly a Roman potter's kiln, although he himself does not seem to have come to any conclusions as to its use or character. The copy of the work from which it is transcribed (previously cited) gives no engraving of the figure referred to. After giving account of the discovery

* This is the fine, red, shining pottery termed "Samian," respecting which Conyers held some rather droll opinions. The Potters' names he read as names of "Judges, and Commanders, and Victors:" OF.PRIMANI was to him, *de Primani*, or, "of the first Legion:" OF.PATRICI, *de Parici*, or, "vessels for the Judges," etc.!

of Roman sepulchral urns in a large arable field between Buxton and Brampton, and about a furlong from Oxnead Park, the narrative proceeds as follows:

"Some persons digging at a little distance from the *urne* places, in hopes to find something of value, after they had digged about three-quarters of a yard deep, fell upon an observable piece of work, whose description this figure affordeth. The work was square, about two yards and a quarter on each side. The wall, or outward part, a foot thick, in colour red, and looked like brick; but it was solid, without any mortar or cement, or figured brick in it, but of an whole piece, so that it seemed to be framed and burnt in the same place where it was found. In this kind of brick-work were thirty-two holes, of about two inches and an half diameter, and two above a quarter of a circle in the east and west sides. Upon two of these holes, on the east side were placed two pots, with their mouths downward; putting in their arms they found the work hollow below, and the earth being cleared off, much water was found below them, to the quantity of a barrel, which was conceived to have been the rain water which soaked in through the earth above them."

"The upper part of the work being broke and opened, they found a floor about two feet below, and then digging onward three floors successively under one another, at the distance of a foot and half, the stones being of a slatey, not bricky, substance; in these partitions some pots were found, but broke by the workmen, being necessitated to use hard blows for the breaking of the stones; and in the last partition but one a large pot was found of a very narrow mouth, short ears, of the capacity of fourteen pints, which lay in an inclining posture, close by, and somewhat under a kind of arch in the solid wall, and by the great care of my worthy friend Mr. William

Masham, who employed the workmen, was taken up whole, almost full of water, clean, and without smell, and insipid, which being poured out, there still remains in the pot a great lump of an heavy, crusty substance. What this work was we must as yet reserve unto better conjecture."

In the Holt Forest, in Hampshire, there appears to have been an establishment of potters, as we may conclude from the vast quantities of fragments of earthenware which strew the surface. A notice of this was first printed, I think, by Mr. H. Lawes Long in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii, p. 453. The pottery is here almost invariably black, of a coarse kind, slightly ornamented with wavy and zigzag lines; and many of the vessels must have been of large size. But in the same county, more recently, decisive proofs of a ceramic establishment have come to light.

In 1853 Mr. Akerman communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account by the Rev. J. P. Bartlett of his discovery of sites of Roman potters' kilns, in the New Forest, in Hampshire. The kilns themselves were in a very shattered state, the masonry being wholly disintegrated; but the vestiges were quite sufficient to show their extent, while the vessels themselves, both perfect and fragmentary, give ample specimens of the kinds of pottery there manufactured. The plates which illustrate Mr. Akerman's paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv, are sufficient to show the specialities of the ware, which are quite different from those of any other known place of manufactory in Roman Britain.

The leading characteristics are white painted patterns of foliage, circles, concentric and intertwining; and other figures on a dark ground, often having a pinkish brown tinge; many kinds are indented, the white lines and pat-

terns covering the ridges between the indents. There are some fragments of a white, sandy ware, with wreaths of brownish black; and one of these (now in the museum of Mr. Mayer) has a cruciform ornament, such as is common to works of art in late Roman and early Saxon times; and which, in this case, tends to show that the kilns were probably worked down to the latest period of the Roman occupation. There are many other kinds common to all localities. On one vessel the influence of a well-known ornament on the red lustrous ware is apparent.

The locality in which these kilns were found appears to have been well populated in the time of the Romans. It belongs to the district which William the Conqueror is said to have laid waste to form the New Forest. Probably it was partially desolate before the afforesting took place. The name Crock Hill is obviously an old name derived from the earthen vessels found there; but *Amber Wood*, equally indicative of the products of the kilns, is certainly of Saxon origin when the growth of wood had surrounded the remains of the kilns.

The only coins found actually among the *débris* are of Hadrian and Victorinus; but reference is made to a small vessel full of silver coins, found, some years since, at Amberwood (beyond which shards of the vessels are found): two only of them, Julian the Apostate and Valens, were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries. But, a long time since, sixteen of these coins, in the possession of Miss Pulteney, were examined by me. They were of Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Theodosius, Magnus Maximus, and Arcadius: during the reign of the last of those emperors, A.D. 395 to A.D. 408, or shortly after, we may consider the coins to have been deposited, no doubt by some one residing near, who probably was connected with the potteries.*

* I see I have a note of having examined at the same time

The remains of what seems to have been the workshop of a potter were discovered in Dorsetshire in 1841. Mr. C. Warne has supplied me with the following account from the manuscript of a work on the antiquities of Dorsetshire, which he is about to print. The site is on Bagber Farm, in the parish of Milton Abbas. "The foundations," Mr. Warne states, "were rectangular and clearly defined: in length forty-four feet; in breadth twenty-five feet; constructed of flints, which are plentiful in the neighbourhood. In clearing out there was found a great quantity of fragments of the ordinary smooth, black, and firm grained ware: the bottoms of some vessels were perforated like colanders.

"In the course of the excavations, many remains of implements used by the potter in his art were also found, the most interesting being a considerable portion of a wheel, formed of that peculiar bituminous shale well known as "Kimmeridge coal." It is part of a circle, originally a wheel or plate fifteen inches in diameter and one inch and a quarter thick. It has undergone the process of a careful and well finished turning in the lathe. It may at once be seen that it formed part of a potter's wheel, the rotatory table on which the workmen moulded: or rather, when brought to the desired form, the ductile clay received the finishing touches. There are to be seen two of the three countersinkings, in which were fixed the arms of the metal axis on which it revolved. Portions of other wheels in limestone were found; and one, of great thickness, in conglomerate, the use of which would seem to have been for pulverising the crude material. Numerous pieces were scattered about of small and very thin

some brass coins found at *Pond Head*, in the New Forest. They were of Gallienus, Victorinus, and Claudius Gothicus.

stone, of a rude but markedly angular form, with smooth, sharp edges, similar to such as are still, or lately were, used in the manufacture of coarse earthenware. Amidst the *débris* was a knife fixed in a rude bone haft. With the remains were a large brass coin of Marcus Aurelius, and three denarii of Severus Alexander, Gordianus III, and Philippus."

A very recent discovery of a potter's kiln at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, is thus recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the present month (December), by the Rev. W. B. Caparn.

"In a circular recess, formed three feet below the surface of the ground, at the period from which the structure dates, is placed a shelf of the same shape, and three feet six inches in diameter. This shelf is formed of coarse unground clay, and is eight inches thick. Its lower surface stands eighteen inches above the floor of the recess; and it is supported by rude half columns of the same clay, which are attached to the sides of the recess beneath. The whole of the clay used is burnt red with fire; but has at this time very little tenacity. The sides of this recess are formed of small worked stones embedded in clay; and this surface is covered with a coating of the same material, which remains in a very perfect state. This shelf of clay is perforated with holes of two sizes. The larger are not circular, being some seven inches by eight inches; and others six inches by nine inches; the smaller, three inches in diameter, and some three inches by two and a half inches. The edges of these holes are very perfect. When first discovered, the larger holes held pots of common unglazed red earthenware. The opening of the recess in front of this shelf is two feet three inches, which is further contracted by two freestone jambs to one foot eight inches. These jambs

rest on the floor of the excavation, and are two feet high, and one foot thick. The sides of the recess above the shelf are carried up eighteen inches in stone work, and are covered with an even surface of clay. In front of this construction is a cleared space on the same level, extending about six feet backward, the extent being marked by a portion of a layer of worked stones, arranged in a semicircular form on the floor."

The vessels found in this kiln, the construction of which though rude, is in principle much the same as those of Northamptonshire and London, appear to be of the very commonest description, and of very homely shape. Mr. Caparn describes them to be "of common red unglazed earthenware, formed like a flower-pot, having a small handle of the same material set on in the middle of the vessel;" and the Rev. H. M. Scarth, in a private letter to me, states they are "like children's porringers."

It is gratifying to know that this kiln is to be preserved. To Mr. Clarke, of Shepton Mallet, one of the proprietors of the ground in which it was discovered, I understand we are indebted for saving the kiln and its contents from imminent destruction.

I have previously stated that no traces of kilns *in situ* have yet been noticed in the wide district of the eastern bank of the Medway, which was worked by the Roman potters. There is every reason to suppose that not a few, more or less perfect, may lie buried; but the peculiar nature of the ground is unfavourable to excavations. In the Sharpness Marshes, the property of Mr. Wickham, it is likely a favourable opportunity for making researches may shortly occur. For many years Mr. Wickham has been making experiments in order to ascertain how far the clay is suitable for modern ceramic purposes; and as the result is very satisfactory, extensive excavations will

probably be made, the clay of nearly the whole of these marshes being pronounced of superior quality; and the Sharpness Marshes are upwards of three hundred acres in extent.

The potteries on the banks of the Medway must have employed a large population; and though we have no means for making an estimate of the numbers employed, or of knowing when the works were commenced or when abandoned, yet we must be convinced that those now desolate districts were once the scene of human industry, animated by busy groups engaged in the various processes of digging and preparing the clay; of moulding it and forming the vessels; of firing them; and then distributing the products in the channels of traffic. For the various branches of the potter's art a considerable number of workmen are required. The kilns on the banks of the Nen, Mr. Artis computed to have employed upwards of two thousands hands; but of course no calculations of this kind could be depended on without some clue to the extent of years over which the manufactories were worked; and how many were in operation at once: however, under any circumstances Mr. Artis's computation seems a moderate estimate for potteries extending upwards of twenty miles.

The residences of the potters on the Medway were, without doubt, upon the high ground; and from Lower Halstowe to Lower Rainham, the remains of buildings are continually being discovered. Opposite Lower Halstowe Church, several years ago, I noticed the hypocaust of a dwelling-house which had been rendered visible by diggings for brick earth. Buildings were also brought to light on the top of Otterham Creek; and, in former times, at intermediate places. But there are no evidences more confirmatory of a numerous, if not a dense,

Romano-British population, than the sepulchral remains which to this day are continually being discovered in almost all parts of the upper ground. Nearly the whole of these interments indicate burial by cremation: the burnt bones are usually found in a large urn; and around it are placed various vessels, including, almost always, two or three *paterœ* of the elegant red pottery which I have shewn, I think conclusively, was manufactured in Gaul.

At the head of Otterham Creek, a few hundred yards to the east of Lower Rainham, a somewhat extensive cemetery has lately been discovered, which most probably indicates the neighbourhood of a *vicus* or permanent settlement of the potters. This burial-place is in a field, the property of Mr. W. Walter; and it is to the good taste and feeling of himself and Mrs. Walter we owe the preservation of the remains which were excavated by the tenant of the ground while digging for brick earth.

The strip of ground in which the urns have been found is about thirty rods in length and about ten or twelve rods in width, lying between the road and the marsh. All the interments, or nearly so, shew burial by cremation; but as yet, no coins and but few of the objects usually accompanying the funeral deposits have been noticed here. The urns containing burnt bones are numerous. One, brought to light while I am writing these notes, stands nearly a foot and a half high: the top was sawn off in order to admit the bones more readily, a common practice of which examples are constantly found. The large amphoræ were frequently used for the burnt bones, the narrow top being sawn off; and thus it no doubt often happened that the vessel which had held the wine that gladdened the master's heart was destined to hold his bones calcined and fresh from the funeral pile. There are several bronze fibulæ, hair-pins and beads, all

of which seem to have undergone the action of fire. The fibulæ resemble those from Springhead figured in vol. i, plate xl.

Besides the more perfect cinerary vessels and such as formed parts of burial deposits, many bushels of fragments have been collected: they appear to have been the refuse of dwellings, presenting to the excavators the notion of their having been thrown into a ditch which runs the length of the field.

Among those fragments the most curious are some with names, or attempts to make names, evidently in imitation of the manner in which the makers' names were stamped upon the red pottery, in the centre of the *pateræ*. They are on shallow saucer-shaped vessels, precisely resembling the red lustrous, in form; but in form only. I have given examples in the second volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua* of some found in Essex similar to those in Mr. Walter's collection. The imitators of the imported Roman ware, failed in every respect; and I have not seen one name which I believe could ever have been legible.

A perforated squared stone, which may have been a steelyard weight, and some weights in baked clay, complete the discoveries made up to the present time.

Further eastwards, some years ago, Mr. Walter informs me, the men employed in digging gravel discovered remains similar in character to those recently brought to light; but the whole district on either side of the high road to Canterbury is full of evidences showing that, previous to the coming of the Saxons, the Romano-British population was, apparently, as great as that of the present day. The village of Newington and its neighbourhood have long been known for extensive Roman burial-places, one of which, from the number of urns and other earthen vessels constantly found, bears the signi-

ficant name of *Crock-field*. The remains indicate, if not a wealthy, an industrious and prospering population, engaged, no doubt, chiefly in agricultural pursuits; and on the Medway, as we have seen, in the manufactory of pottery, on a wide scale. The Medway and Thames facilitated the shipping of the ware to adjacent parts and to Londinium.

It will be remembered that on the side of Otterham Creek, opposite to that where the Romans deposited the funereal urns, the Saxons buried their dead. It was there were discovered, in the rising ground, the jewellery and glass vessels (with other objects) obtained by the Rev. J. Woodruffe and Mr. Bland; and figured and described in my volume ii, pl. xxxvii, and p. 162.

On a future occasion I may probably collect some scattered discoveries made in the Upchurch district which are not exactly pertinent to the subject here considered and discussed: such are coins, pottery, and silver armillæ and rings in the possession of Mr. Hedgcock of Upchurch; the silver rings and armillæ exhibited by Mr. George E. Elliott in the temporary museum of the Archæological Institute at Rochester, last year, etc.



Height, 5¼ inches. Height, 5 inches.

EXAMPLES OF UPCHURCH POTTERY.



MEDIEVAL SEAL SET WITH AN ANCIENT GEM.

This seal, for an engraving of which I am indebted to Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, Suffolk, forms an excellent example in appendage to the three plates of medieval seals set with ancient gems given in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv.

I need only refer my readers to the remarks there made on the superstitious virtues attached to ancient gems in the middle ages, one of which this spirited representation of Pegasus so well illustrates: *si inveneris lapidem in quo sit equus alatus qui dicitur Pegasus optimus est militantibus*, etc.; and observe that the seal was found in a newly made garden on the west side of Bury St. Edmunds, in 1856: the stone is of light brown inclining to yellow; and the setting is silver. The inscription is + SIGILL : WILL : I : DE : BOSCO.

To which individual bearing the name of William, of the numerous and wealthy family of De Bosco (Boys), this seal belonged it is almost impossible to say. The discovery of a document sealed with it would alone enable us to appropriate it to any one of the many of this name of the twelfth or thirteenth century.

ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS DISCOVERED IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

PLATES XXXIX TO XLIV.

In pages 166 to 172 of this volume has been given an account of Anglo-Saxon remains discovered at Kempston, near Bedford. This was kindly furnished by my friend Mr. James Wyatt. I have since received from the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society a most generous and valuable present of coloured lithographs prepared originally for a paper by the Rev. S. Edward Finch, printed in their own Proceedings.

From this paper the "Journal of Discoveries" is given fully, as printed, in Mr. Finch's own words, as follows:

Journal of Discoveries.

1863.

June 3. Wednesday, June 3rd, 1863, were found, in connection with human bones, a spear-head, 8 in. long, several thin pieces of iron about 4½ in. length, ¼ in. substance, with links of the same metal. Two pieces of bronze, thin, flat, and square, forming a clasp; with fragments of the same metal. Several beads, two of which were of dark clear amber, rudely cut, probably never polished; other beads of glass, one having the appearance of carnelian.

June 4. Near to another skeleton fragments of pottery were seen, and an urn, said to have been bottom upwards; the pieces showed marks, by indentation, of a simple pattern.

June 15. Several skeletons were carefully examined. In removing the earth an urn much broken was discovered, 18 inches below the surface: the upper part crushed in: very thin, and almost rotten: near to this were found pieces of charcoal.

Grave I. Skeleton of an aged woman. The definite marks of the cranial sutures had disappeared. Two bronze crucial fibulæ and a pin. Fragments of the same dark clear amber near the neck.

Grave II. Portions of a knife. Two pieces of bronze, tubular in form, enclosing woody fibre resembling yew; $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. One shewed a rivet-hole. Two pieces of thin bronze, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, rounded at one end, squared at the other, where was a rivet-hole. A bronze ring with a lipped upper edge: attached to this a piece of flattened bronze, with rivet-hole, as if it had once fastened the same to some leathern article, and the ring acted as a means of uniting it to another end.

Grave III. Fragments of iron, probably of a knife; with some curious material in small pieces, resembling rudely made glass, very brittle: one portion bore evident marks of ornamentation, black in colour.

Grave IV. Pieces of iron, probably of a spear-head: a knife.

Grave V. Yielded a skull only, lying on the right side.

June 15. In one grave the head of one skeleton rested on the knees of another. In a second, the bones of a foot were near to the pelvis, that of a woman; the thigh bone indicated considerable height of stature: upon the radius of this, near to its lower extremity, was a deep green stain, as if produced by some metallic substance affected by the decaying flesh.

Oct. 20. From the last date to the present many interesting discoveries have been made. Several urns, much broken, have been found, some containing earth only; others nearly filled with fragments of bone: these in certain instances have been burnt; in other cases there is room for doubt. They seemed to have been deposited intentionally in a straight line, as if a portion of the grave-yard had, in a great measure, been

set apart for this purpose; not solely, for human remains, buried in the other form, are discovered near these urns.

The graves are deeper than those before noticed, reaching, in some cases, 4 ft. 6 in. beneath the present surface; whereas, in our former diggings, 18 in. to 2 ft. might be regarded as the average depth. In one of the recently opened graves were found two skeletons. In another, not so deep, the bony frame gave evidence of the body having been put into the ground in a curved position, as if kneeling, with the head low down. Generally we can see if the burials were performed with care. Many of the skeletons were evidently deposited in the same position. Occasionally rough unwrought pieces of the limestone of the locality were placed over the body in a certain rude order. Knives are very frequently found. Probably every grave contained one of these articles, varying in size according to the age and sex of the deceased. One, lately discovered, showed superior craft and finish, in a metallic band of some glittering character, which occupied the space between the haft and blade; from this I removed some woody fibre, which at once told of what the handle had been made.

For the first time, we have come upon some saucer fibulæ; the ornamental part is formed of a thin plate of bronze, stamped with a pattern. These showed distinct traces of gilding. To a fragment of one of them I found attached a shred of coarse linen, probably the body clothing of the wearer.

Beads. Near to the skull of an aged woman, were found 109 beads of glass, and glass mixed with pottery. The frontal bone in this case was narrow, and the cranium somewhat pyramidal in shape. In another grave 44 beads, one of amber; in a third, 64; in a fourth, 12. About the waist of this skeleton were seen fragments of some ivory ornament. Resting on one of the leg bones, the tibia, was a ring, apparently of solid copper, silver-plated. This had imparted a deep stain to the bone. Some lesser rings of bronze near the arm. In a recently opened grave we found 120 beads, seven large, of crystal; others of amber; the rest of the usual character, glass, etc. Some egg-shaped, very small, had on them, lengthwise, some very fine thread of glass, shewing careful workmanship. A few of these beads were found near

the left wrist. A bronze ring with ear- and tooth-pick attached, a ring and handle of bronze belonging to some wooden instrument, a few fibres of which were seen in the cavity.

A jewel, a carbuncle, somewhat pear-shaped, polished and set in a thin casing of the purest gold, of very superior workmanship, the flattened edge richly ornamented with rows of minute bead-like protuberances; an elegant gold loop at the pointed end showed that it was worn suspended, probably from the neck. The loop was broken off and lost after the pendant was discovered.

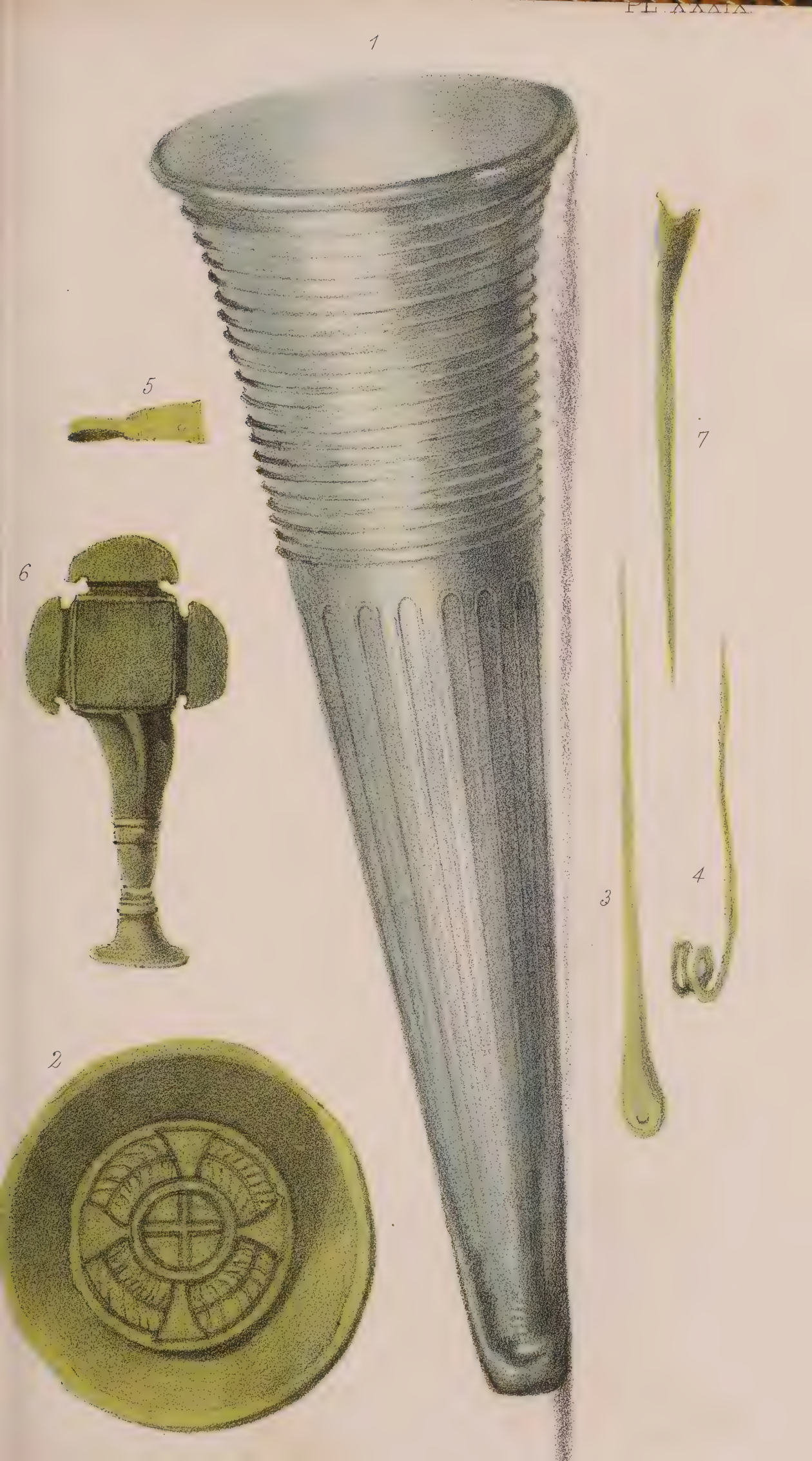
This grave also produced the rarest relic of the cemetery, viz., a glass vessel of remarkable beauty, entirely whole, and as perfect as when it was laid in the grave, near to the head of the possessor; doubtless a drinking cup (pl. xxxix, fig. 1.) Pale green in hue, quite clear, without incrustation or any decay of surface; nor was it in the slightest degree corroded. Under the lip, for a space of between two and three inches, a portion is left, purposely, I presume, free from the glass thread, in order to accommodate the drinker's mouth. The measurements of the glass are as follows:

Height - - - -	$10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Width at the mouth - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, ,, base, barely -	$\frac{3}{4}$,,

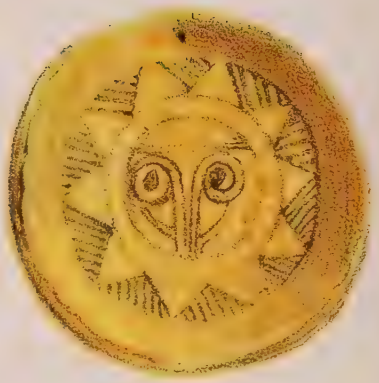
Filled to the brim, contained 14 oz. 5 drachms.

This glass is similar in form to one found at Ozingell, in Kent; figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii, pl. iii, fig. 8; but the glass there described measures only nine inches in height.

Oct. 31. From a grave opened to-day were taken two small circular fibulæ, found near the hands: 37 beads of the usual character. Two rings of silver, encircling finger bones, the phalanges stained hardly corresponding to those on which rings are now worn (pl. xl, fig. 1). On one of these bones was a broader silver ring, like the modern "keeper." Several fragments of rings similar in material, but much finer: on one of these, rather more perfect, was a single bead—probably an ear-drop. In this same grave was also found a minute, but very elegant gold ornament of beautiful workmanship (plate xl, fig. 5); the stone, garnet or ruby, square and flat, highly polished, well set. I have every reason to believe this jewel to be


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6
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2





6



8

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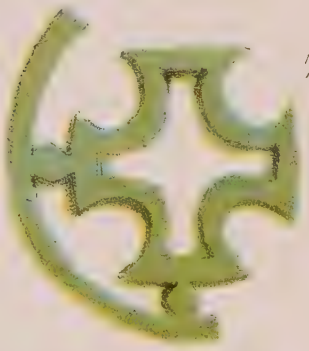
4

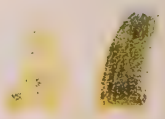


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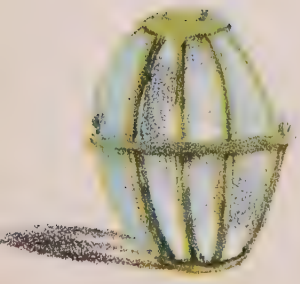


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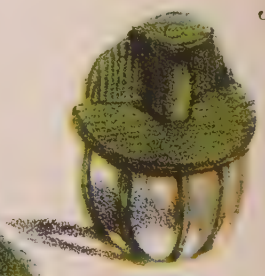
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Lith. by B. Rudge, Bedford

BEDFORDSHIRE

"Bedford Times" May 23rd 1868.

LITERATURE.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. Parts 3 and 4, Vol. 6: by Charles Roach Smith, Hon. M. R. S. L., &c., &c.

We have this week seen, with a feeling of satisfaction and delight which has doubtless been experienced by many archæologists, the completion of another volume of this estimable work of one of our best living authorities. The unostentatious manner in which this work is prepared and published, as well as the speciality of the subjects illustrated, has doubtless prevented it attaining a large issue and becoming what is termed a popular book. It is not to be expected that a book coming out by instalments, and treating of antiquarian subjects, will command a large and immediate circulation in comparison with some sensational works; but it must be gratifying to the accomplished author to know that each part is eagerly looked for by the readers and students to whom it is dedicated. Many of the early parts are out of print, and it is with extreme difficulty a perfect set can now be obtained; it is not impossible, therefore, that a re-issue will be demanded before long. We should be glad to see this carried out, for there is no periodical work of the kind possessing the same interest and authority. The volume just completed contains a profusion of wood-cuts and etchings of relics and ancient remains; and the notices, chiefly by the hand of Mr. Roach Smith himself, are most valuable expositions of what to many would still remain mysteries of bye-gone manners and customs. The third part of this volume has a record of some Bedfordshire antiquities which will be of great assistance to future antiquaries in the event of their meeting with a Saxon Cemetery of the same character as that discovered at Kempston. Mr. Roach Smith makes a grateful acknowledgement of the assistance he has received from the Bedfordshire Archæological Society by the presentation of several coloured lithograph plates of many of the Kempston relics. The same part contains etchings and notices of a quantity of remarkable Roman fictilia found at Colchester. Many of the images amongst this hoard are very ludicrous in the expression of the countenance, and therefore suggest that they may have been intended as caricatures of important personages of the period. Interesting notices are also given of a variety of discoveries in different parts of England, France, and Belgium. Amongst many valuable notices is one of the grand old city of Chester, illustrated by some excellent etchings showing portions of the walls, and numerous relics of Roman art.

Amongst much that is pleasing and eminently instructive in this volume there are some contributions by the Editor which are truly records penned in sadness, being memoirs of friends and fellow-workers who have passed from among us, Frederick William Fairholt, the illustrator, Edward Pretty the skilful painter and antiquary; Dawson Turner, Hudson Gurney, William S. Fitch, and George Richard Corner, the well-known authors and antiquaries. Those who know his generously impulsive character will fully comprehend the emotion with which at the conclusion of the last page of this volume the author says—"The numerous appendages of the word *deceased* to the names of other supporters of this work, most of them my personal friends also, are a melancholy index of losses which inevitably marks the transit of a few years."

discovered in connection with this cremation, above the human remains. The head and upper part of the frame were more completely burnt than the lower extremities, the skull being in pieces.

A very fine and heavy spear head, 12 inches long, was found on the left side (pl. xli, fig. 1) with traces of its wooden shaft for some distance, while the socket was full of woody fibre. A knife of a better character than those usually met with, and a piece of iron pronged at one end, as if it had admitted the insertion of some handle which had perished. Traces of small bones of some inferior animal, probably a rat, were found burnt also.

A grave 2 ft. 3 in. below the surface, just on the layer of gravel: a skull: arms and lower extremities, but no trace of a spine, lying at right angles with those near. The lower end of the right humerus deeply stained with the usual green dye, indicating the presence of some bronze article; and close by was found a box of that material, ornamented with indentation, produced by some pointed instrument. It had been originally highly gilt. Height of box, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.: diameter, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.: height of lid, 1 inch.

It contained some spun thread and wool, twisted in two strands. There was between the lid and box a small piece of coarse linen, used probably for keeping the lid on. Both box and lid had been attached by two separate lesser chains to a long one, the bronze links of which were found near it.

Nov. 21. Twelve beads. Two circular fibulæ. One pin.

Nov. 24. Two large saucer fibulæ, $2\frac{3}{16}$ in. diameter, having a raised stud in the centre, rivetted through the back, intended to receive some leathern strap, or loop, or fastening of the dress: 114 beads, the greater part amber, some crystal, some glass presenting a new form like the modern bugle: a bronze ring, with three instruments hanging from it: two toothpicks, and one earpick.

Two smaller saucer fibulæ, $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. diameter, having in the centre, in a raised setting, a polished sphere of some white transparent material—a gem, or glass. The workmanship good; inner surface highly gilt. A bronze pin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pointed at the smaller end; somewhat wedge-shaped at the other, with spiral thread-work, three-fourths of an inch at the larger end: doubtless a hair-pin.



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Nov. 26. A skeleton lying at right angles with another close by: skull in good condition, remarkably well formed; that of a young man. Though the same rude limestones were found above the body, no properties were discovered; which induced the disappointed workmen to pronounce him "a private."

In a second grave was found a fragment of pottery, in no way connected with the burial, a mere sherd of some urn disturbed and broken in making this grave. The skull, in this case that of an aged person, showed two irregularly rounded holes through the substance, thin at the edges, in the occipital bone: while the frontal bone, deprived of its hardened and compact external surface, exhibited a roughened and granulated appearance: both defects seemed to be the result of caries. This person was regarded by the men as "a full private," since not a single article of any value was found in connection with these bones.

Dec. 5. A remarkably fine spear-head, 17 inches entire length, the blade 13 inches long, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch at the widest part: flat, double-edged. The socket, 4 inches long, was at the entrance less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; admitting, therefore, so slim a shaft as to render it most doubtful that it could have been used as an instrument of warfare. In this grave the skull and leg-bones only were found. A thin bronze pin which had lost its head.

Dec. 7. A bronze crucial fibula, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long: attached to the under part of this was a fragment of coarse linen.

Dec. 9. A child's skeleton was found, the bones re-buried
10. before I saw them. On the following day, near to the spot occupied by the skull, was discovered a small urn (pl. xlii, fig. 1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, 4 inches the greatest diameter. Two only of three protuberances: the missing one was probably broken off when the urn was deposited: no ornamentation. Fragments of limestone in this grave.

From the skeleton of another child I secured the *os frontis*, which indicated a skull of no mean beauty: admirably developed both in height and width must the forepart of the brain-case have been! Near the teeth were found two small bronze fibulæ: on one, at its broad end, were the remains of some glassy substance, as of melted glass.

Dec. 11. Iron umbo of a shield: rivets to a broad button-

like base, apparently of silver, serving as the means of fastening the boss to the woodwork. One found *in situ*, on the umbo: another connected with a fragment of the iron rim. Fragment of the cross iron bar with one of its rivets. A novel and curious relic in silver (pl. xliii, fig. 1) weighing three drachms 34 grains, with three button rivets of the same metal. This was in the shape of a fish, and by means of the rivets probably had been attached to the shield, for at the back of it were evident traces of woody fibre. This sign, crest, or mark, might have been the means of distinguishing the warrior who bore it—some chieftain, thegn, or person of importance. It may have referred to his own peculiar quality as the great "swimmer." Found in the same grave a spear-head in iron, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; the blade not exceeding 4 inches. The socket at the entrance $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.

DEC. 14. A coin much worn, with uneven edge: the device effaced: a fine hole pierced through it indicated its use as an ornament. A bronze hook, well formed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with a ring at the end. Two saucer and two crucial fibulæ. A bronze ring. Fragments of iron, probably part of a bucket.

DEC. 19. Six urns were found to-day in a space not exceeding fifteen yards in length; several near to each other; close by the pit of cremation. They varied much in size and shape; the most elegant and richly marked were much broken. One crucial fibula was found in the digging.

In an urn lately found was a rude piece of brass. In another, a tear of molten glass, probably a bead melted in cremation. In a third, an earthen spindle-whirl, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

DEC. 26. Two hair pins, one very elegant. (Pl. xliii, fig. 2.)

A bronze pin with a coiled end, probably giving it a springy character. (Pl. xxxix, fig. 4.)*

1864.

JAN. 16. An ossuary urn, with four rows of ornamentation separated by two or more incused lines, made by some rudely pointed instrument. (Pl. xliv, fig. 2.)

A grave yielded a bronze pin broken at the eye, by which it hung to some ring. An elegant saucer fibula with centre ornament star-shaped. (Pl. xli, fig. 2.

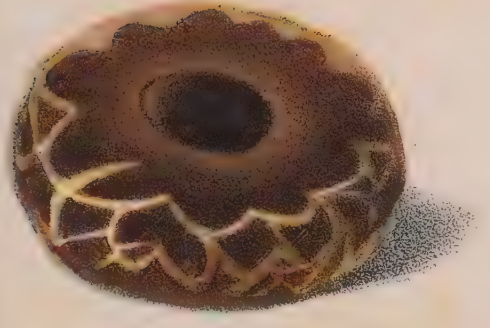
* Probably the *acus* of a Roman fibula.



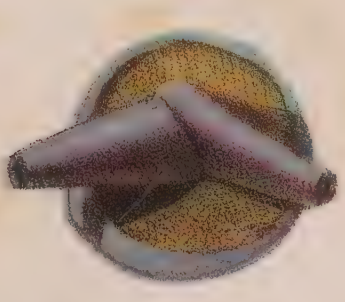
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JAN. 18. The skull in the grave opened to-day, much distorted from pressure, was that of a woman: near the neck were found nine small glass beads and one of pottery; and several fragments of very fine rings, probably ear-rings, extremely brittle. Two fragments of a fine bronze pin. Some hollow cap-shaped articles of silver, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, with corresponding flat disks: fragments of a larger disk, and portions of the same bent curiously, of two sizes—all belonging, I presume, to some ornamental brooch quite new in character. Resting on the right leg (both the tibia and fibula deeply stained with the usual green dye), were the remains of another of the elegant bronze-gilt boxes. (Pl. xliii, fig. 3.) The lower portion of this box was 2 inches in depth, the upper, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; but when the lid was placed *in situ* there would be a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. between the upper rim of the box and the flat part of the lid (for the box with the lid on was $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high), an arrangement which would have rendered the lid liable to become fixed by uneven shutting, or unequal pressure. This difficulty was most ingeniously met by two very neat fastenings at equal distances from the chain by which it was suspended. These fastenings were made of a narrow strip of the same metal, and were attached to the box by means of a rivet on which they turned, having at the unattached end a hooked opening, which fitted accurately a rivet in the lid, and held the same in its proper position. Both lid and box, by means of a swivel-rivet, had free and independent action. In pattern and ornamentation it resembled the box found on November 16th. Under one of the fastenings, then for the first time moved since the burial of the owner, I found the gilding in its almost original purity and brightness, and from this could readily believe that, when new, the box must have been a very handsome and showy article. The diameter was $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. It contained a fragment of the worsted fabric, similar to that found in the other box, and some linen manufacture of three distinct qualities: there were a few links of bronze imbedded in some rusted iron. With this box, as with the other, we came upon some soft decayed matter, which might have been leather, or skin, and have formed a pouch in which the article was kept.

JAN. 19. A pair of crucial fibulæ.

JAN. 25. A solid silver ring, weighing 33 grains.
Ditto ditto 20 ,,
Fragment of a silver bead, $7\frac{1}{2}$,, about 1 in. long
Fragment of the same bead, 7 ,,

Five pendants of amethystine quartz, or rude crystal, translucent, imperfectly polished: the work of no very skilful hand; marks of fracture or splitting from the boring, which had evidently been begun at both ends, as the string hole was angular. With these, all found near the neck, we discovered a unique ornamental bead (pl. xl, figs. 2, 3), oval, nearly an inch long, rather more than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. middle diameter. In the centre, bevelled at either end with skill, was a bronze pipe, solid in character, and forming one piece with a flat circular table of the same metal, which divided the bead into two equal portions. In each of these semi-ovoids were eleven portions of fine hard white pottery, strongly resembling enamel, every one separated from the next by a thin layer of bronze, forming a due segment of the same semi-ovoid. In the pipe of this bead I found a portion of the very string by which it had been suspended, composed of hemp, and consisting of three strands very carefully and closely laid. There was a small longitudinal opening or slit in the metal pipe at one end, which I regarded simply as a defect in the workmanship.

The body in this case had been buried in a reverse position: the feet where the head is frequently found.

JAN. 30. Fragments of two urns. Two circular fibulæ, much decayed.

FEB. 2. In a grave much deeper than usual, being five feet below the surface, was found a bucket. The handle of iron had disappeared: the hoops, three in number, of bronze, remained, though much broken. Outward diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Rim of bronze, bevelled, gave a thickness of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Substance of wood rather more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. Some of the staves, the four larger ones—for there were two kinds, coming where the rivets were at equal distances in the circle—were $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, the others $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. The hoops were an inch wide, and the space between them the same. Found in the same grave was a sword of which the entire length was 2 ft. 10 in.; two-edged; obtusely rounded point; edge next the body more brittle and decayed than the other. In connection with it was found a piece of bronze, showing curious ornamentation like



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fine chain mail, about 2 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., with two bronze rivets on the plain flat side, and an indentation in the centre into which the iron end of the haft evidently fitted. This piece of solid metal was no doubt fastened by these rivets to the handle of wood, and formed the ornamental end of the same. Another fragment of bronze and iron, rusted, was found, with a button-like rivet, to which was attached woody fibre, as if it had been a portion of the sheath, and this the means by which the scabbard was fastened to the girdle or belt. There was a band of ornamental bronze work very richly gilt, which at once protected and adorned the mouth of the wooden sheath; traces of which sheath were evident nearly to the entire length of the blade. It lay on the left side, between the arm and the body, and reached two or three inches below the knee. Near to and connected with this grave were found a fragment of an umbo, and a larger and a smaller spear-head.

FEB. 3. Two urns, broken.

FEB. 8. Two urns, broken. Two circular fibulæ, bronze ring, an ear-pick and two tooth-picks: a small ring of iron: 30 beads of glass and amber. Near the hip-bone, bearing traces of woody fibre, was a circular piece of iron, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, with an inner opening of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, which, when cleared of the soil, separated into two entire rudely formed rings and two fragments of a third. A bronze buckle, ring, and tongue of the same material. A large saucer fibula of rude workmanship. Fragments of a pair of thin saucer fibulæ. Attached to the back of one portion, much mixed with the solid rust, arising from the iron pin, was a piece of linen, and a piece of thin three-stranded, close-laid string, which seemed to have been used as a temporary fastening. Fragments of two fibulæ of the same pattern; these were smaller, being of exactly the same design, and from the same die, but deprived of the outer rim; about one-third of the size had thus been removed.

FEB. 16. Two cruciform fibulæ: an urn near the head: two
18. broken urns, and a third more complete, very elegant in shape, uniform in colour, as if baked with more care; the simple incused pattern evincing skill and taste. A thin ring of neatly twisted bronze, intended probably to represent a snake, with a well fitting closure made by the head somewhat overlapping the

the tail; shutting readily and closely, from the springy quality of the material. An entirely new form of silver bead, half an inch long, and diameter the same, with usual indented ornamentation; the opening to admit the thread was oval; in the bead was found a dark substance which had shrunk somewhat, though it retained the same shape. This might have been the valuable part,—the bead formed upon it as a means of preserving and wearing the same. Two silver rings resembling those found on January 25th. Attached to each of them were two silver cones, about half an inch long, having their bases buried in a kind of black cement and filled with it; their apices diverging (pl. xlii, fig. 2). A bronze pin, about 2 in. long, having a round flat head with an eye: fragments of three other pins. Small solid bronze ring. Two small pieces of rusted iron; embedded in one was a bronze link: a single bead of fine white pottery and glass carefully mixed, green and translucent.

FEB. 23. A child's grave: a small black urn, neatly made.

FEB. 24. Seven beads of deep purple glass, round, with large string-holes: three metal tubes, of silver or some white metal, rather more than an inch long, enamelled,—one tube found inserted into one of the beads, showing the probable use of all—viz., that of an ornament to be suspended from the neck; the tubes separated from each other by one or more of the beads. One small but elegant cruciform fibula; so perfect in shape and pattern as to lead to the conclusion that it was almost new when the owner was laid in her grave.

FEB. 25. Two graves.

FEB. 26. A twisted pin of bronze: a knife: a slender well-made double link of bronze: a small piece of stone, the spine of some fossil echinus: a coin pierced for suspension: two broken urns.

MAR. 7. Two graves. A tube of metal resembling those found on February 24, and probably belonging to the same necklace, as these graves were close by that.

MAR. 8. One grave. Head found between the thigh bones.

MAR. 10. One grave. One cruciform fibula with angular ornamentation; on the reverse side were traces, apparently, of the fastening pin, which seemed to have been formed of a series of fine wires bound together here and there by a cross piece of the same. Some



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fibres of worsted fabric found attached to this. A broken urn.

MAR. 11. Nine small pieces of ivory or bone, with four curiously shaped rivets of bronze. Some of the pieces were notched or serrated at the edge—probably the fragments of a comb. A curiously shaped stone.

MAR. 12. Portions of two large urns, and one small: near to one of these was a small fragment of a comb, with four teeth, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long: if, as asserted, it was found in the urn, it must have been placed therein when the contents of the same were cold. In connection with one of these graves was found the tibia of the right leg, presenting an abnormal growth: the malformation probably congenital.

MAR. 14. One grave. Found near the surface a sword, being in the upper soil, above the gravel—an unlikely place for any relic; it was unfortunately broken into three pieces; length of blade, 24 inches: width of ditto, 2 inches. A portion only of the haft was found; the upper end $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.

MAR. 15. One grave; a spear-head so perfect that the finder observed "it might be ground up and used again." There was a peculiarity about this weapon; the ridge, hitherto always found on the middle of the blade, was in this case one-third of the blade's width from the edge, and in a line with the upper side of the socket for the haft. A large cinerary urn.

MAR. 16. Two graves. A large urn nearly perfect, elegantly shaped, with a small lip; no ornamentation.

MAR. 17. Three graves. The first produced no relics.

In the second, two large cruciform fibulæ, one a little broken at the smaller end; the fragment not found. On one of these were remains of coarsely woven linen. Part of a small knife. Four amber beads and one of coarse black glass.

In the third grave, a good knife: two pairs of bronze tweezers: a small square plate of thin bronze, probably fastened to a part of the dress: a small piece of solid bronze: the well made and well squared haft of some instrument, once inserted into a wooden handle, traces of which could be discerned. Fragments of corroded iron; attached to one was a small piece of a thin lamina of bronze, the remains of some ornament now rusted out of all shape. For the first time we came upon a lack of teeth; the number found about half a dozen, and these for the more part in-

cisors; very much worn in a slanting direction, caused by the great protrusion of the lower jaw. In this bone the alveolar processes had been absorbed some years before death. The bone itself had become a solid instrument in munching food.

Mar. 19. A woman's grave at right angles to two others, which yielded nothing. Behind the left os innominatum two thin and narrow bronze articles were found, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, of elegant workmanship; one perfect, with a ring attached, giving it entire freedom of motion; a concealed rivet clenched on the other side kept the ring *in situ;* a rivet at the other end, more distinct, bringing the two flat surfaces almost in contact, so that whatever was fastened to it thus securely, was barely a line in thickness. The second article of this kind was fractured at the lesser end, the ring had escaped, and the rivet yielding at the same end, the elasticity of the metal separated the one layer about a quarter of an inch from the other. There was no trace of what had been enclosed. The back of both was perfectly plain. The front rather elegantly ornamented by lines and by circles stamped on the surface, and by a tooth-like ending. The less perfect one showed that in the owner's lifetime the article, of unknown use, had been in the mender's hands, to have a new rivet put in. Close to the dorsal vertebræ were two bronze rings; the lesser, but more solid, lying within the other. Outside the larger ring, nearer to the spine, was some decaying substance, resembling ivory, which at once separated into irregularly shaped pieces; on some of these fragments were traces of fine reticular work. This, I presume, had once been an armlet; and judging from the curve and substance, it must have been formed out of the solid tooth. The thinner bronze ring, evidently a bracelet, possessed a very clever arrangement for fastening; the one end closely and accurately fitting into the other, so that both could be held together by a fine pin (pl. xliii, fig. 4). An unusual number of beads were found in this grave; some lay in a circle, and had evidently formed an ornament for the upper arm. I threaded them carefully in the same order as they were found: the circle measured four inches in diameter: near them, and in the more immediate neighbourhood of the neck, a great many beads were discovered, varying in substance, material, and shape:

a few only of amber: in all, more than 200. A bronze pin, about 3 inches long, with a round flat head having a circular hole: this was enamelled (pl. xxxix, fig. 3). A disk of silver or highly plated metal, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, slightly elevated towards the centre, where there was a circular aperture: a squared opening at the circumference gave the appearance of its having been used as a clasp. A pair of flat circular fibulæ in solid silver, or deeply plated, of very chaste workmanship and ornamentation. The back of one showed many traces of coarse linen fabric, similar in character to the material frequently found. Two thin plates of silver with indented ornament; in one of these, which was square, were found, at the corners, three curious rivets; the fourth had escaped. In the second plate, an irregular square, at one corner was found an ornament which probably corresponded to those attached to the above rivets, viz., a small silver button, with its shank remaining: being attached to a rivet, it would have full freedom of motion. A curious article resembling a small lock, scarcely an inch square, or something which served as a secure clasp: the metal white, when cleared of the rusted iron and traces of decayed wood in conjunction with it: in thickness it just exceeded $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; one plate, somewhat less than the other, was securely rivetted to it. A silver ring (pl. xl, fig. 4) of chaste and elegant workmanship, passing in a coil twice round the finger, probably representing a snake, was found encircling the bone, hardly the phalanx on which it was worn, as it was one of the second row, probably of the little finger. Diameter of the ring, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., indicating, with the delicate character of the bone, a small hand.

Three coins; two found, one overlapping partly the other: the third a little way from these, somewhat obliterated: the side which lay next to the undisturbed gravel presented the figuring and letters very distinctly. Both the well preserved coins appear to belong to Constantinus: "P(ercussum) LON(dinii)" referring to the mint. The third coin showed evident traces of linen fabric. All had been pierced so as to be worn suspended.

MAR. 21. One grave.

MAR. 22. One grave, which yielded a pair of cruciform fibulæ: on the broad flat portion of one was a thread of linen fabric, and at the bend of the shank a fragment of the

linen cloth itself: on the other fibula a much larger portion of very coarse linen. At the back of the fibula some curious metal work, as of plated wire, in connection with the fastening pin; which pin, where it had been rivetted to the fibula, was coiled, probably to give it the character of a spring.

MAR. 23. Two graves.

MAR. 29. One grave. The disk of a flat circular fibula of strong solid metal, covered with enamel and ornamented. Fragments of two thin plates of silver, once an ornamental fibula.

APL. 1. One grave.

APL. 2. One grave. An armlet of bronze, somewhat elliptical in form, open, and presenting a pointed termination to one extremity: the other, which probably contained the means of fastening, had a broken surface; traces of linear ornament on the perfect end, extending about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. At the part directly opposite to the opening was a peculiar arrangement, a half twist in the metal, here somewhat flattened, which probably imparted a springy character to the armlet, or was the means by which the workman more easily obtained the peculiar shape: the substance of the bronze about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. Half of a similar armlet, fractured at the bend.

A child's grave, the bones indicating very early age. A small crucial fibula, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, new in pattern; with a piece of another of different pattern and of about the same length: this might have been purposely deprived of a portion of its smaller end, to adapt it to the young child's wear. Disk of bronze, probably the back part of a circular fibula.

APL. 7. One grave. A circular fibula.

APL. 8. Two graves. One yielding two small cruciform fibulæ.

APL. 9. One grave.

APL. 16. A child's grave, containing only an imperfect skeleton.

APL. 21. An adult's grave: a bronze ring.

APL. 23. Three graves, containing bones only. An urn free from injury: elegant in shape, and richly ornamented in the usual incised mode (pl. xliii, fig. 5).

APL. 25. One grave: 60 beads of the common kind.

MAY 2. A curious piece of iron with traces of squared handle, and tapering towards the small end; found $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface. Near this piece of iron were found three horses' teeth.

Two graves; one yielded two cruciform fibulæ, one perfect, the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—the longest we have yet found. Two flat oval pieces of metal which might have been coins, but all marks of figuring worn away; each pierced in two holes. In connection with one was a small portion of rusted iron, and a little fragment of linen fabric.

Two pieces of thin flat bronze with rivet holes. A small bronze ring, and a solid and elegantly shaped article in bronze, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and probably attached by its hooked or stapled end to some perishable ornament (pl. xxxix, fig. 5).

MAY 3. Three graves; from which we obtained two cruciform fibulæ, much worn: an umbo, which, lying very near the surface, was broken by the workman's pick, the dark hue of the broken metal showing at once the recent fracture. In the boss itself, however, was a hole, somewhat irregular in shape, which had been inflicted when the shield was worn by its owner—perhaps, in the last great struggle for his life.

MAY 5. A child's grave.

MAY 18. Two graves. One a blank. The other contained two spindle-whirls of common well-burnt clay or rude pottery; one echinus-shaped, the other flat, not quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. A piece of silver, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. greatest width; gradually decreasing till it ended in two loops formed by the ends being bent towards the under side; used probably as a fastening to the dress.

Piece of deep purple glass, probably the broken base of some goblet: smooth inside, rough and indented without, with rude figuring, tolerably transparent, and a few air bubbles. The outer part was streaky or wavy in fine lines, as if the material had been too cool when poured into the mould. Several fragments of bone or ivory with bronze rivets, portions of a comb. About $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. of the narrow bronze rim of a shield, with one of the fastenings which had been gilt.

MAY 19. One grave.

MAY 20. Several fragments of an iron hoop. An urn, much broken, found near the head. Bones of this skull much decayed.

MAY 27. One grave.

MAY 28. One grave. Two large circular fibulæ saucer-shaped (pl. xliv, fig. 1). Several common beads.

JUNE 15. One grave. A perfect urn.

JUNE 20. One grave.

June 24. One grave. Small spear-head with the point blunted or broken off.

July 5. One grave. A spear-head: a knife of an entirely new form to us, haft and blade $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed, greatest width 1 inch.

July 8. One grave. Two cruciform fibulæ: 33 common beads.

The spindle-whirl figured at the left lower corner of plate xlii, fig. 3, was picked up on the road leading to Bedford. It had evidently been carted away from the pit, and spread with the gravel, which I ascertained to have been carted in the early summer of 1863.

To the long knife or seax, plate xli, I can fix no date in my journal, as it was taken away from the pit before I had seen it.

The same remark applies to the larger circular fibula (pl. xl).

The large crystal ball, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter (pl. xl, fig. 8), encircled in bands of bronze, and evidently, from the position in which it was found, suspended from the girdle, was a more recent discovery; as was also the portion of fibula (?) plate xl, fig. 7. The crystal ball is similar to those described in the *Inventorium Sepulcrale*, p. 42, and in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv, p. 196, and vol. vi, p. 149.

During the exhibition of the several objects found at Kempston, Mr. Wyatt called attention to the remarkable fact that every skull he had examined from this Saxon cemetery contained a considerable number of small shells. They are of the species *Achatina acicula*. This curious little mollusc is distinguished from others by its long, slender, turreted shell, and glossy, ivory-like exterior: but by workmen is often taken for a maggot. Although so beautiful in appearance, it is repulsive in its habits, always occupying subterranean abodes, and living upon animal matter, especially delighting in dead men's brains. This kind of diet it finds by some remarkable instinct, for it is blind: and there is no record of this mollusc ever having been found alive on the surface of the ground.

Mr. Finch, in reviewing his personal researches and the facts connected with these important discoveries, makes several observations, the substance of which may be given as follows:

The graves varied in size, depth, and position: sometimes they were not more than 18 inches below the surface; at others, nearly five feet. In certain graves were rough, unhewn, pieces of limestone, which had appa-

rently been placed with care over the body. There was no direct or general attempt at orientation. Skeletons were discovered deposited at all angles with one another, directed to almost every point of the compass. "Sometimes the body was bent, and in varying positions. Once we came upon the head between the thigh bones; and many a time has the skeleton been imperfect, when the firmness of the remaining bones would not admit, for a moment, that natural decay accounted for the disappearance of the others."

The body appears to have been dressed in its usual clothing when laid in the grave. Mr. Finch notices that the fabric was of two kinds, linen and woollen: the former, in connection with the fibulæ; and both, in the well-made, richly gilt and carefully ornamented work-box, which hung, by a chain, from a lady's girdle: in this was "a portion of woollen material; and no less than three distinct qualities of linen texture, very evenly woven. One, two, and sometimes three, fibulæ or brooches, cruciform, circular, and saucer-shaped, were worn on either shoulder, as well as on the breast."

A prominent feature in this cemetery is, as Mr. Finch remarks, the cinerary urn. "They are found near the surface; seldom lower than the upper stratum of gravel. So frequently are these urns found broken, and sometimes so imperfectly do the fragments, carefully secured, form a whole, that I am inclined to believe that many, whether they contained the ashes of the Saxon, or some previous race, were fractured by these ancient peoples themselves, when preparing the grave for some lost relative or friend, or the circular cavity wherein they deposited the more recent vessel that contained the lately gathered remains of their kinsman, whose body they had submitted to the rite of cremation. If I am allowed to entertain this view,

it will, I think, offer me that aiding hand, I am so desirous to lay hold of, in order that I may wander much farther back into the past in assigning a date when the first soil was turned that was to convert this portion of waste and common land—the pasture of the living—into a secure and sacred home for the dead. If, as my inclination leads me to surmise, urn-burial was the more ancient form practised in this cemetery, still I am satisfied that at a subsequent period the interment of the entire and unmutilated body, and urn-deposition of human remains, were contemporaneous." In short, Mr. Finch does not accept the axiom "that in Saxon cemeteries urn-burial was Pagan, the unburnt body Christian:" that is to say, I conclude, his researches tend to shew nothing in evidence of Christian faith in the tenants of these graves: the interments of urns with burnt bones seem decisive as to Paganism: those of the entire body, he considers, may also be Pagan; and probably are Pagan. Mr. Finch restricts his opinion on this subject to the Kempston cemetery, and, after noticing the unusually small number of weapons of war, as indicative of a settlement where the population quietly followed industrial pursuits consistent only with peace, he gives his view of the comparatively early period to which these interments point:

"Allowing that the probable period of the complete spread of Christianity extended from the time when Augustine first planted his foot upon the Kentish shores, in the year 597, to the date of 681, when the latest pagans of Sussex were secured in the folds of the gospel net; and further, presuming that some outward token of our most holy faith might fairly be looked for in connection with Christian interment in a race evidently so fond of ornament, if not in some significant emblem, yet at least in the orientation of the lifeless body, we may, I

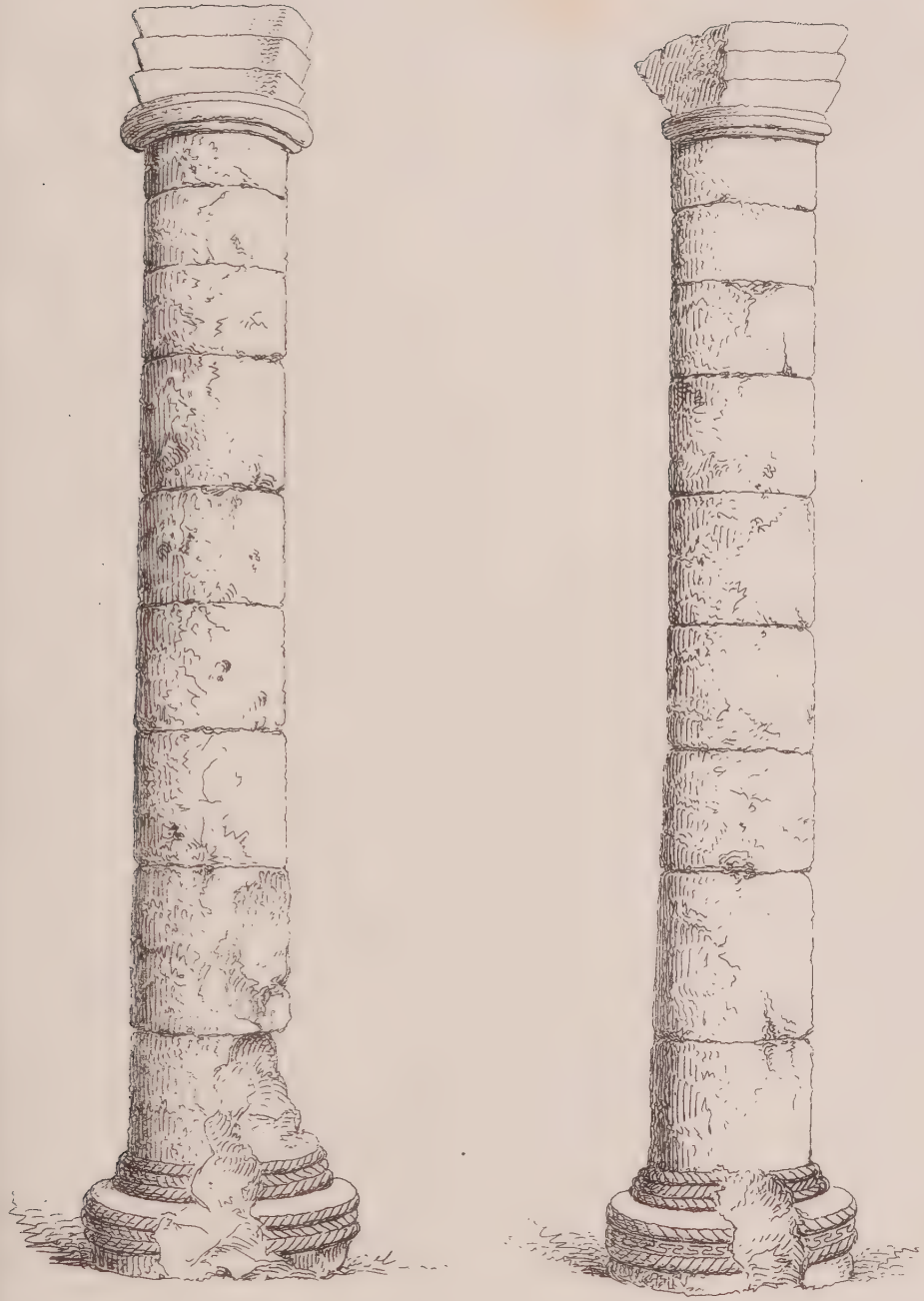
think, honestly surmise that the burial-ground, so far as we have yet examined it, hardly extends to or in any way connects itself with that period enclosed within the two dates now quoted.

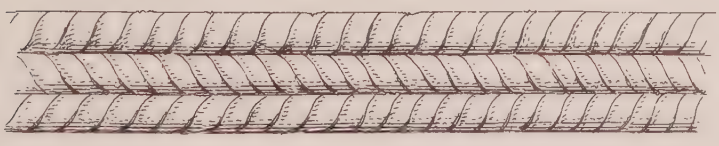
In plate xlii is given what Mr. Wyatt describes as "a small coarsely-made urn with a cover." Probably it was intended to protect a vessel in glass.

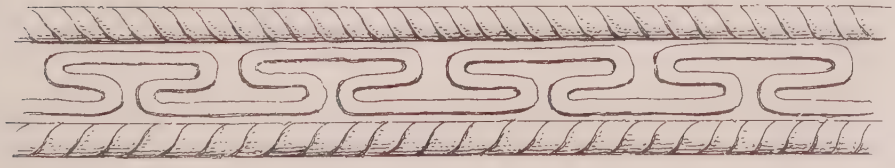
THE COLUMNS OF RECULVER CHURCH.

PLATE XLV.

In a description of the remains of Reculver Church in my "Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," I gave, among several illustrations, engravings from drawings by the late Mr. Joseph Gandy, A.R.A., which were kindly lent me by Mr. C. J. Richardson. One of these engravings shows two late Roman columns *in situ*. The arches springing from these tiles were turned with Roman tiles in a very compact and neat manner; and the walls on the north and south, yet in part standing, are, without doubt, Roman, formed of carefully squared stones, bonded with tiles, and laid in the well-known mortar of pounded tiles and lime without sand. The columns had long since been taken away; and, it was supposed, destroyed; so that I had no opportunity of testing the accuracy of Mr. Gandy's drawing in details. An unlooked-for and fortunate circumstance enables me now to present a view of the columns themselves, which their publication in the volume mentioned above has tended to bring to light and to place beyond the chance of being used as building materials. But the publication of the engravings, it is to be feared, would have failed in







F. W. F. sc.

RECULVER, KENT.

effecting this lucky result, had not Mr. J. B. Sheppard of Canterbury been led to give special attention to the architecture of Reculver Church in connection with these engravings, with which he had so familiarised his eye that when, by accident, he saw the disjointed columns he at once recognised them. The history of this singular discovery must be told in Mr. Sheppard's own words as communicated to Mr. Akerman.*

"In compliance with your wish, I send you some account of the recovery of the two ancient columns (probably Roman) which formerly stood in the Church of Reculver, and which have been missing from the year 1810 to the present day.

"About the beginning of the present century the church became dilapidated, and repairs were proposed; but the persons who had the regulation of the expenditure hesitated to lay out a large sum upon the restoration of a building which was probably doomed to speedy ruin, inasmuch as the cliff upon which it stood was crumbling away with every frost, and slipping down in masses to the beach after every high tide. So rapidly has the destruction of the cliff proceeded, that the 'quarter of a mile or a little more' which Leland gives as the distance between the church and the sea side in his time had diminished to 25 rods (137½ yards in 1685. This process continues in a diminished degree to this day, for the 25 rods have all disappeared, leaving only a narrow footpath between the edge of the cliff and the north wall of the church.

"For the reasons given above, the church was not repaired; but the materials were divided: some were

* "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," 1861, p. 369.

employed to build a new church at Hillborough, an inland part of the parish; another portion was sold.* The remainder of the fabric still stands in its old position, a prominent sea-mark well known to all who travel from the Thames to the continent. This remnant is under the protection of the Trinity Corporation, whose efforts have delayed the final destruction of the old edifice.

"Amongst the portions dispersed were two remarkable columns, which stood at the west end of the chancel, supporting the rood beam, as appears from sockets and leaded iron cramps which still remain. These columns were purchased by a Mr. Francis, of Canterbury; and, except one capital, were conveyed to his orchard, where they were laid at length in the grass, in which situation they remained until a few weeks ago, when I had the good fortune to see and recognise them.

"Here I must confess that my recognition of the relics is entirely owing to a woodcut in Mr. C. R. Smith's 'Reculver,' which is copied from a drawing by Mr. Gandy, A.R.A., taken on the spot before the demolition of the church. Having long known this woodcut, and not believing in the probability of the destruction of architectural works of such massive proportions and stately appearance, I had during the whole time of my residence in East Kent been on the look-out for their

* It will be seen that fifty-six years have transpired since this church was pulled to pieces; and yet all that was not intentionally destroyed has remained as sound as ever; and if this can now be preserved, as it is stated to be by the Trinity Corporation, it could have been much better provided for when comparatively perfect, fifty-six years ago. In the volume referred to at the commencement of this article, I have given reasons why this church should have been preserved.

traces; and, hearing casually from Mr. Cooper, of Canterbury, that two fine pillars were lying in a piece of ground he had purchased, I took the earliest opportunity of visiting them: the trouble was well repaid when I saw my old acquaintances lying at full length, disjointed, but sound.

"I immediately arranged with Mr. Cooper that no injury should be done to the relics until the value of the discovery had been confirmed: and, in order to call the attention of those most qualified to judge, I wrote a short statement to Mr. C. Roach Smith, who put himself in communication with the Rev. Lambert Larking, as Secretary of the Kent Archæological Society. He, in turn, suggested that the precinct of Canterbury Cathedral was the proper resting-place for the (presumed) oldest fragments of Christian architecture in England; and, in order to carry out his views, he addressed the Dean and Chapter,* who, with exceeding liberality, offered to defray all expenses, and to give a proper site if the columns could be secured: under these circumstances, Mr. Cooper generously yielded to my representations, and handed over his property as a free gift.

"When we came to remove the pillars, we found that one capital was missing; and failing to discover any trace of it in the neighbourhood of the portions already secured, I started for Reculver, where, after much search and much examination of local witnesses, I was informed of a large 'round stone in Mr. Denne's stack-yard'. Thither I went; and there, lying beside a ditch, was the slightly-mutilated capital in question. A few interviews and a little correspondence secured this also; and I soon

* The Rev. Canon Robertson must be particularly named; and Mr. Collard in connection with Mr. Cooper.

hope to report to you that the columns are standing erect and picturesque under the shadow of our comparatively young cathedral. So far the modern history.

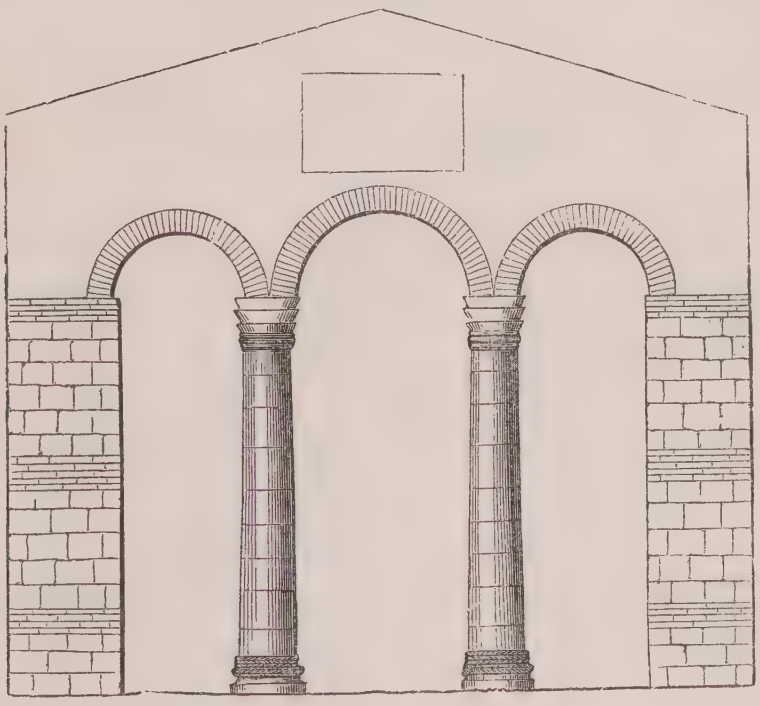
"The interest attaching to these columns arises from the fact that, although forming a part of a fourteenth century church, they are not Gothic: they are too artistically proportioned and executed to be Romanesque; and they are classical in style and outline; so that, if the second of these propositions be undisputed, it must follow that they are Roman; and, if Roman, their size and importance demand that they be considered a part of some stately edifice, probably a temple or basilica of Regulbium."

Mr. Sheppard then adduces corroborative proof of Roman origin from architectural features yet remaining, namely, the mortar of the walls, the tiles; the foundation, a semi-octagon, upon which the altar-platform of the mediæval church was laid, composed wholly of Roman tiles; the gable above the chancel arch, which formed an obtuse angle so characteristic of the outline of the roof of buildings of the classical times; and finally, oolite (a somewhat coarse kind) is the material of which the columns are constructed, while the moulding, doorsteps, coigns, etc., of the mediæval church are cut in a fine white sandstone.

To these evidences may be added that of an early and apparently Roman semicircular wall within the outward one to the east; and, what Mr. Sheppard himself noticed, but has omitted mentioning in his communication, a considerable portion of Roman flooring yet remaining. It is of the kind frequently found in Roman buildings, composed of lime and pounded tiles, thick and of great solidity.

The columns are 17 feet in height; and taper from

about two feet at the base of the shaft to 18 inches at the summit. The capitals have four stages. The mouldings are shown enlarged in the plate: they are each about three inches in width. For comparison with these columns, I have in my "Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne" given a representation of a pillar from a Roman sarcophagus in which points of resemblance will instantly be recognised.



The columns as formerly in Reculver Church with architecture now destroyed.

ROMAN FICTILIA DISCOVERED AT COLCHESTER.

PLATES XLVI AND XLVII.

A RECENT discovery at Colchester, for the particulars of which I am indebted to the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, comes very opportunely while this volume is being printed, because in the first part, pp. 48 to 75, an account is given of Romano-Gaulish *fictilia* from the *département* of the Allier, of unusual interest and importance; and, in some respects, this new acquisition to our English collections, further illustrates the researches of the archæologists of the Allier, and it affords a numher of novelties which cannot be fully understood without acquaintance with the discoveries made in France, described, with numerous illustrations, in this, our sixth volume. Mr. Pollexfen's account is given in his own words, and is illustrated by plates engraved from drawings by Mr. J. Parish, whose able pencil has so often aided the study of the antiquities of Colchester.

"During the last few years building operations have been carried on to a considerable extent on that part of the ancient Roman cemetery which lies to the west of Colchester. In forming Beverley Road, which runs



COLCHESTER.

nearly due south and at right angles to the Lexden Road, many Roman remains were discovered; amongst them a cist, composed of large tiles, in which were found some very fine and perfect specimens of glass vessels, which are now deposited in the Colchester Museum. In digging the foundations of the houses on each side of that road, other objects were brought to light, the most important being the group figured in plate xlvi, which was discovered in the south-east corner of the road, immediately behind the house belonging to Mr. George Joslin. That gentleman had given orders, in the beginning of July 1866, to have a hole dug for an ashpit. The labourer had excavated to the extent of two feet and a half, when Mr. Joslin, in taking the spade to give the man directions how to proceed, himself, to his great surprise, turned out one of the figurines represented in the group. This induced them to proceed with extreme caution; and the result was the exhumation of the various objects in the group, arranged, as nearly as may be, in the order represented. (See plate xlvi.)

"There were in all 37 articles. One of these was a bronze patera, much corroded, so much so indeed, that the bottom was entirely separated from the rest. It was a well-finished shallow vessel, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, with a plain handle.

"There were five specimens of the more common kinds of pottery, the largest being a bottle of yellow ware with a single handle, 10 inches in height, and 7 in diameter. A vase of the same material and colour with two small handles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 5 in diameter at the widest part. Another of somewhat the same shape, but less elegant in form, and of a dark red colour. The fourth was a small vase of dark ware, much broken, and purposely made rough or gritty on the outside, either for the sake

of appearance or that it might afford a more secure hold; and the fifth was a common lamp, of which only fragments were to be found.

"Of Samian ware there was one specimen, a patera, without ornamentation, 7 inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; and the maker's name NESTOR FEC. This seems to me to be of considerable interest when taken in connection with the other objects about to be described; for the name of Nestor does not occur in your list of potters' names found in London, whereas it does appear amongst those discovered near Moulins, and in this very form. (See p. 73, *ante*.)

"In addition to a fragment of melted glass, which seems to have formed the bottom of a vessel of considerable size, and which is now of the most beautiful apple-green or green-bice colour, and a few traces of the remains of another vessel of the most brilliant blue, there were two glass bottles, both much broken, and perfectly plain in shape. In the plate they are represented as being fluted; but this is a mistake. They are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter, and the colour a very pale green.

"But the most interesting objects in the group are the clay figurines of the same character as those found near Moulins, and the specimens of *glazed* yellow ware which have hitherto been of very unfrequent occurrence in this country. Of the former, there were in all 13 specimens. But it is remarkable that while the deities seem to abound in the collection at Moulins, there is only one such in this group, namely, a figure of Hercules, with his knotted club and the skin of the Nemæan lion. In point of design and workmanship, it is, perhaps, the very poorest in the group. There is nothing of elegance or manly beauty about it, and it appears to me much inferior in point of

and as these not only differ widely from each other in appearance, but are variously arranged, they give to the figures a great diversity of aspect. The one figured in the plate, for example, is represented as if in a contemplative mood, or perhaps, and I think more probably, suffering from an attack of toothache; whereas another (from the same mould) has a much larger head, which he is turning almost completely round, that he may the more readily scratch the back of it. The expression of his countenance, too, is that of great imbecility. The third from this mould is without a head, and is holding a cup with both hands. The arms and hands of these are very coarsely made.

"By far the most highly finished article of this material is the bust to the right of the group, plate xlvi. It is that of a young boy of pleasing appearance, and the artist who executed it must have been thoroughly proficient in his work. The ears, however, protrude more than suits our modern ideas of beauty. I know not to whom it should be attributed. Probably it may have represented the youthful Cæsar of the period; and if so, the coins of Claudius, found with the group, would point to Britannicus or Nero.*

"The only other figure of the same material is the bull represented in plate xlvii, fig. 4. It is unnecessary to dwell upon it, as the drawing gives a sufficiently accurate idea of it. In the original, however, there is a band or strap round the body of the animal.

"All the remaining figures in the group I class under the general term, yellow glazed pottery. Some of them,

* In general character it is not unlike fig. 5, pl. vii, in M. Baudot's "Rapport sur les Découvertes Archéologiques faites aux Sources de la Seine." Dijon, 1845.

indeed, as figs. 5, 6, and 7, plate xlvii, might be arranged with the figurines just described; but the latter are all cream-coloured and unglazed, while those now under consideration though, perhaps, made from the same clay, are all evidently intended for some economical purpose, and are all of them more or less highly glazed. In the work of M. Tudot (p. 48, *ante*), the plates only of which I have had the opportunity of very cursorily examining, there are drawings of bottles in the shape of animals exactly resembling some of those discovered in the present group. Whether or no those found near Moulins were glazed I cannot tell, as I have not read M. Tudot's description of them; but I conclude they are not, as no mention is made of any such glazed ware having been found there in the account given of these discoveries in the 'Collectanea Antiqua,' pp. 48 *et seq.* It may be seen in plate xlvi that the unglazed figurines were arranged together and are very observable in the front of the group, while the glazed vessels were placed on the opposite side, and many of them entirely concealed from this point of view. Of the small bottles shaped like animals, there are ten. All have handles, which in a few instances have been broken off. Besides those figured in the plate, figs. 5, 6, and 7, there are two lions, three hares, a pig, and portion of another monkey. Of the more usual shaped vessels with yellow glaze there are four: one bottle of graceful form, but much damaged, which is represented as almost in the centre of the group, plate xlvi; it is ornamented with a simple but elegant pattern. A little to the right may be seen another bottle, more compressed in shape, which is formed of the same kind of clay, and also with yellow glaze. Round the upper part of the body are the figures of animals, in rather low relief, exactly resembling those on the Samian

ware. The bottle on the extreme left is another of the same material. Immediately below the last is represented a beautiful little cup with a very simple pattern, the yellow glaze on which is as fresh as ever. The only other article of this kind of ware is that figured on the left of the upper row, with a handle and small spout, and which has been supposed by some to be a baby's feeding bottle.*

"One is at once struck with the resemblance between these larger bottles and many of the specimens which we constantly find of red 'Samian' ware. The mode of manufacture is evidently the same, both having been made in moulds; and so far as I am able to judge, the quality of the clay seems equally fine. In colour only do they differ. The only other specimens which I have seen of this ware found in England, are two bottles, similar in shape to those in the centre of the group, plate xlvi. These also were found in Colchester some years ago, and are now in the British Museum; and my thanks are due to Mr. Franks for kindly pointing them out to me.

"With the exception of those found in London and Richborough, I can at present recall only three specimens of the unglazed figurines found in England, and all three were found in Colchester. One is a fragment, the front of a figure of Venus, exactly resembling a Moulins specimen, and was found here, I know not under what circumstances, in the year 1855; but is now in the British Museum. Another, the figure of a bird, a young cock, now in my possession, was found in an urn, about eighty yards from Mr. Joslin's house. It very closely resembles a drawing, in M. Tudot's work, of a mould, on the outside of which the maker's name, Priscus, has been

* The French archæologists call them *tétines;* but they are usually in the red lustrous ware.

scratched. I have only seen the drawing of the third, which, by the kindness of Mr. Parish, is now by me. It represents a slab, about six inches square, with two figures of Cupids in rather bold relief. Mr. Parish informs me it was of the same material as the figurines, and was found at the waterworks, about twelve years ago. Where it is now he cannot tell.

"Scattered about amongst the various articles in the group were found a vast number of pieces of carved bone. These were, unfortunately, not much heeded at first; and a considerable proportion were not picked up. Most, if not all, of them had suffered from the action of fire (as indeed had several of the larger objects, more especially some of the small glazed bottles in the shape of animals). Some of the pieces were merely warped by the heat, some were charred, and others again were more or less calcined. But the pieces saved were numerous and perfect enough to show they had been portions of cups of somewhat various but simple design, as well as of one or more elaborate and highly ornamented caskets, the precise shape of which cannot now be determined. Some of the pieces were carved in the form of leaves, of different kinds; some seemed to be intended for ornamental mouldings, and one piece formed the half of a human face, which was very sphynx-like in character. There were also thirty-six middle brass coins. Twelve of them were of Agrippa, and all the rest of Claudius; of the latter, one was of the 'Constantiæ Augusti' type; the others having the common reverse of Pallas, 's. c.,' without inscription. In the number of 'The Gentleman's Magazine' for September 1866, it is stated, on my authority, that a coin of Vespasian was found with the others. This, however, is a mistake. Mr. Joslin now informs me that, though picked up at the time, it was not found *with* the others; but nearer

the surface. The coins, though somewhat corroded, did not exhibit evidence of having been much, if at all, in circulation; and I came to the conclusion that the deposit must have been made soon after the middle of the first century.

"This opinion was lately called in question by a learned Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, who made the rather startling announcement not only 'that the presence of coins of the earlier emperors does not necessarily prove that the things with which they were found were deposited early': in that I quite agree with him; but he asserted further, 'that this deposit was not made in the first century, nor in the second century, nor is Colchester the Camulodunum of the ancients.' This is certainly not the proper occasion to discuss the latter question; but the probable date of the deposit seems to be a most natural subject for investigation, when the various objects discovered are under consideration. What, then, ought to guide us in the determination of this question? A mere assertion will prove nothing. But let us consider the facts as well as the probabilities. We have here, then, a comparatively large number of coins, all of an early period, and confined to two varieties. The coins themselves are sharp, and bear little or no traces of rubbing. Both these coins, particularly the latter, are of rather frequent occurrence at Colchester, and are occasionally met with sometimes by themselves, at other times in urns, and in the latter case are generally sharp. But though by no means rare, these coins are not nearly so often met with as the coins of later emperors, such as Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. We should, therefore, naturally expect to find in any tolerably large hoard of coins deposited during the third century some at least of the coins of the later

emperors which are of most frequent occurrence, and we should not expect to find the earlier coins so sharp and in such good preservation as those of a more recent date. Here, however, we neither find the later coins, nor do the earlier coins give proof of having been much in circulation. The conclusion, therefore, to which we are led, seeing there is nothing in the articles with which they were found which would shut us up to a contrary opinion, is, that they were deposited during the first century, and probably before A.D. 60.

"I must mention that Mr. Joslin informs me that a number of iron nails of large size, and bolts, some nearly two feet long, were found at the south-west angle of the group. There were also some nails of smaller size, rectangular, with large flat heads. The great peculiarity about them is, that when broken they are found to be tubular. My thanks are especially due to Mr. Joslin for affording me at all times the greatest facilities for inspecting the articles described above. JOHN H. POLLEXFEN.

"*Colchester, February* 1867."

To Mr. Pollexfen's ample and clear description, I need only append a few brief observations.

M. Tudot, in his "Collection de Figurines en Argile," gives ten examples of vessels analogous to figs. 5, 6, 7, of plate xlvii. Seven of these are in the form of animals; the eighth, a human figure seated in a chair; the ninth is in the form of a wine barrel; and the tenth is a circular tube upon a stand. He observes that it would have been easy to have given many more examples, some of which resemble the heads of poppies; others of fruits; and he remarks that there is a great variety of form in vessels of this description. Some are in white coarse clay; others in the usual fine kind. They were found at Chantenay (Nièvre), at Varennes-sur-Allier, and at Vichy; others

have been discovered at Clermont and at Toulon. Six of them are stated to have been found in graves or tombs; and M. Tudot considers they were used for liquid perfumes.

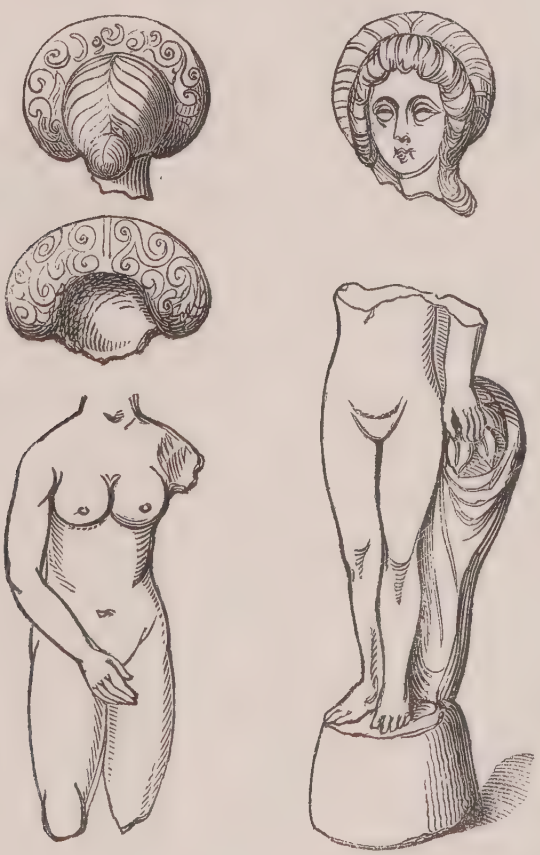
The figurines which were made in the valley of the Allier are all in white clay; in no instance do I find he uses the term "glazed". Generally, he remarks, those which do not belong to Gaulish art, are in red earth. The use of the word *Gaulish* in M. Tudot's work requires a little explanation; and is, at times, apt to mislead the reader. He cannot mean Gaulish art independent of Roman art; and therefore the term Romano-Gaulish would be more significant and proper. Those in red clay, I presume, are of higher artistic pretensions; such are to be found in large museums; and they are occasionally dug up with other Roman remains. The head of one from the south of Essex, of fine work, is in my London collection now in the British Museum. These finer works are more closely connected with the Greek and early Roman models which are the remote origin of all the fictile productions of the valley of the Allier and elsewhere in France. This will be apparent on comparing M. Tudot's volume with Mr. Barker's collection from Tarsus,* which include many examples of high art. The variety of subjects is very great; and comparison will at once give a key to the full comprehension of the influence of Greek and Roman art in Gaul.

Mr. Pollexfen's opinion of the approximate date of the interment, founded upon the coins of Agrippa and Claudius, will be accepted by all who carefully weigh the arguments adduced. Coins of Claudius must have circu-

* Lares and Penates: or, Cilicia and its Governors. By W. B. Barker; edited by W. F. Ainsworth. London, 8vo, 1853

lated a long time after the reign of that emperor, perhaps for centuries; and therefore a coin or two of Claudius in a grave would not, of themselves, determine the time when that grave was dug. But in this case, we find a large number of coins of Agrippa and Claudius without one of later date. As Mr. Pollexfen observes, had the interment been made in subsequent times, it is not likely these early coins would have been selected without any of the coins since issued or then circulating.

From the nails and ironwork referred to, it would appear that the grave had been planked; but the bolts, two feet in length, had probably first been used in the funeral pile, and the remains transferred to the grave or tomb.



In white clay; found in London.
One-third the actual size.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS, OF THE ROMAN EPOCH, IN FRANCE.

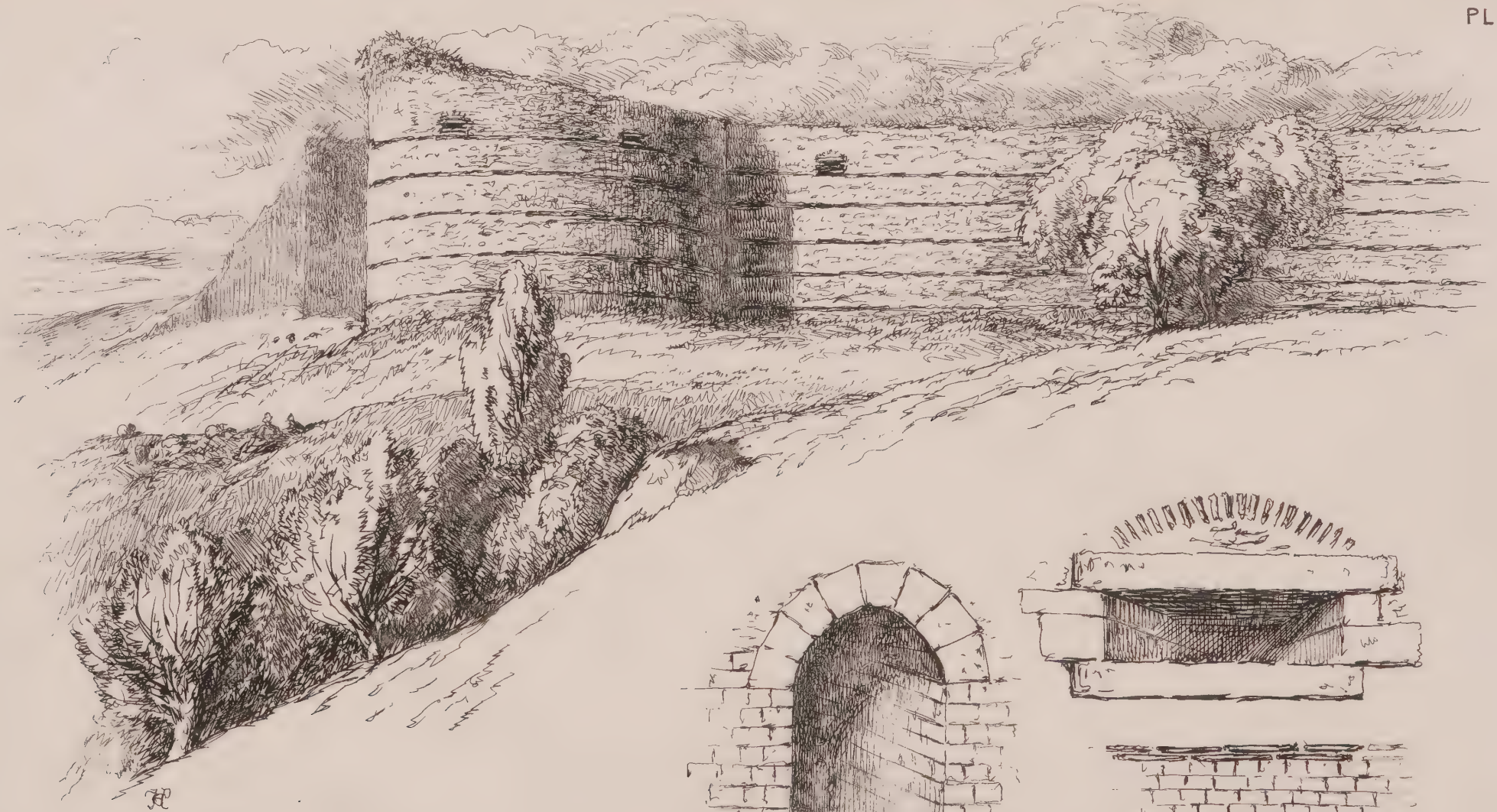
PLATES XLVIII, XLIX, AND L.

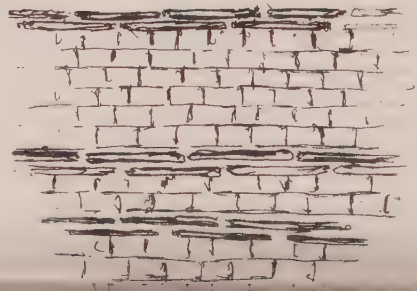
VIENNE.

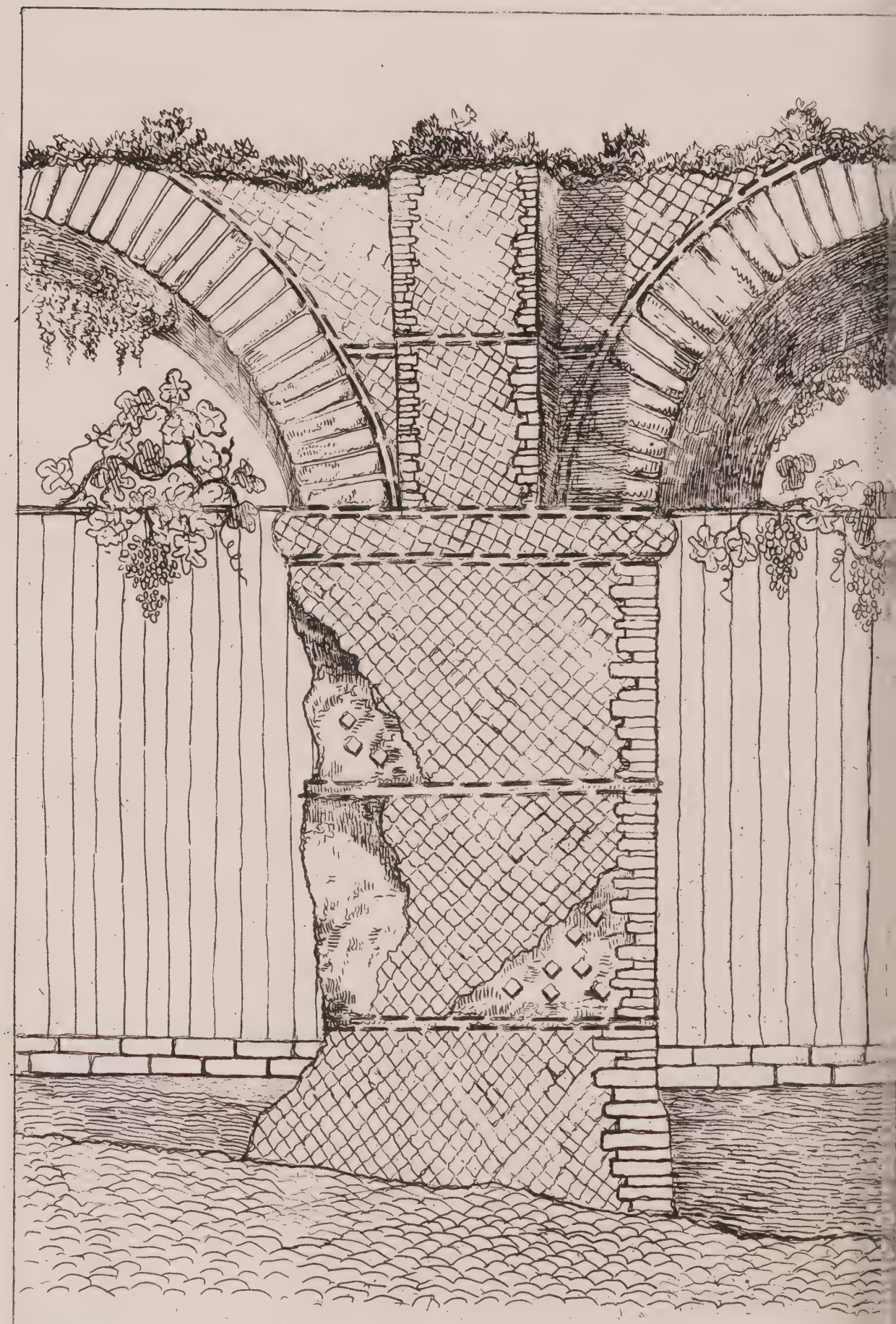
In describing the Roman remains at Dax (*Col. Ant.* vol. v, p. 238) I referred for comparison to windows in a castrum upon the heights near Vienne. Plate xlviii gives a view of this castrum, showing the position of two of the windows, one of which is also shown below, enlarged. A postern gate is introduced; and an example of the facing of the walls, which is of the usual kind. There are windows in the Theatre of Orange which resemble those at Dax and Vienne, excepting that, externally, they spread to a square, of about three feet. In all, the opening inside is very contracted.

The window given enlarged in this plate is $5\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in length; and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in height. The postern gate is 5 ft. in height; and $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in width.

The Roman remains at Vienne have been described in numerous works; and they are by far too extensive to be even briefly treated on in this volume. But, I cannot as yet find that this fine example of the *castra* has been in-







LYONS, FRANCE.

cluded in the published accounts of this important place: certainly it is not even mentioned in several popular works which treat rather at length on the antiquities of Vienne. I hope to be able to revisit the department of Isère in the course of the present year; and to give further attention to this and other monuments with a view to make them better known to my friends and colleagues in England.

LYON.

Plate xlix gives a view of a portion of an aqueduct yet remaining upon the hill of Fourvières, at Lyon. Four columns with arches occupy about 62 paces; the columns being 8 feet wide and 25 feet in height; the bonding tiles are 2 feet square and 2 inches thick; and the facing is formed of tiles laid in the usual durable mortar, so as to present a reticulated pattern, which must have had a good effect in harmonising with the red bonding tiles and the stones and tiles of the arches.

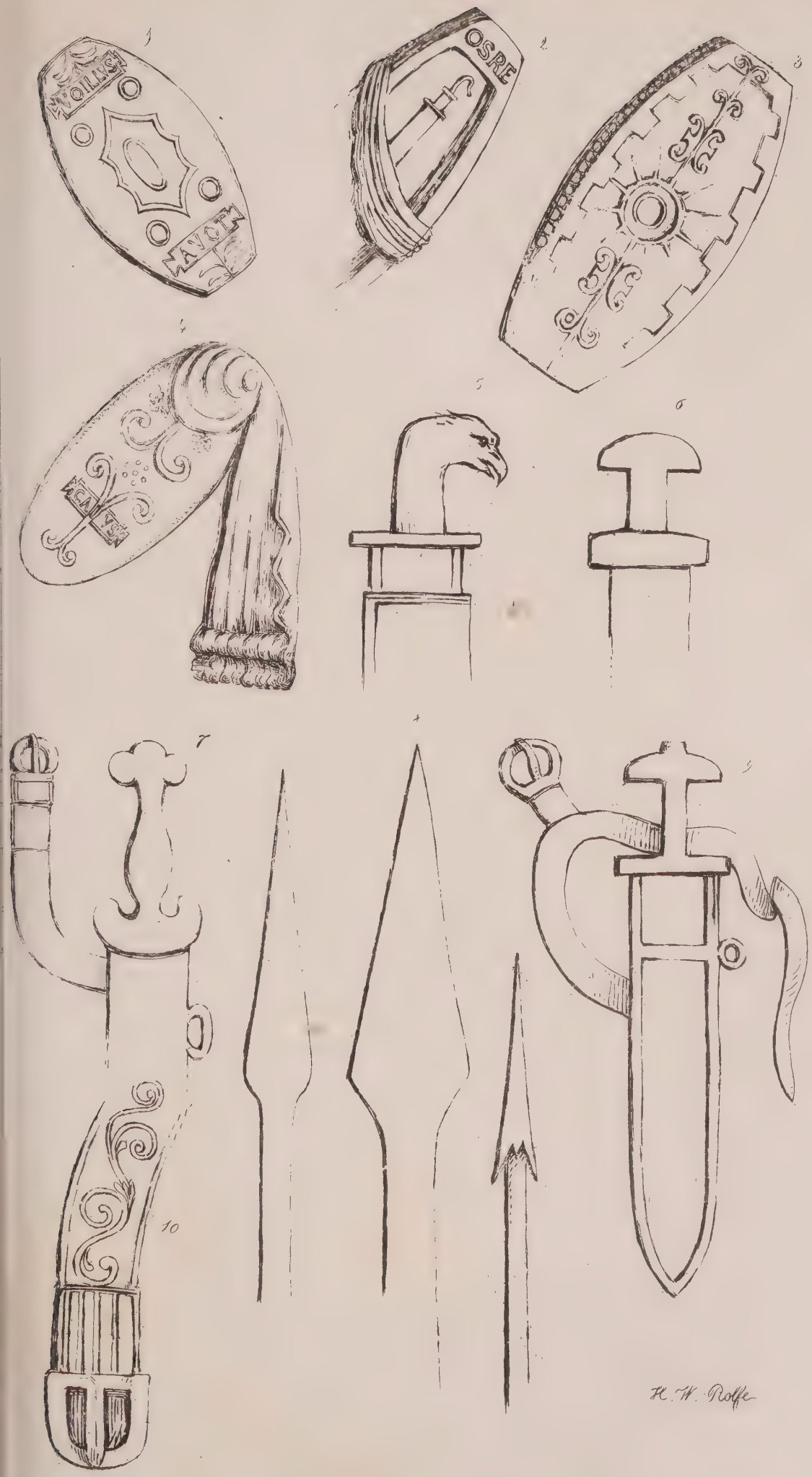
It is said that this aqueduct extended a distance of fifty miles; and that it had fourteen bridges, one of which, formerly of ninety arches, is yet extant and well preserved at the village of Champonost. Two other aqueducts contributed to supply Lugdunum with water and also a camp on the west side of the Saône, said to have been capable of sheltering several legions. The whole of this district is worthy careful examination; and would amply repay the architectural draftsman and the antiquary who could afford to devote a few weeks to a study of the various remains which abound there. Lyon is only about seventeen miles from Vienne, so that the entire district, including these two cities, so celebrated in history and so full of ancient monuments, might be studied with great ease by the pedestrian archæologist.

ORANGE.

Views of the celebrated theatre and triumphal arch of Orange by Mr. Fairholt help to illustrate our fifth volume. Some of the details upon the arch, from sketches I made a few years ago, are given in plate 1; and will be found interesting for the forms of weapons and shields.

The département of Vaucluse is remarkable for its triumphal arches, there being this at Orange, one at Carpentras, and a third at Cavaillon. The first is, by far, the most important from its grandeur of design, and from its rich and elaborative decorations. Numerous have been the opinions of antiquaries and topographical writers on this arch, which, like many other fine monuments, gives no direct clue to the time of its construction. It has been attributed to Domitius Ænobarbus, and to Fabius Maximus, to Marius, to Julius Cæsar, and to Augustus. The word MARIO upon one of the bucklers no doubt suggested the great Caius Marius. Without, on the present occasion, surveying all the theories on this arch, and giving reasons for differing from most of them, I must content myself with saying I am more inclined to refer the date of erection to the time of Hadrian and the Antonines. There are occasions during the long reign of Marcus Aurelius favourable to the setting up of such memorials.

The names upon the shields, as I read them, are :— . . VDILLVS :—MARIO :—. . COMI :—DACVRD or MACVRD ? : —. . . OSRE :—CAIVS : — BODVACVS :— VOILLVS AVOT :—. . . SVNI ?. Other names have been read, such as SACROVIR, VAVNE, etc., which I did not clearly see, probably owing to the want of shade, for it is well known that the position of the sun, or rather degrees of light and shade, are of the first importance towards the reading of time-worn inscriptions. These names would seem to denote Gaulish



Del.

ORANGE, FRANCE.

or German conquered chiefs, among whom it would be quite out of place to expect to find the name of Marius, the conqueror of the Cimbri. The shield, fig. 1, it is possible, may be indicative of a votive offering. The Gaulish hog is of frequent occurrence in the trophies to which Mr. Fairholt refers in his Letter in volume v.

Millin's *Voyage dans les Départemens du Midi de la France*, 1807, contains an excellent description of the Arch of Orange, with illustrations. This work may be consulted also with advantage for many other ancient monuments in the south of France.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES.

The Caves or Pits in Kent, and in the Parish of Tilbury in Essex. Since the days of Camden, the caves on the north shore of the Thames near Tilbury have, now and then, excited the attention of a few of the more active antiquaries, without receiving any satisfactory explanation. Camden concluded they were of British origin; and were constructed for the purpose of storing corn, as underground granaries. Up to the present day, these

pits, as well as others of the same kind, in various parts of Kent, seem never to have been clearly understood; and, somewhat strangely, have been the subject of various opinions and theories, without eliciting, so far as I can see, a solution beyond the possibility of objection. The most recent account of the caves in or adjoining the villages of Chadwell and Little Thurrock, near West Tilbury, appears in *The Building News* of February 1st in the present year; and as these caves seem precisely similar to the pits in Kent where chalk abounds at no very great depth, they may all be included in the clear description given in *The Building News*, the result of an investigation made by some explorers with care and discrimination.

"A party of adventurers have, however, recently organised a visit, and one of them obliges us with notes of what he saw. These Dene holes, as the country people call them (? Dane holes) are situated in a wood called Hairyman's Wood, in the parish of Tilbury. They had brought a long stout rope, and had tied a short stick at one end, and invited us one by one to sit across the stick and allow ourselves to be lowered down the crater, and down the shaft of unknown depth to which the crater formed a convenient funnel. It looked ugly, but one of us volunteered to make the first descent. The shaft was about three feet in diameter, and about eighty-five feet deep. At the bottom of the shaft we came to a cone some twenty-five feet high, which would just have filled the crater above, since it consisted of the loose soil which had crumbled in from the sides of the shaft and formed the crater. At the bottom of the shaft were two openings opposite to one another, each of which gave access to a group of three caves. The ground plan of the caves was like a six-leaved flower, diverging from the central cup, which is represented by the shaft. The central cave of each three is about fourteen yards long, and four yards wide, and about six yards high. The side caves are smaller, about seven

yards long, and two yards wide. The section is rather singular: taken from end to end, the roof line is horizontal, but the floor line rises at the end of the cave, so that a sketch of the section from end to end of the two principal caves is like the outline of a boat, the shaft being in the position of the mainmast. The section across the cave is like the outline of an egg made to stand on its broader end. They are all hewn out of the chalk, the tool marks, like those which would be made by a pick, being still visible. A good deal of loose chalk lies on the floor, fallen probably from the sides. It is under this chalk that there is a chance of finding some traces of the original use of the caves; the caves were dry and the air pure. We descended another shaft which led into other caves, much like in plan and dimensions to those above described. If the rest of the open and closed and conjectured shafts led to similar caves, the total amount of cave room is very considerable. We saw nothing which could give a clue to the purpose for which these singular excavations were made, or to the date of their excavation, unless the pickmarks which we saw indicate that they were dug out, not with flint or bronze celts of the usual shapes, but with a metal tool like a pick of later date than the age of celts. We were told there are similar Dene holes on the south side of the river, which we hope to explore some day."

The name *dene*, or *dane*, is one of the popular appellations, not uncommon in Kent, to fields and places which contain remains of antiquity unintelligible and mysterious, and ascribed, ages since, to the Danes, when their invasions were comparatively new in tradition. That many of these pits are of very remote antiquity there can be no doubt; but that they ever served as granaries or as dwelling places, is highly improbable, unless under some very exceptional circumstances. They are found nowhere, I believe, but where chalk abounds; and this fact induced me, years ago, to inquire of my friend Mr. Bland (one of our first authorities in matters relating to agricul-

ture) whether they were more or less than *chalk pits*. Mr. Bland at once confirmed my opinion; and assured me that occasionally they were used at the present day; and that he knew quite recent instances of their being sunk.

The most conclusive evidence of the antiquity of these chalk pits is afforded by Pliny the Naturalist, whose testimony has, very singularly, been overlooked. Speaking of the various kinds of earths, and especially of *marls* (a Gaulish and British word he remarks), he describes the *white chalk* called *argentaria*, that is to say, the finer kind, such as is used by silversmiths for cleaning plate. It is obtained, he says, by means of pits sunk like wells, with narrow mouths, to the depth, sometimes, of one hundred feet, where they branch out like the veins of mines; and this kind is chiefly used in Britain.*

It is thus evident that some of these pits must be anterior to the time of Pliny; and probably many centuries. Varro, who was contemporary with Cæsar and Pompey, speaks of the use of chalk in Gaul for manure as something remarkable and novel to him an Italian.† The great naturalist is as much at home in describing the British and Gaulish marls, their respective powers and duration as manure for land, as if he had travelled so far north on purpose to obtain information. But interesting

* Alterum genus albæ cretæ argentaria est. Petitur ex alto in centenos pedes actis plerumque puteis, ore angustatis; intus, ut in metallis, spatiante vena. Hac maxime Britannia utitur.—*Nat. Hist.*, lib. xvii, cap. 8.

† In Gallia Transalpina intus ad Rhenum cum exercitum ducerem, aliquot regiones accessi, ubi nec vitis, nec olea, nec poma nascerentur; ubi agros stercorarent candida fossicia *creta*. —*De Re Rustica*, lib. i, cap. 7.

as the information is, it rather belongs to the subject of agriculture; and here my object is to rectify opinions respecting these ancient subterranean monuments. There is an interesting inscription, however, which should not be forgotten in connection with the British chalk and marl. It is a dedication by a successful dealer in British chalk, who in consequence of having prosperously imported into the low country now known as Zealand (where the inscription was found) his freights of chalk, discharged his vows to the goddess Nehalennia.

Andover, Hants. In the October number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I gave a brief notice of a *candelabrum* in iron which I noticed in the museum of Andover among remains of various kinds from the site of the Roman villa at Abbot's Ann, discovered and excavated, some few years since, by the Hon. and Rev. S. Best. I can now make this rare and interesting object more intelligible by means of a woodcut from a sketch I made. It had originally three legs, one of which is now wanting. The socket appears, as shown in the cut, a hollow notch, not circular, but open on two sides. Although in iron and much oxidised, we seem to see the form and character of this Roman candlestick, much as it was when it came from the hand of the maker.

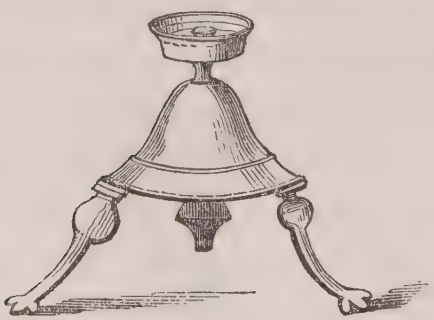


Height, 5 inches.

We are accustomed to associate our notions of the

means adopted for lighting the houses of the ancients, with the lamp, and the lamp only. A painter introducing a candlestick and candle in a Roman villa would, without doubt, be judged guilty of a serious anachronism; yet a little reflection and reference to the ancients themselves convince us that candles were used; and in country places probably as much or more than oil and lamps. Columella, in speaking of what thing a husbandman may lawfully do upon holidays, includes the making of candles (*candelas sebare*), apparently by dipping the wick in tallow, as in the present day; and the contrast between candles and lamps is very plainly shown by Juvenal and Martial.

I am able to give another unexpected illustration of the *candelabrum* in an example in copper discovered in Belgium on the site of a Roman villa, at Petit Fresin; and published in a very recent *Bulletin* of the *Commissions Royales d'Art et d'Archéologie* of Belgium, from which the woodcut annexed has been copied. Its size is not given. It is called a three-footed candelabrum similar to another from the *Drytommen* of Fresin, and the material, copper plated with tin, or silver rather, as a further examination seems to decide. M. H. Schuermans remarks that every doubt on the destination of this object to the purpose of a candlestick is removed by this specimen, which retains almost intact the point to which the *candela* was fixed: the engraving, however, from which the above is copied, does not show a sharp point. It is rather remarkable that one of the previous *Bulletins* affords us an example of a bronze or copper *candelabrum* very much like a modern



candlestick; more so, indeed, than any of the examples from Pompeii, figured in the Rev. E. Trollope's *Illustrations of Ancient Art,* which affords a rather numerous variety. This was found, with lamps, pottery, and various other objects, in a tomb at Thisnes (Liége).

As before observed, the tessellated pavements found in the villa of Abbot's Ann are preserved in the British Museum through Mr. Best's energy and good feeling; but it is to be lamented that, notwithstanding the land is overspread with Societies established, as avowed, for the purpose of preserving proper records of such discoveries, no accounts of the result of this have been published.

Carlisle. The sculpture shown in the cut annexed was discovered, about four years ago, at Carlisle. Although fragmentary, it possesses interest, as representing, apparently, a civilian bearing the emblems of his office or profession. What, however, may have been the vocation of this citizen of Luguvallium, it is impossible to do more than conjecture. In the left hand he holds two objects. One of these is pendent, and is not unlike a plummet, or a weight. It more resembles the latter; and it seems to be hooked to a metal suspender, such as could be used with the *statera* or steel-yard. But the long, nail-like twisted implement is yet more difficult to understand; and what the object in the right hand may be it is useless to conjecture: the termination of the handle which the hand grasps is in the shape of a bird's head; and it possibly may be a sword. No doubt, had the figure been entire, it would have more clearly revealed its true cha-



Scale—1½ inch to the foot.

racter; and this, we may suppose, was placed beyond doubt by an inscription. I am indebted to my friend the Rev. Dr. Bruce for this fragment, one of the results of his investigations along the line of the Roman Wall.

Northamptonshire. The Rev. Canon Trollope has printed in the *Proceedings of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton* a paper on the Roman House at Apethorpe, accompanied with a plan and two engravings of tessellated pavements. To quote Canon Trollope's own words, "its appearance, when perfect, was not that of a Pompeian house, or one in the Roman metropolis; but consisted of an irregularly formed court, surrounded by groups of buildings, more like the detached pavilions of Roman country houses occasionally pourtrayed on the walls of Pompeii, which could be altered or added to with the greatest facility by their respective owners. The roof was, for the most part, covered with flat-flanged tiles, or *tegulæ*, of which heaps of fragments were discovered, some still having the iron nails in them, once serving to fasten them on; and also many of the semicircular tiles, or *imbrices*, which were placed over the flanged ends of the flat ones. It is interesting, however, to perceive that the Romans were fully aware of the merits of Collyweston slates, as a portion of this villa was certainly covered with them; some slates from that district, and other thin slabs of the Whittering pendal stone, cut with flat edges, and some in a diagonal form, having been found here, 13 inches long, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, pierced with nail holes."

The arrangements of the rooms of this villa round a square court, with summer and winter apartments on different sides, and long rooms besides, suggest the essential features of a farm-house of the better class. Canon Trollope's description is particularly clear and interesting;

and all his remarks bespeak a careful study of his subject. To all who are cognisant of the numerous aqueducts and waterworks connected with the Roman towns, *castra*, and villas in France and Italy, it is surprising that so little is generally known of the consummate engineering skill of the Romans and of their mastery of the principles of hydraulics; and they will concur fully with Canon Trollope in the remarks embodied in the following account of the baths in the Apethorpe villa:—"The baths were abundantly supplied with water, either from the little river close at hand, or from the springy rising ground behind the villa; but probably from the latter, as from the very low situation of the building its Roman owner was almost compelled to procure it by artificial drainage from the often too abundant waters descending into the valley; and by so doing he could also make them pay toll to his baths to the amount required, as they passed on to the river. But even if this villa had been placed far above the stream, and occupied the highest site in the vicinity, the knowledge of hydraulics and the engineering skill possessed by the Romans would soon have compelled the water to ascend to it. Most wonderful ignorance has until lately prevailed with regard to Roman information on such points, and Roman practice. Formerly it was generally considered doubtful whether the Romans possessed *fontes salientes* or *jets d'eau* at all, although in reality the *atrium* or open court of almost every Roman citizen in Southern Italy could boast of one or more; and no wonder, for most of the Roman towns having been supplied with water by means of aqueducts, whence it was conducted along their principal streets, any one who wished for the luxury of a *jet d'eau* within his premises had only to apply to the town *librator* for leave to join a private pipe on to the public one, and to pay for this

accommodation in proportion to the diameter of his pipe, in order to possess himself of so agreeable an appendage to his mansion. But the knowledge and skill of the Romans went further: they were not only fully aware that water would always find its own level—Pliny saying plainly enough, when speaking of water, "*subit altitudinem exortus sui,*" and a Roman leaden pipe having been discovered at Arles, that extended under the Rhone, for the purpose of conveying pure water from one bank to the other; but they could force water up from a lower to a higher level by mechanical power. The channel or pipe required for this purpose may be seen in Nettleham parish, Lincolnshire, which once conveyed water from a spring there to Lincoln, a distance of a mile and a half: it is formed of circular earthenware tiles six inches in diameter and twenty-two inches long, set in a thick casing of cement, so as to exclude the air entirely, and to strengthen and protect the piping. There is a considerable rise from the spring when this watercourse first leaves it, consequently the water must have been propelled thence by art. We should of course effect this by a force pump, by an hydraulic ram, or by steam power: the Romans did so by the first-named means, using an engine called "*ctesibica machina,*" etc.

Sussex. Plate xliv, vol. 1, affords an insight into a well-stored stone Roman coffin discovered at Avisford, eight miles east of Chichester. For comparison, and a further illustration of Romano-British modes of sepulture, two examples are here given of interments in oaken chests or enclosures, from the same district. They were discovered by Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins in the course of the Geological Survey, in June 1863, at Hardham, in West Sussex. Mr. Dawkins's own report will be found in the 16th volume of the *Sussex Archæological Collections,*

published by the Sussex Archæological Society. From this a few extracts are taken; and, by permission of the Council, the woodcuts which show the groupings of the interments as discovered.

Mr. Dawkins noticing pits of black mould penetrating through the gravel of a ballast hole then being worked for the Mid-Sussex Railway, made a careful examination, and found at the depth of about eight feet, oaken planks which when complete formed a square box, 2 ft. 4 in. long, and 1 ft. 4 in. high. Each plank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, had been hewn out of a solid block of oak with an adze, and presented no saw-marks. The chest was not boarded at the bottom; but rested upon a layer of green sand.



The woodcut above, taken from a photograph, shows the structure of the chest and the relative position of the contents. These were an urn containing burnt human bones, a patera; and two leathern sandals. Beneath, a layer of vegetable matter. There were also fragments of pottery; and bones of animals, including three horn cores of the small British short-horn, the *Bos longifrons*.

The sandals, although not so elaborately worked as those figured in the *Illustrations of Roman London,* are similar in the principle of construction; and indeed resemble some found in London and elsewhere: the soles appear to have been wanting.

A second chest (4 feet by 4), and, like the first, without a bottom, contained "a small vessel of dark ware, and a large vase of a fine slate-coloured ware, ornamented with circles and right lines in glaze, and with beautifully-moulded lip and handle, were standing upon a platform of stones, covered, as in the former case, with a layer of vegetable matter. Close to them were three horn-cores of *Bos longifrons,* a fragment of leather, and an iron nail. The black clay, mixed with sand, contained numerous pieces of pottery and fragments of flints, and was highly charged with carbon." There were also, "a funnel of black ware, a pear-shaped vase, a fragment of a bent iron rod, and a bronze pin."



Three other chests were also discovered; but being disturbed before Mr. Dawkins could examine them, he could only say that they resembled the others.

Dorsetshire. The early antiquities of Dorsetshire have found in Mr. Charles Warne one of those practical investigators who, devoting all the spare time of their lives to the archæology of their native counties, are not content to sit down to rest until they have given the world the benefit of their experience. This requires an amount of perseverance and self-sacrifice, to say nothing of unremunerative outlay in hard cash, which does not fall to the lot of one in a hundred. The cost of the mechanical adjuncts towards publishing illustrated works such as Mr. Warne's would be a serious hindrance to many, for it is not to be expected they can ever liquidate a quarter of the outlay; and but few can afford to incur heavy pecuniary losses in addition to the labour of practical researches for many years, and, it might possibly be, for a life.

Mr. Warne's publications consist of a classified Index of the various early remains of Dorset, illustrated by a portable pictorial Map, admirably drawn and engraved by the late Mr. George Hillier, who accompanied Mr. Warne in a review of the antiquities of the county; and an elaborate illustrated description of the Celtic tumuli. The first two can be carried in the pocket of the archæological explorer, while the last can be studied at home. "By the method here adopted," says the author in reference to the Index and Map, "the various remains have been submitted to a strict classification, so as rightly to apportion them to the respective peoples and periods with which they were originally connected, care being taken at the same time to identify and indicate their several sites. The result is that they are now, for the first time, pre-

sented under such a simple synoptical arrangement, illustrated by a Map, and explained by an Index adapted to its sectional arrangement (yet complete in itself), that without fear of going astray, the antiquary may, by their aid, direct his steps to every particular site he wishes to inspect."

When it is stated that in the folio volume Mr. Warne gives not only the result of his personal researches, but also those of his friends and of others, it will be at once seen that any remarks approaching even to a review of the work, would be out of place here where space is limited; but it may safely be asserted that it would be difficult to point to its parallel for sound and reliable information in any publication of its class in this or in any other country: it will be found indispensable as a work of reference; and in such collections, and in such only, may we hope to find materials for a more satisfactory explanation of much that is obscure in the antiquities of what is termed the Celtic period. The subscribers to the *Collectanea* will be delighted in knowing that Mr. Warne is preparing for the press another volume devoted to the later antiquities of Dorset, including, especially those of the Romano-British and Saxon epochs.

The Caves at Settle, in Yorkshire. Among the early publications in the *Collectanea Antiqua* will be found a detailed account (vol. i) of discoveries made by Mr. Joseph Jackson in the caves near Settle. It was very fortunate that they received this tribute to their claims; for they have repeatedly been referred to; and very lately the caves have been visited by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, whose researches have just been printed in the *Transactions* of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. v, New Series. Coins showed that these caves had been used by the Romanised Britons down to the period of

the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain, and probably later; and it seemed probable they had been resorted to for a long time anterior. Mr. Ecroyd Smith's discoveries fully confirm the views I took of these caves and of the antiquities found in them so long ago; although it must be remarked he sees reason to believe that some of the remains are earlier in date than I and others had believed them to be; but up to the present time it does not appear that anything tends to decide that the caves were inhabited prior to the invasion of the Romans. The circular fibulæ, as Mr. Ecroyd Smith justly observes, are rare, and of a class often termed *Celtic*, but which we may call more properly Romano-British or Romano-Gaulish.

It is well to correct a slight error respecting my notion of these fibulæ into which Mr. E. Smith has fallen. I never meant to apply to them either the term *Celtic* or *British;* because, whatever others may think, I see in them a decided Roman influence; and I should term them Romano-British, and consider them fabricated in Gaul or in Britain during the Roman domination. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1830 a fibula is engraved, which Mr. Ecroyd Smith considers of the same class as those from the Settle caves, but "ignorantly included in Roman Remains." In the first volume of my *Collectanea* appears a brief account of the discoveries upon Lancing Down, in which this fibula is included; and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the remains are Romano-British. With the British or Gaulish coins were Roman, ranging from Claudius to Gallienus. While writing, I am indebted to my friend Mr. Wylie for a tracing from a drawing of a circular fibula, precisely like those figured by Mr. E. Smith, which was found, a few weeks since, at Silchester. In the absence of engravings which I have not time at present to pro-

vide, it may be briefly stated that the fibulæ here referred to are composed of a circular bronze disk, upon which was soldered a thin plate, ornamented with a volute pattern, somewhat similar to those upon the shields from the Thames in plate xvi of the *Horæ Ferales.*

Caerleon. A tessellated pavement, discovered in the churchyard of Caerleon, presents a novel design so far as regards works of this kind found in England. Though not in the best state of preservation, enough remains for us to understand the pattern. It represents a labyrinth which is precisely of the same kind as one depicted in a pavement of great beauty discovered at Saltzburg, which was published in colours by the late Professor Joseph Arneth, in his valuable *Archæologische Analecten*, taf. v. The plan of the labyrinth is the same in both; but while that of Caerleon is merely surrounded by scrolls proceeding from two vases, the Saltzburg example is of elaborate and elegant designs, and pictures the adventure of Theseus to destroy the Minotaur. In the centre Theseus is about to give the fatal blow to the monster, who has fallen upon his knee. On one of the sides the hero and Ariadne join hands over an altar: in another compartment they are embarking; and in a fourth, Ariadne sits alone and disconsolate. In the Caerleon pavement the centre, which must have been small, is wanting, and in other parts it is also mutilated; but the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association have done all they could to save what remains of it; and it is deposited in the museum of local antiquities. They have likewise published an illustrated "Notice," by Mr. O. Morgan, M.P.,* to which

* Notice of a Tessellated Pavement, discovered in the Churchyard, Caerleon, etc.—Newport, Monmouthshire, 1866.

are appended an "Essay on Mazes and Labyrinths," by Canon Trollope; and "Notes" on the same subject by Mr. Way, both of much interest. Canon Trollope gives lithographs of a labyrinth incised upon one of the porch piers of Lucca Cathedral; a labyrinthine pavement at the entrance to the parish church of St. Quentin; and of one in Chartres Cathedral; and references to similar designs of early times. To these are added lithographs of Mazes in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Essex, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, etc.

A further example of the labyrinth in a Roman tessellated pavement may be referred to, because it is of a superior kind and but little known. M. De Caumont has given an engraving of it in the twenty-fourth volume of his "Bulletin Monumental," page 51, under an account of mosaics and Gallo-Roman establishments of Verdes, about eight miles to the north of Beaugency, dep. of the Loire.

The labyrinth is represented within the walls of a town which has four entrances, each of three arches and four high towers at intermediate distances. These towers have arches in the upper part, above the walls, showing that they were not of solid masonry, but that they contained rooms such, probably, as those of Dax and some other Roman towns. The labyrinth fills the entire interior of the town excepting the centre, which originally contained some ornament surrounded by a wreath which alone remains. This pavement, including the borders, appears by the plan to be about 27 ft. by 24 ft. Verdes and its neighbourhood are full of Roman remains apparently of unusual importance.

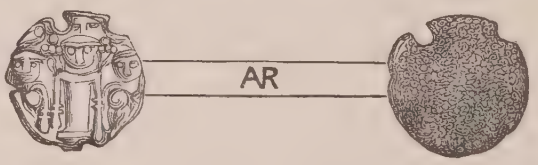
Aldborough. Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, who, some years ago, published the Roman remains of Aldborough by Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire,* has recently prepared from

* Reliquiæ Isurianæ, fol., London and York, 1852.

a photograph a coloured lithograph of a tessellated pavement which was not included in this work. It will be welcomed by all who possess copies of the "Reliquiæ *Isurianæ*," or collections of tessellated pavements, as it is singularly curious, and is represented with the most accurate fidelity, every tessera being shown in its proper colour. The subject is Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf, enclosed in a border of elongated lozenges or diamonds, each containing others, in white, black, and red tesseræ.

As a work of art, this design is extremely rude: the wolf and the twins are beneath the traditional fig-tree, but are so rudely drawn as almost to approach the grotesque; this does not, however, lessen its interest. It probably belonged to a very late period of the days of Roman Aldborough.

Upchurch, Kent. This gold coin, now in the collection of Mr. Humphrey Wood, of Chatham, was dug up near the upper part of Otterham Creek, a district fertile in Roman and Saxon remains: of some Saxon sepulchral deposit it had probably formed part, as it bears a trace of perforation for suspension as an ornament. It is a copy, of a copy probably, of the late Roman or Byzantine coins so well known, with the reverse of two sedent figures crowned by a winged Victory. The obverse can hardly be said to be a copy of anything, but was probably designed by the engraver of the die as something to which his skill could attain, but no further. It weighs 50½ grains.



New Types of the Coins of Allectus. Mr. William Allen has added to his collection a brass coin of Allectus

with a reverse hitherto unpublished. The obverse gives the usual portrait with the radiated crown, and the legend IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. But to the very common legend on the reverse, VIRTVS AVG. with the letters Q.L. in the exergue, is a type entirely new. Upon a galley of five oars reclines a figure which must be accepted either as Neptune or a River God. In his left arm appears to be a reed or reeds: his right arm is extended; and the hand apparently rests upon an object which we may suppose to be an anchor. As Mr. Allen remarks, the figure is not unlike that upon a silver coin of Carausius, found upon the site of old Verulam.* This figure is Neptune seated, holding a trident in his left hand; and his right upon the shaft of an anchor; but the reed in place of the trident seems to indicate that Mr. Allen's coin may have been struck to record some successful victory in one of the great rivers of Britain or of Gaul.

Mr. Humphrey Wickham possesses a brass coin of Allectus of the same obverse and module as Mr. Allen's, and with the same legend on the reverse; but upon the galley, in the midst of the rowers, stands Victory holding a wreath in her out-stretched right hand; and a palm branch in her left arm. The coin with this unique type was found at Higham near Strood.

Bigberry, near Canterbury. Mr. John Brent has collected from Bigberry Hill some Roman agricultural implements which, on a future occasion, I hope to be able to have engraved in order to compare with similar remains found in other places. In a paper entitled "Roman Cemeteries in Canterbury," printed in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, Mr. Brent states:—"Amongst relics, apparently Roman, found at Bigberry Hill, near

* Numismatic Chronicle, N. S., vol. i, p. 36, No. 8.

Harbledown, in 1861, were a share, coulter, and cattle goad; likewise the iron tire of plough or chariot wheels; a horse-bit; and, what appeared to be iron links, or traces. In another Roman grave, as I have been informed, iron fire-dogs were deposited.

In March, 1866, Mr. Brent, in a letter to me, writes: "I took a walk to Bigberry, a gravel pit, about two miles on the Chartham road. The workmen, in digging out gravel, had found some ironwork. It was the same locality where the Roman plough-share, wheel-tires, etc., had been found. Upon separating the mass of iron, I found four perfect sickles, several iron rings, part of an iron rod, the ferule, or spike end of a staff, a small engraved bronze buckle, and the fragments of a Roman cinerary urn. The whole appeared to have been deposited about three and a half feet below the surface, and upon a layer of burnt wood or earth. They are slightly grooved, near the outer edges. Possibly they may be "bill-hooks," although the slightness of the material renders this hypothesis very doubtful. They are recurved at the handle end, as if for a wooden haft: indeed, fragments of wood remained on two of them. They lay, one over the other, rusted together."

The Clench-bolts found at Ozingell and at Sarre. An example of one of these clench-bolts is given in page 17 in the third volume; and I have referred to others found by Mr. Brent at Sarre, p. 165, *ante*. My friend the late Mr. Pretty (Curator of the Charles Museum, Maidstone) thus writes on them:—"You allude to clench-bolts, and appear to be uncertain as to their use. I never had any doubt on the subject, as I considered that they must have been for fastening the planks of ships; and I was agreeably surprised the other day by the remark of a stranger who, on inspecting the Sarre relics, expressed his surprise

at there being so many ships' bolts in the collection." Mr. Pretty's opinion on these hitherto unexplained objects is supported by the localities in which they were discovered, including also Bénouville on the Orne in Normandy, where M. Charma found them in large quantities in a Frankish cemetery.

Bexhill, near Milton, Kent. On March 7th, in the present year, as some men in the employ of Mr. Alfred Jordan were excavating for brick earth at Bexhill in the parish of Milton, next Sittingbourne, and about a quarter of a mile from the town, adjoining the creek, they discovered a leaden coffin, lying east and west, at the depth of seven feet. It measured 6 ft. 2 in. in length; 2 ft. 5 in. in width; 13 in. in depth; and was half an inch thick. It contained a very well developed male skeleton, 5 ft. 10 in. in height. The bones were of a bright yellow when the coffin lid was first raised; but the colour quickly faded on admission of the atmosphere. The skull, from the same cause, soon became disarticulated; and fell back, leaving upon the chest as low down as the sixth rib, a quantity of bleached human hair, fixing evidently the sex, and showing the length of the beard. The lid and a portion of the sides of the coffin were in a good state of preservation; but the bottom and lower parts of the sides were corroded and much decomposed. The decay was probably accelerated by quick lime, of which a considerable quantity had been introduced at the time of burial. The leaden coffin had been enclosed in one of wood; or in a wooden frame, as decomposed wood and iron bolts were found in immediate proximity. Lying upon the left shoulder was the long slender phial, number 3 in the engraving; and outside the coffin the glass vessel, number 4; both in a very light, clear, blue glass.



1. Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. 2. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. 3. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. 4. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In September last, a similar leaden coffin, also encased in wood, and containing the skeleton of a female, was dug up in the immediate vicinity of the above, lying in the same direction, the feet of the latter placed next the head of the former. The two earthen vessels, numbers 1 and 2 in the engraving, were found close to these coffins. Several wooden coffins containing bones have, from time to time, been found in the neighbourhood of the remains described above, and at the same depth, but without any accompaniments so far as could be ascertained.

I am indebted to Mr. Edward R. Ray of Milton for these particulars; and also to him and Mr. Jordan for a prompt communication of the discovery, and for the loan of the glass and earthen vessels. Dr. J. Barnard Davis, who possesses the skull, agrees with Mr. Ray in pronouncing it to be of average capacity and development in relation to intellect; but not large. Dr. Davis thinks it has much of a feminine appearance.

Hampshire. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1866, I repeatedly drew attention to the excavations being made at Silchester by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, with the support of the Duke of Wellington, who has with the best feeling supplied the necessary funds. That Silchester occupies the site of, and represents, Calleva Atrebatum, I have elsewhere demonstrated by argument at once simple and conclusive. The place whence in the Itinerary of Antoninus an *iter* or journey commenced is invariably an important station or town; and, I believe, in every case, these leading stations have left remains by which they may be recognised; and it is necessary in any attempt at identification, to be convinced that remains yet exist. It is the same with the concluding station in an iter; but not so always with those intermediate. Thus Iter xv of Antoninus commences at *Calleva* and terminates at *Isca Dumnoniorum*. Such places were necessarily towns at which troops and large numbers of travellers could obtain provisions and lodging; and we find that Silchester alone can represent the former, and Exeter the latter. The distances are sufficiently correct as tested by our modern measure. But, as if to render the position of Calleva beyond question, we have, Iter xii, from Calleva (by Exeter) to Uriconium, 186 miles; Iter xiii, from Isca to Calleva, 109 miles; Iter xiv, from Isca to Calleva by another route, 103 miles; and Iter xv, referred to above, 136 miles. Now, it would be absurd in any times, modern or ancient, to lay down routes for government and general purposes, which should commence at some second or third rate town, or, it may be, a village, and end in a place where accommodations would be questionable or impossible; and therefore we may conclude that the first and last places were towns; and this unavoidable conclusion is confirmed by the important evidences of

great towns yet extant. At Silchester Mr. Joyce's excavations have brought to light the foundations of houses thickly packed and divided by streets; and a spacious forum; but only a very small portion of the area has yet been explored.

Next to *Calleva*, in Iter xii and Iter xv, stands *Vindomis*, at fifteen miles. In the serial referred to above, I have made some remarks on this station, the result, chiefly, of a pedestrian excursion, last autumn. I always considered it a *mansio* or *mutatio*. Recent excavations made by the Rev. Edmund Kell and Mr. Charles Lockhart seem to prove that, although very inferior in dimensions, a building there resembled that at Thésée in France, described in my fourth volume: the site is in Castle-field on Finkley Farm, the site suggested by Sir R. C. Hoare. *Sorbiodunum* (Old Sarum), which lies in the straight line between Vindomis and Isca, appears to be almost wholly unexplored. There is yet a fine fragment of the Roman wall remaining, from which excavations could easily be made to recover the line of circumvallation.

Medieval Pottery. By the kindness of Mr. De Wilde, I am enabled to give half-a-dozen examples of medieval earthen vessels which were engraved and published by him recently in the *Northampton Mercury*, with excellent descriptive remarks, which induce us to hope he will give further information on a subject he has so well studied.

The vessels from which Mr. De Wilde has made the sketches were found, with others, during the present year, in an old long unused well at Barnwell near Cambridge. At present they are deposited in the Northampton Museum, on loan, by Mr. Sharp.

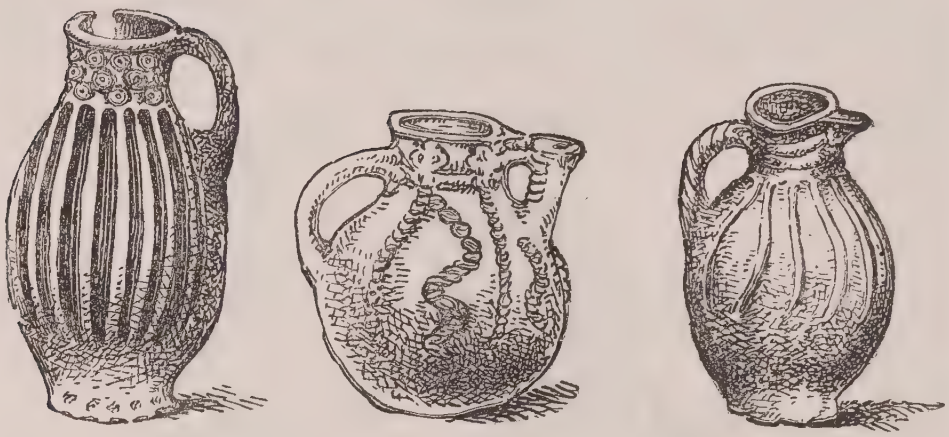
"The smallest in this group," Mr. De Wilde states, "is about six inches high, and is not ungraceful in form It is covered with a green glaze. Next to it stands a

vessel of a later period probably, much ornamented considering the rudeness of the manufacture. It is of red ware



adorned with green glaze. Round the neck is an ornament formed apparently by the hollow end of a stick making circles which overlap each other. It is over a foot high. The third in the group is, so far as we know, quite unique. It is of a red-coloured clay, dashed below the spout with a patch of brown glaze. The handle is set gracefully, ending below in a trefoil, compressed in the centre as if with the thumb, and having a groove down the centre, which seems a characteristic of medieval pottery. But its special peculiarity is a hole near the bottom by which the contents may be tapped. In the 'bars' of the spirit vaults of our own time, a shelf may be seen next the ceiling, along which is a range of small stoneware barrels, with taps in them, and labelled with the spirit or liquor they contain. For some such purpose we may suppose the present vessel to have been intended. After it was filled, it was either inconvenient or undesirable to move it, and the contents were drawn by something of a spigot. This vessel is much superior in its manufacture to that of the one preceding it, which is remarkably ill-calculated to stand."

The pitcher which stands first of the next specimens, "belongs evidently to the same family as the second in



the group above, though it is of a different pattern. Here a kind of rose ornament occupies the whole of the neck. Like the other example, the handle is of the twisted form, and the body is grooved and striped. The body in this instance is covered with a dark green glaze, which has been worn from the ribs, leaving the bare red earth. The lower part also is unglazed. The next has something of a teapot form. It was apparently intended for a decoction to be kept hot and poured out. A kind of vermicular ornament decorates it, with a trefoil leaf at the top. A brown glaze covers it all over. We are not sure that the next and last which we have figured is not earlier than those we have described. The manufacture seems the rudest of any, except that it has the elaboration of a spout. The next is ornamented with horizontal flutings, but has no other ornament; and the handle is twisted. The body is ribbed; but the ribs are waved, and so wide asunder as not to form grooves. The neck is depressed on one side. There is a spout which communicates with the body, not by a complete opening, but by a hole in the neck."

Mr. De Wilde, with good reason, considers these vessels earlier than the fourteenth century; at the same time he admits the difficulty in classifying medieval pottery

chronologically. As a first step, the collection of examples with particulars as to their discovery is essential. Mr. Ll. Jewitt has assisted the inquiry by publishing in *The Reliquary* specimens from an excavated potter's kiln the date of which is nearly determined. Barnwell, where the vessels engraved by Mr. De Wilde were found, was, in the middle ages, noted for its fair, called Sturbridge fair, which lasted a fortnight; and it is probable these vessels may have formed part of a stock of earthenware sent to this fair; but as they seem defective in make, it may be suggested whether they were not made upon the spot and rejected as unsaleable.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF HORTICULTURE.

(*Continued from p.* 109.)

I HAVE mentioned the late Mr. Clement Hoare, his successful experiments, and his *Treatise on the Vine.* He removed from Sidlesham in Sussex (where he kept a school) to Shirley, near Southampton, where he planted a vineyard on a somewhat extensive scale, and at a cost, it appears, far incommensurate with his means. I have a Circular which he issued at Sidlesham, dated July 1, 1836, in which he specifies twelve kinds of vines; and a Catalogue dated at the Shirley Vineyard, Sept. 2nd, 1844, which enumerates forty-eight varieties. I am informed by one of his relatives, that he left Shirley in April 1845.* As it has been asserted, and probably

* I am also informed that Mr. Hoare died in London in August 1849; and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Covent Garden.

believed by many who are habituated to seeing vines in an unproductive condition, that the Shirley Vineyard was a failure, I took advantage, in the autumn of 1865, of the opportunity afforded by a visit to my friend Mr. J. Adkins Barton at Southampton, to induce him to accompany me in a walk to Shirley to inspect the site and gather what facts we could find with respect to the asserted failure of the Vineyard.

With considerable difficulty we found, and obtained access to, the enclosed ground, now a garden, to which the successful Sidlesham experimentalist migrated. He had laid out the vineyard in terraces with low walls; and there seemed nothing at all unfavourable either as regards soil or aspect. But, from inquiries we made of persons who knew him perfectly well, we ascertained that he invested a large sum of money (chiefly borrowed) in buying land, in building, and in other expensive speculations; and before the Vineyard could possibly make him any adequate returns, he was, to use the expression of our informants, "sold up". It was at once apparent that, although the unfortunate speculation failed, the Vineyard deprived of the only hand capable of bringing it to maturity, failed no more than any other plantation of vines would have failed under similar circumstances. I am now able to supply some little information on the cause of the disappearance of vineyards from Normandy and the north of France, thanks to the kind attention of my friend the Abbé Cochet.

At the present day Normandy and Picardy, as well as the north of France, Belgium, and Flanders, are quite destitute of vineyards, with a few exceptions on the banks of the Seine, towards the interior; yet formerly they abounded, and supplied wines not only for home consumption, but also for exportation. The Abbé Cochet

collected a large mass of facts on this interesting subject, which he published some years since; and lately he has printed a second and enlarged edition of the work.* The proofs, numberless and irrefutable, exist in chronicles, charters, deeds, and registers, which, in almost every page mention vineyards, especially in connection with the abbeys; and, even at the present day vines growing wild are to be found in woods and uncultivated places where formerly their pruned ancestors flourished. They are named full as early as the ninth century as part of an established system of agriculture. Going yet further back (as I have before observed), we have historical evidence of the general culture of the vine in Gaul in early Roman times. The ample documents relating to vineyards in Normandy in the middle ages, and, more sparingly, down to the eighteenth century, are extremely interesting, including, as they do, illustrations of habits and customs; the names of wines and their qualities; the time of the ripening of the grape, varying, as might be expected, according to the geniality of the season; the offerings made of the first fruits to the Virgin; the benediction of the wine by the clergy; with other particulars showing clearly the national importance of the vineyards with a development of the subject which embraces archæology, history, commerce, agriculture, and liturgical ceremonies.

The chief question is, in connection with that of the possibility of restoring a valuable but neglected branch of horticulture, what has been the cause of the destruction of the vineyards? The prevailing opinion is that it is to be attributed to the increase of cold in the winter, and of humidity in the summer, combined with decreased solar

* Les Anciens Vignobles de la Normandie. Rouen, 1866.

heat. One of the proofs given in support of this view i this. The slopes of Ingouville, near Hâvre, incline to the south, and are open to the full influence of the sun's rays. The vines are either trained to the sides of houses, or grown on trellises. They are of the best kind, and are carefully, and (as believed) properly cultivated; yet the grapes are never matured except in years unusually favourable. Formerly the grapes were ripened in the open fields, and in good time; for there is evidence that the vintages began on the 9th of September, and even as early as the 6th of August; and the new wine was formally blessed by the clergy on the 14th of the following month.

M. Arago proves that in several provinces, such as Vivarais and Picardy, the grape is no longer brought to perfection; and this he attributes, not to a diminution of solar heat, but to a cooling of the earth, or rather to an increased coldness of the seasons; the winters being usually less cold, and the springs less warm. The disforestment of the country and the grubbing up of woodlands are suggested as the cause. Others seek explanation in the severe winters of 1684 and 1709; while popular superstition and ignorance are convinced by firm belief in the following tradition. In the sixteenth century, it is said, that innumerable flights of wild pigeons (*dadins*) settled yearly, towards autumn, upon the vines and devoured the grapes. The people, in despair, resorted to the churches, offered up prayers, made pilgrimages and processions, and sang psalms and liturgies as in the old Rogations. The plague ceased; the birds being driven by the hand of God across the sea to Newfoundland, where they are yet kept in reserve to be showered again upon any people deserving the chastisement of heaven. There, upon the great fishing bank, these pests are yet to be

found in millions, as the French fishermen tell you, darkening the air by their dense flights, and covering the sails and masts of the boats. These birds are a small species of the sea-gull, also called *dadins* as the Abbé Cochet informs me.

Such, in a few words, are the opinions in the north of France on the causes of the disappearance of the vineyards. They are not satisfactory. The change of climate is questioned. The late Vice-Admiral Smyth, whom I consulted on this point, said that both he and another eminent astronomer did not believe in the theory of change of climate affecting materially the ripening of the grape. My own vineyard, of about two dozen vines, proved, last autumn, that the Muscadine and Burgundian grapes ripened almost as well as those upon walls; and the season was unusually inauspicious. Neither is it probable that the severe winters alluded to were more disastrous to vineyards than other severe winters such as happened at intervals, more or less protracted, throughout the previous fifteen hundred years, during which, it may be believed, they had flourished. At all times, and in all countries, the vine is ever exposed to disastrous casualties, against which it requires protection. As for the story about the wild pigeons, it may be classed with those popular errors which take root everywhere among the ignorant and unreflecting.

The Abbé Cochet, however, always truth-seeking in all he does, supplies, towards the close of his Essay, the probable cause of the destruction of the vineyards. M. Floquet* traces the origin of their ruin to the unwise and rigorous imposts of the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XV, which completely ruined several flourishing branches

* Histoire du Parlement de Normandie, tom. iv, p. 478 480.

of commerce. "Then," he says, "was dealt a death-blow to the vineyards in Normandy, the culture of which in our province had for a long time been active, in spite of the cold and humidity of the atmosphere, to such an extent that Louis XII, in a declaration of 1511, congratulated himself on the abundance of the Norman vineyards, and on the zeal and energy with which they were cultivated." The vineyards, he states, were, in numberless instances, rooted up, because the heavy taxes rendered their cultivation, not only unremunerative, but positively ruinous. Here, then, we have what seems to be a most satisfactory explanation of the real cause of the decay and ruin of the Norman vineyards; and, no doubt, of those in Picardy and elsewhere also. The destruction of the monasteries may be adduced as one cause of the neglect of vineyards in our own country, and the increased importation of foreign wines, another. At the present day, the reduction of import duties places pure foreign wines of excellent quality within the reach of almost everybody; but, notwithstanding, the culture of the vine should be attended to for the sake of the fruit, and for the wine which can be made at half the price of the cheapest of the foreign.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES.

London. Plate LI. The bas-relief shewn in this plate, of the actual size, was dug up in Moorfields during the late excavations there for railways and other public purposes; and it was purchased by Mr. Cecil Brent, F.S.A. We cannot, I think, hesitate to recognise in it the goddess Hope, whose personifications so frequently fill the reverse



BAS-RELIEF

in Bronze, discovered in

LONDON.

side of Roman coins from Claudius down to a late period. The figure is particularly like that on the "Spes Augusta" type of the large brass coins of Claudius with Hope holding a Victory; while at the same time the attitude corresponds with that of Hope holding a flower bud on numerous imperial coins. The emblem of the flower in the right hand is usually given on coins of the young Cæsars to signify the expectations of the state; their virtues, like the unblown flower, not being yet fully expanded, nor their vices revealed. The left hand holds the drapery slightly raised, so as not to impede the progress of the goddess, whose course was ever onwards. This bas-relief is of a good style of art, and early: it has probably formed part of the decorations of a small coffer.

I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Price for information respecting the discovery of a Roman inscribed sarcophagus at Clapton. It has been fortunately saved from destruction by Mr. Gunston of Islington; and the London and Middlesex Archæological Society have engaged to give engravings and a notice of it in their *Transactions*.

Leicestershire. Mr. Thomas North, Hon. Sec. to the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, writes as follows:—"A discovery of considerable interest has recently been made in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, in the county of Leicester, upon property belonging to Messrs. John Ellis and Sons, situate on the left hand of a lane leading from Sileby to Barrow-on-Soar.

On the 22nd of February last, a Roman glass cinerary urn was found. It is a fine specimen of an unusual type, being hexagonal in form, with one striated or reeded handle. The total height of the vessel (which is of greenish glass) is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The mouth

is covered with lead so perfectly sealed that the calcined bones are as dry as when deposited. At the same time a second glass vessel was found. This is four-sided, with one reeded handle, height 11½ inches, width 5½ inches, also sealed with lead. This was broken when found: it had been laid upon its side in a rude chest (formed of pieces of limestone) of not more than sufficient size to contain it.

Near to this last-mentioned vessel were found two iron lamps attached to iron rods, with hooks in the end for suspension. The length of one rod is 20 inches, that of the other 14 inches. These rods were linked, and so could be folded. Similar lamps were found with interments in the Bartlow Hills, Ashdon, Essex.

These discoveries were followed by others of still greater interest.

A third vessel of the same material as those just described, was found a few days later. This is an irregular or flat-sided octagon, total height 11½ inches, long width 8½ inches, short width 3½. Its peculiarity, however, consists in its having two handles, reeded or striated with a bolder pattern than the others. This vessel is quite perfect and a magnificent specimen of Roman glass manufacture: it was found without any cover, consequently earth and water were mingled with the bones, which are pronounced to be those of a young person. Next, two other glass vessels—both four-sided—were found, one covered at the neck with lead. These were both much broken, and were consequently imperfect.

Within a short distance was found a large amphora, about two feet in external diameter and two feet six inches in height, capable of holding about fifteen gallons. This was filled with charred wood, much of which had become earth and contained many iron nails. The am-

phora is nearly perfect, but appeared to have been crushed by the over-lying earth, so that when the surrounding soil was removed it gave way; but it is now restored. The neck of the vessel was only a few inches wide. Fragments of an unguentarium and of two vessels of Roman pottery were also found; but these I have not seen. Not many yards from the amphora was a paved floor of rubble granite from the Mountsorrel hills, about six feet by ten. No lime had been used in its formation. Mr. Ellis (whose notes I have copiously used in this account) is of opinion that this platform was the surface on which the funeral pyre was raised. Is it possible that this pavement may be the cover or protection of a further number of interments beneath? I believe a number of glass urns were found at Uriconium in 1798 similarly protected.

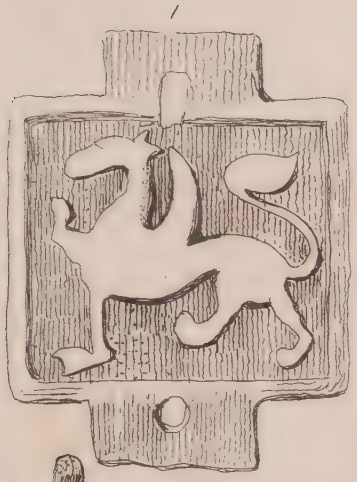
In addition to these relics, five skeletons (the remains of interments by inhumation) were found at about two feet below the surface; these had been deposited with great care. Two were skeletons of powerful men, the enamel of the teeth being bright and sound. Two were placed in cists, formed of Roman tiles and slabs of limestone, the tiles being placed round the head and shoulders, with one over the face. A careful search was made for personal ornaments, but none were found. Bones of animals (apparently horses or oxen) and tusks of animals were near."

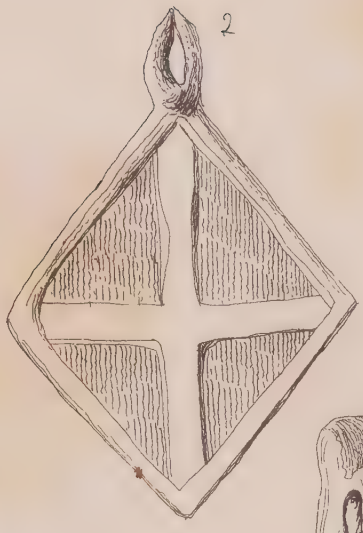
Gillingham, Kent. During excavations recently made on the property of Mr. J. Howell Ball, at Burnt Oak, several Roman sepulchral deposits have been discovered. Two, which at some past time seem to have been disturbed, were met with in the cutting made near the high road, or Gillingham Street (for purposes connected with the pier now being constructed by Mr. Ball); others were found on the high ground to the N.E. of Burnt

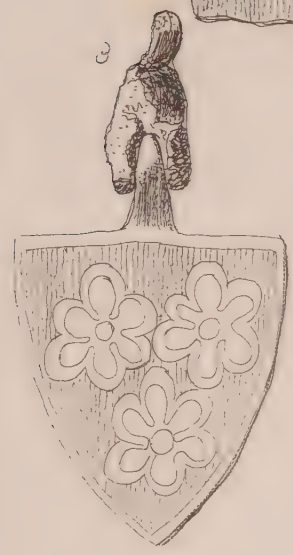
Oak house. All were groups of vessels indicative of cremation: a large urn contained the calcined bones and a few nails, and around it were placed smaller vessels of various kinds. The latter include two of the shining red ware called "Samian," a cup and a patera inscribed REBVRRI .O and CALEN . . O. Both of these names occur in my London list; the former as this, and also in the nominative, *Reburrus;* the latter as CALENVS . F. In one instance a narrow-mouthed vessel had been taken for the calcined bones, to which it was adapted by breaking off the upper part. This was found inside with the bones; the urn was closed by a patera of reddish earth. The nails found with the bones had, no doubt, been used in fastening together the logs or planks of the funeral pile. The deposits from the higher ground were laid in a straight line, in what appeared to be a long trench, the upper part of the larger vessels being within a foot or eighteen inches of the surface. It is now an open field; but when the interments were made, a path or bye-road probably suggested the order in which the various deposits were placed.

Armorial Badges, etc., in the Faussett Collection. Plate LII. The objects in this Plate are small enamelled metallic plates, made to be worn as pendants, with the exception of Figs. 1 and 10, which have been fastened with nails; and Fig. 7, which seems to have been a flag or pennon attached to a casket or small shrine as an ornament. I found them in the Faussett collection at Liverpool, and they are etched from coloured sketches kindly provided for me by Mr. Mayer. All seem to have been enamelled; but in most of them only traces of enamel remain.

These little badges were worn by the retainers and servants of noble or high families; but, more especially, it may be imagined, as pendent ornaments to horse furni-

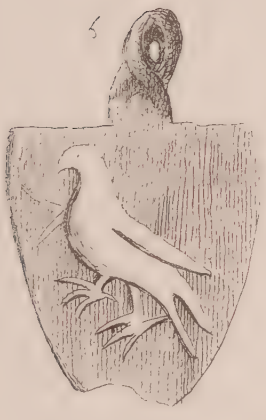






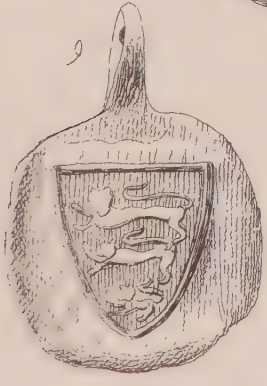


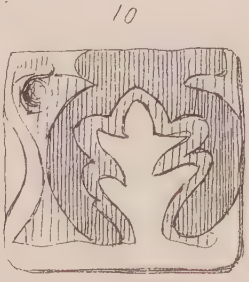


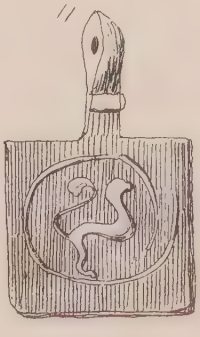












ARMORIAL BADGES, &c.

(In the Faussett Collection.)

ture. Most of those before us may be considered of about the thirteenth century. Fig. 1, a griffin, is probably heraldic; or it may be merely the conventional figure used solely as an ornament. Fig. 2, Mr. M. A. Lower suggests, is the coat of Cobham, of Kent, *gules*, a cross *argent*. Fig. 3, he thinks, if intended for mullets of six points, may belong to the Fitz-Barnards, of Kent; but if roses, Mr. Waller thinks they are of Cosynton. Fig. 4 is, of course, England. Fig. 5, Mr. Lower feels pretty sure, is the coat of Harling, formerly connected with Kent, Essex, and other eastern parts. Fig. 6, he recognises as the coat of Yalding; *sable*, a falcon *argent*, armed *or*; and Fig. 8, three crowns, probably the arms of Crowner or Billingham.

As these armorial pendants are in the collection of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, it is most likely they were found in the county of Kent.

The brass shield-shaped seal here appended is in the possession of Mrs. Hulkes, of Upper Norwood, in whose family it has been for many years. As their residence was formerly in Strood, it was probably found in or near it.



The inscription is + S. P(B)ERTRANDI DE VERNETO: "the seal of Bertrand de Verneto," or "Bertrand de Verney;" the armorial bearings being ten cinquefoils. At the lower point of the shield is what seems like a cross-bow. It is of the 14th century.

This Bertrand de Vernay, or Vernai, may possibly be identified from old documents. He was, most probably, as the name seems to indicate, of Norman descent; and from Vernai, in the neighbourhood of Bayeux. Mr.

Lower observes that he finds a family of Verney bearing *three* cinquefoils.

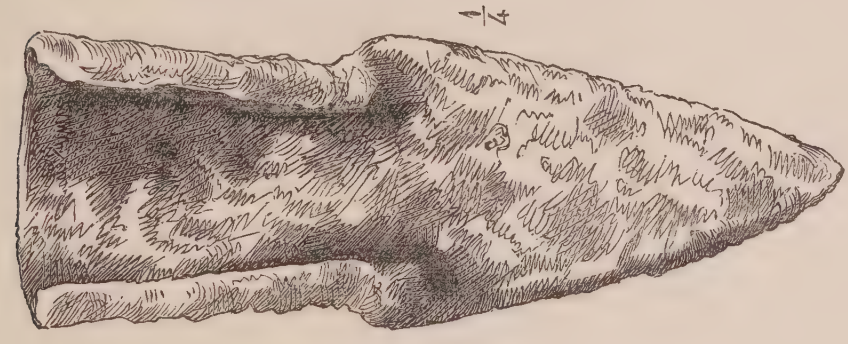
FRANCE.

Jublains. In the third volume of the *Collectanea* I gave a rather extended notice of the remarkable castrum which has fortunately been preserved in an unusually perfect state at the village of Jublains, near Mayenne, which occupies part of the site of the capital of the Diablintes, and retains, not much changed, its Gaulish name. Monsieur H. Barbe, a native of the place, has won for himself much credit in publishing an account of the antiquities of Jublains, and an atlas of twelve plates.* Since I and Mr. Warne visited Jublains, the Roman theatre, close to which the road to Le Mans passes, has been partly excavated, and has served to afford M. Barbe some very interesting information. The remains of a temple, called that of Fortune (why is not clear), are also ably described, as are the courses of the ancient roads, and that of the aqueduct; while an excellent map assists materially in understanding the topography, so that the antiquary who visits Jublains with M. Barbe's volume, will find himself supplied with the best of guides, and will save much time and labour. It is to be hoped that so able an antiquary as M. Barbe has proved himself to be, may be enabled to conduct further excavations on the site of the theatre.

Lillebonne. The more recent discoveries made at this interesting place by the Abbé Cochet, are described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January in the present

* Jublains (Mayenne). Notes sur ses Antiquités époque Gallo-Romaine, par M. H. Barbe, 8vo., Le Mans, 1865. With atlas.

year; as are his researches at Liffremont, a hamlet in the commune of Roncherolles, in the canton of Forges-les-eaux. This is now a very obscure place; but the Abbé has discovered extensive foundations of buildings in the fields, orchards, and copses; and an altar with sculptured figures of Venus and Cupid, Hercules and Mercury. Among the miscellaneous minor objects he has collected, is a ploughshare, or part of a share, in iron, which the Abbé, from the circumstances under which it was found, does not doubt being Roman. It is here given in a cut of one-quarter the actual size.



Our knowledge of the agricultural implements of the ancients is by no means perfect; and every example should be at once engraved for comparison. This specimen of the *vomer* or ploughshare accords with what are our notions of this member of the Roman plough, from bas-reliefs and others.

M. Edouard Joly, of Renaix, in Eastern Flanders, has just communicated to me the accidental discovery, in grubbing a tree, of a considerable number of agricultural implements in iron, among which are three ploughshares, copied here, from a rough



Length, 19 to 20 centimètres.

pen and ink sketch, in his letter. It is to be hoped M. Joly, who by his researches has rendered so much service to archæology, will place his valuable discovery upon record with ample illustrations, so that we may refer to it with confidence.

On a future occasion I hope to avail myself of Mr. John Brent's discoveries at Bigberry, mentioned previously in this volume.

Orléans. M. Dufaur de Pibrac has communicated an interesting inscription to the *Société Archéologique de l'Orléanais,** which was dug up some years since, but remained unnoticed; and but for the intelligence and zeal of M. de Pibrac, would have been broken up for building materials. It is not complete; but enough remains to justify M. Léon Renier's restoration. M. Loiseleur has also supplied an able memoir on the subject, with suggestions as regards the missing parts; the former, however, appears so consistent with epigraphic formulæ, that it may be accepted as fully satisfactory. The inscription as it now stands reads:—

. . . . ELIVSMAC (or G) . . .
. . . . POMARI . . .
. . . . SSENONI . . .
. . . . CENAB . . .
. . . . OSSIBI.

M. Léon Renier completes it thus:—

L. CORNELIVS MAGNVS.
ATEPOMARI F.
CIVIS SENONIVS
CVR. CENAB.
VIVOS SIBI.

Lucius Cornelius Magnus, Atepomari filius, civis Senonius, Curator Cenabensium, vivos sibi posuit.

* Bulletin, année 1865, p. 234.

Atepomarus, a Gaulish king, is mentioned by Plutarch; and we find many instances of regal names descending through many centuries: in the present it is given to a Gaul, or Roman-Gaul of the Senones (whose capital occupied the site of the modern Sens). He held, apparently, the civil office of *Curator* at *Genabum*, or *Cenabum* (the more ancient name), upon the site of which Orléans stands. Cæsar twice mentions Genabum; Ptolemy and the Itineraries spell it Cenabum.

Cenabum was a town of the Carnutes, Autricum (now Chartres) being the capital. The name is supposed to have been changed into Aureliana after the defeat of Tetricus by Aurelian; at all events, towards the decline of the empire it was termed *Civitas* Aurelianorum, whence the present name. See an account of some of the antiquities of Orléans in vol. iv.

Dijon (*Côte d'Or*). An inscribed milestone has been discovered near Dijon which, to a certain extent corrects, or calls in question, the accepted readings of the *prænomina* of Tetricus, who held imperial rule over the provinces of Gaul and Britain until he was conquered by Aurelian. Coins usually give C. PES. TETRICVS, or C. PIVESV. TETRICVS, which are commonly read as *Caius Pivesus Esuvius* Tetricus. This milestone, however, gives the name as *Caius Esuvius Tetricus*, and omits the *P*, or *Pi*, or *Piu*, of the coins. It stands as follows;

CAIO. ESVVIO
TETRICO PIO
FELICI . INVICTO
AVG. P.M.TR. P. P. P.
ANDM
L XX V.

One of the inscriptions found at Bittern, near Southampton, gives the name as *Caius Pius Esuvius*: a second

Esuvius (ESVVIO); and a third C. ÆSVIO. A collation of all the inscriptions would probably decide the correct reading of the coins.

M. Henri Baudot has published at Dijon and at Paris the result of his researches and discoveries in Burgundy (particularly at Charney), in a thick quarto volume, with many and excellent illustrations, entitled "Mémoire sur les Sépultures des Barbares de l'époque Mérovingienne." Formerly, all that was not Roman was considered as British or Gaulish; and the industrial arts of the Franks and Saxons, now seen to be illustrated by remains of marked character, were unrecognised and unsuspected. Some of the personal ornaments, engraved in colours in M. Baudot's work, are of great beauty; but they are not of such high artistic merit as most of the contemporaneous Anglo-Saxon jewellery, especially that from the Kentish-Saxon cemeteries. The prevalence of the *angons* is the most distinctive feature of the weapons of the Burgundian Franks, as here exhibited. M. Baudot, several years ago, published a highly interesting account of the remains of a temple dedicated to the goddess *Sequana* which, erected at the sources of the Seine, had become the resort of people afflicted with all sorts of diseases, as the votive offerings, discovered in great numbers, attest.

Mesve (*Nièvre*). M. de Caumont in his "Bulletin Monumental," 31e vol., No. 8, states that some Roman inscriptions have been found recently in the foundation of the church of the village of Mesve in the canton of Pouilly. One of them proves that the Roman station *Masava*, placed in the Peutingerian table upon the right bank of the Loire, was between Nevers and Briare, where now stands Mesve. It is given as follows, at full length, by M. Léon Renier:—

"*Augusto sacrum, deæ Clutondæ et Vicanis Masavensi-*

bus : Medius Acer, Medii Anni filius, murum inter duos arcus, cum suis ornamentis, de suo dono dedit."

The goddess Clutonda is one of those numerous topical deities known only from inscriptions such as this. The wall between two arches, with its decorations, given by Medius Acer to Clutonda and the people of Masava, is conjectured to have been part of a public fountain.

Larçay, near Tours. M. Boilleau, who discovered this interesting Roman fortress, has just published a dissertation on it which includes some further discoveries than had been made when I and Mr. Warne, in company with M. Boilleau and the Abbé Bourassé, visited the castrum (see *Col. Ant.*, vol. iv). One of the main walls then showed that it had been laid upon portions of large columns, sawn transversely and horizontally. Another of the walls, it now appears, has a similar foundation; but made with sections of fluted columns. The building or buildings which furnished these columns there are no traces of. M. Boilleau states that the modern dwelling-houses which mask the principal façade are partly constructed of fragments of columns and of other remains less definable.

At the foot of the hill upon which stands this castrum runs the Roman aqueduct of Fontenoy. It is in a good state of preservation, and is an excellent specimen of these underground aqueducts so common in France; and which show so strikingly the skill of the Roman engineers. The castrum itself is well worthy further explorations. The columns, used as building materials of the walls, indicate public buildings of importance, which, anterior to the erection of these walls, had been ruined; but where they stood has not been discovered. M. Boilleau, who has the singular honour of finding the castrum, is, of all men, the most likely to accomplish what is needed in this locality.

Boulogne-sur-Mer. Four Frankish cemeteries have been discovered in the vicinity of this town, within the last few years; and the Abbé Haigneré has published an excellent report, and well illustrated, in the "Mémoires de la Société Académique de l'arrondissement de Boulogne-sur-Mer." The Abbé was assisted in his researches by M. C. Marmin, well-known in connection with the Museum of Boulogne, which in these volumes has often been referred to. I have given some particulars of these discoveries in "The Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1866. I have, since then, visited this Museum. I was struck with a new and not an improved feature in this excellent institution. The various objects are arranged, not in groups as found, but mixed together in classes. Now, as works of art merely they are valuable, all must admit; but their archæological importance is much injured by this dissociation from their sepulchral arrangement; and, unhappily, they are not labelled fully. The remarkable discoveries made at Etaples, which afforded materials to the infancy of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, have also been subjected to this un-antiquarian classification; and as antiquities from the sand hills of Etaples they can no longer be recognised. The good taste of M. Marmin and the Abbé Haigneré need only be appealed to, to rectify this obscuration of the real merits of these local antiquities.

The Pilgrims' Signs of our Lady of Boulogne were, it is believed, first identified and made known in the early volumes of this work. In the "Mémoires" referred to above, are some Signs of St. Fiacre and of our Lady of Boulogne (discovered at Boulogne) with remarks from the pen of M. Alph. Lefebvre. On the day of my visit to the Museum I was gratified in witnessing the celebration of the day of our Lady of Boulogne (August 22nd) which

seemed to be maintained with medieval solemnity and popular demonstrations. In the procession, which was long and imposing in numbers and decorative adjuncts, the Ship, in which the Virgin is usually represented in the Signs, was conspicuous among the emblems exhibited on this occasion, a large and well-rigged model being carried above the heads of the processionists.

Champlieu, near Compiègne. A visit to the Exhibition in Paris, at the request of my friend Mr Henry Dodd (who wished me to accompany his son to see and study the wonders there collected), admitted of a visit to Champlieu under unusually favourable circumstances. To whom is not *Champlieu* a place unknown and unheard of? The account I gave of the discoveries made there in the September number of the "Gentleman's Magazine" must have opened the door to inquiry; but such is the general indifference to works of ancient art around and near us, that it is probable my efforts to direct attention to an unknown locality have not yet been very successful, notwithstanding they have been seconded by the countenance of Mr. Urban and his extensive influence.

On the southern borders of the great forest of Compiègne lies the plain of Champlieu, with a few cottages and a ruined church, called the village of Champlieu. Between this village and the forest, intersected by the Roman road known as the *Chaussée Brunehaut*, were large irregular mounds called the *Tournelles* On one side of the road, one of these, termed *fer de cheval*, was commonly supposed to have been a camp, and, apparently, gave name to the place; on the other side of the road a mass of ruins covered with earth and brushwood had a circular form, and was, like the opposite mound, of considerable elevation. From the "Bulletin Monumental," vol. xvi, it appears that M. de Seroux, of Bétizy-St.-Martin (a

long village or *bourg*, about two miles distant), made excavations, and discovered large quantities of sculptured stones which had decorated a building of importance. M. le Comte de Bréda then applied to M. de Caumont, Director of the Société Française d'Archéologie, who deputed M. Thiollet, on the part of the Society, to co-operate with the Comte de Bréda, with a grant of 500 francs. This arrangement led to the discovery of a temple, of about 75 feet square, approached by a flight of steps yet *in situ*. It had been elaborately decorated, and surrounded with ornamented columns upwards of two feet thick towards the base, the capitals bespeaking in their rich foliage interspersed with human heads and genii or cupids, the style of the time of the Antonines.

The *fer de cheval* opposite proved to be a theatre; and to the complete excavation of this, and of a villa of great extent behind it, I understand, we are indebted to the good taste and liberality of the Emperor. The walls, well preserved, are supported with buttresses to their entire extent. With their entrances they yet stand, I calculated, from 10 to 20 feet in height. It was capable of holding 3,000 persons; and this fact helps us to conjecture what must have been the population of the town which stood there. It is unknown how far the foundations of buildings extend. I traced them for a considerable distance in the forest. The origin and character of the theatre have been the subject of discussion and controversy among some of the antiquaries in France. I entirely agree with M. Peigné-Delacourt in considering it purely Roman and not Merovingian.*

* 1. Le Théâtre de Champlieu.—2. Supplément.—3. Un dernier Mot sur le Théâtre de Champlieu, par Peigné-Delacour, Noyon, 1856-60, contain the arguments on both sides.

At the palace at Compiègne, M. Albert de Roucy has brought together one of the most valuable collections of local antiquities in France, gathered chiefly from Champlieu and Mont Berney.

Mont Berney, near Pierrefonds. At some 10 or 12 miles from Champlieu, and about a mile from Pierrefonds on the road to Soissons, M. de Roucy has excavated large portions of a Roman town which, like that at Champlieu, has been of considerable extent. It is situated upon the high ground in the midst of a wood, through which the high road runs. As this road is upon the foundations of houses, it is, of course, comparatively modern; and I had no time for recovering the route of the Chaussée Brunehaut, which we walked upon for a long distance in the forest of Compiègne, pointing towards Pierrefonds. The foundations of houses excavated under the directions of M. de Roucy extend over some acres of grounds. They are of the highest interest, being built in a most substantial manner with large squared stones: there are many underground rooms, approached by wide substantial stairs: to these rooms some light was admitted by windows opening upwards into courts; and many have niches or recesses. The courses of streets are clearly to be traced; and some are marked with the wear of wheels of carriages. But few of the houses seem to have been supplied with tessellated pavements; and though capacious, not many are of great extent, although all are substantially and well built. Large quantities of interesting objects, including numerous coins, have been discovered; and the excavations were being proceeded with when we visited Mont Berney.

The discovery of the remains of two large towns in this part of France will demand a careful examination of the ancient Itineraries. The places in the Iter of Antoninus from Amiens to Soissons are not wholly identified satis-

factorily, and the distances are not altogether accurate. At present, these two important places remain without any obvious clue to their ancient names. In the ninth century we know that this district was visited yearly by the kings of France for the sake of hunting; and they had palaces or houses at Compiègne, and at or near Mont Berney (*Compendium* and *Vernum*). M. de Roucy is engaged in preparing excellent drawings of the objects discovered; but it is to be hoped that he will be induced to give a report for the present use of his antiquarian friends.

While at Pierrefonds we visited Mont St. Pierre, where excavations had been made without, apparently, any scientific result. It lies about two miles from Pierrefonds to the left of the road to Compiègne, upon an eminence, surrounded by wood, presenting all the characteristics of a large Gaulish *oppidum*. It is under very exceptional circumstances that excavations in any way advance our knowledge of these *oppida*. In France, as well as in England, they are continually called Roman camps.

Soissons and Laon. Soissons, the Roman *Augusta Suessionum*, is almost wholly despoiled of its Roman remains. The Roman walls have fallen before the military defences which surround all the towns in this part of France; and only in the garden and shrubbery of the *Seminaire* are any indications of the ancient importance of the place to be seen: here are a few broken shafts of large columns; and M. de Caumont, in his *Bulletin Monumental*, has engraved a fragment of the wall of a theatre as supposed; but in no town have the antiquities been more thoroughly destroyed. There is a museum which only disappoints us; for it is certain that Soissons was one of the most ancient and celebrated of the cities of Gaul, and it has the least to show of its old renown.

If the visitor does not expect a *Catalogue* in the museum of Soissons, he does look round for one in that of Laon, the reputed *Lugdunum* of the Remi of *Gallia Belgica;* for here are some very fine and highly interesting remains; but he will be disappointed. There is nothing beyond, here and there, the curt reply to inquiries, "found at Bazoches," or "from the excavations of Nezy le Comte," etc., and not a step further can the inquirer advance. In the cases, objects of different epochs are often mixed up together; yet some have numbers affixed; as if there were a catalogue in manuscript in some dark cupboard or desk, unavailable to the visitor, who has probably travelled a long distance with the specific object of studying remains which require and invite study; but which are rendered almost useless from the want of a few lines saying *where they were found, under what circumstances, and where the facts are recorded.*

A large fragment of one of the finest tessellated pavements, found at Bazoches, is here preserved. The central figure is Orpheus (somewhat under life-size), seated between two trees, playing on a lyre which rests upon a table covered with a cloth. The figure of Orpheus is well drawn; the drapery is gracefully arranged, and the shading of the folds so delicately and skilfully contrived, that at a distance the mosaic work looks like a fine painting. Upon one tree sit a partridge, a peacock, and a bird not unlike a rook; upon the other an owl and a woodpecker; on one side stand a boar, a bear, and a leopard; on the other, a horse, a stag, and an elephant, all well characterised. The borders are filled with fish and various designs. In certain portions, as, for instance, in the plumage of the birds, coloured glass has been used with good effect. There are other mosaics of equal merit. One has a turreted female figure holding a patera over an altar, with

rich scrolls. Of the latter, one or more came from Vailly. Roman wall-paintings, labelled from the excavations of Nezy le Comte; Frankish weapons and ornaments; a very elegant figure of a winged Victory, of the best style of art, 7 inches in height; and a colossal head of Hercules, are among the contents of the Laon Museum, about which we would know more.

There are a few inscriptions, valuable from their discovery in the neighbourhood, as we are left to suppose. The following records the gift of a *proscenium* by L. Magius Secundus to the divinity of the Augustus of the time, to Apollo, and to the *Pagus Vennectis*. This *Pagus* probably is the same, though here spelt differently, as the *Ulbanectes* mentioned by Pliny next to the *Suessiones*, in Gallia Belgica. If we knew where it was found, it would tend probably to throw light on the ancient topography of the district.

NVM . AVG . DEO APO
LLINI . PAGO . VENNECTI
PROSCAENIVM . L . MA
GIVS SECVNDVS DO
NO . DE SVO DEDIT.

One is a dedication to Isis Myrionyma and Serapis; and one to a topical deity:

DEA(e)
CAM
IORI
CIVO
TVM.

A fragment of a tile is inscribed:

AV, or AN
VIPSANORVM;

and another,

INIVO.

The foregoing brief notes may draw attention to important remains easily accessible to all who can spare a week or ten days, and who are not debarred from walking the latter part of the tour. To such it may be stated that the journey must be commenced at Creil to the Verberie station, on the Compiègne and Noyon railway. From Verberie it is an agreeable walk of some seven miles to the village of Bétizy-St.-Pierre. Here a guide should be obtained to Champlieu, which is about two miles distant, and rather difficult to find, as a wood has to be traversed for some distance. Pierrefonds is about ten or twelve miles from Champlieu; thence to Soissons, is an easy day's journey on foot. To Laon the railway from Paris conducts in about two hours. Compiègne is about six miles from Champlieu, five of which are through the forest.

BELGIUM.

While neighbouring nations are exhausting their finances and straining all their resources in preparations for war, the Belgian Government is assiduously cultivating the arts and sciences under the blessings of untroubled peace. Some five years ago the late king sanctioned the appointment of Commissions to institute inquiries into the condition of the ancient national monuments, with a view to ensure their safety in future. The printed proceedings* of the Commissions prove how well they are working, and how munificently money is given for the objects contemplated. Large sums are being constantly expended in the preservation of civil and ecclesiastical monuments,

* Bulletin des Commissions Royales d'Art et d'Archéologie, Brussels, 1864-7.

for practical researches of all kinds, and for the purchase of works of art illustrative of the history of the country.

The tumuli at Fresin, called the *Dry Tommen*, have disclosed their secrets to the pickaxe and the spade set to work by the Archæological Commission. Though inferior in size, they bear resemblance to the Bartlow Hills in Essex, both as regards their configuration and also in their contents. The central mound contained the calcined bones placed in an inverted bronze basin, surrounded by a variety of earthen and glass vessels; an elegant bronze jug, a bronze lamp, a dice, bronze fittings of wooden chests, coins of Domitian and Hadrian; and among other things, the bars and other parts of a gridiron. A very perfect specimen of a bronze gridiron, from a tomb, is given by M. De Ring in his "Tombes Celtic de l'Alsace."* The fire-dogs and other cooking apparatus found near Colchester will be remembered in vol. ii, *Col. Ant.* The greatest novelty from this tumulus at Fresin is an amphora-shaped vessel in violet-red glass, in the form of a bunch of grapes. M. Schuermans, who has contributed excellent reports on the discoveries made, concludes that the berries which form the cluster, were each made separately, and partly by the agency of the blow-pipe.

The tumulus of Walsbetz, called La Bartombe, near Landen, has yielded objects also of great interest, and coins of Nero and Faustina which, like those in the Dry Tommen, point to an early date for the interment. In it were vessels of bronze, of glass, and of clay, fragments of carved ivory, a mirror, etc. There were also some of those bone tubes with lateral holes, long erroneously supposed to be portions of flutes or pipes; but which were far more likely used for spinning or weaving. Two of

* 3 Cahier, Strasbourg, 1865.

these are represented as connected at some little distance, by small, circular, moveable cross-pieces.*

In the commune of Walsbetz another tumulus has been almost equally productive. At the same time some Roman villas have been excavated with most interesting results. M. Schuerman's Reports, which are well illustrated (many of the plates are coloured), are some of the very best contributions to the science of antiquities.

In the "Annales de l'Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique," tome xxxiii, M. Schuermans has published a very elaborate list of Roman Potters' Stamps, with observations, showing how closely and attentively he has studied this subject. The list includes no less than 6,000; but many are varieties, or repetitions of a name with slight differences, some names having, each, upwards of a dozen variations. M. Schuermans has availed himself of our English lists, and of most of those stamps found on the continent, including Italy. Those of France, Germany, and England, are, of course, the most interesting, and they tend materially to help the study of the history of fictile manufactures in the Roman provinces of the north of Europe.

Professor Brambach, M. Schuermans informs us, has recently discovered at Utrecht in a manuscript of miscellaneous matter, an inscription brought to light at the end of the sixteenth century at Flemalle on the Meuse. It is a dedication to the tutelary deity of the Meuse associated with Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, and Diana, by a person whose name has perished, in the consulship of Fuscianus and Silanus, in the eighth year of the reign of Commodus. It is not quite perfect; but its interest loses but little from the loss of a few words.

* Some of the former are engraved in plate xxxiv of "Illustrations of Roman London."

I O M
IVNONI MINERVAE DI
I I N FLUMINIS MOSA
SCI S DIAN
ONIA II II II IICIS
II OS I N OI
MFVSCIANO III S II NO

I(*ovi*) O(*ptimo*) M(*aximo*) Iunoni Minervae Di(*anae*) N(*umini*) Fluminis Mosa(*e*). . . . An(*t*)onia (*e conju*)gis ? Fusciano II (*et*) Si(*la*)no (*consulibus*).

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

The subscribers to the "Collectanea Antiqua" are, and long have been, familiar with the name of Fairholt. His pleasantly told excursion to the south of France and to Rome occupies a considerable portion of the fifth volume; and his contributions were continued to the present issue, the last plate he etched for me being No. XLV. But a far wider circle of acquaintance has for many years been accustomed to his varied artistic works, to his literary productions, and to his social accomplishments; and many will be gratified with any particulars of his life and labours which may tend to add to what they already know of him.

When, at the close of 1860, Mr. Fairholt accompanied the present Lord Londesborough up the Nile, he made, at my request, notices of some of the incidents of his early life, which he gave me on his return; and, since his death (April 3rd, 1866), I have the advantage of an auto-

biography which extends to 1835; and which is very circumstantial as regards himself, his family and friends; and full of remarks on passing events, such as more or less affected his own pursuits and feelings. It is in the shape of "a Journal;" but he never afterwards resumed it, except on one or two occasions. There are also letters to his father from France and Stratford-upon-Avon; and a large number addressed to himself, showing a rather extensive correspondence, of no small interest. I have resolved, therefore, to give, on the present occasion, a brief memoir; and to print, subsequently, his own Journal; completing, so far as I am able, a biography from the materials in the possession of myself and mutual friends.

His father was the son of a miller, living at a village called Dombach, about twenty German miles from Berlin. At the early age of fourteen he quitted his home in the night to avoid serving in the army. With only a few shillings he left a somewhat large family circle for ever, making his way to Hamburg; and ultimately, to London. He was set ashore on Tower Hill, without money, friends, or a knowledge of the language. Luckily the district furnished him aid in Germans working in sugar factories. He joined them; and, after many years, went to the establishment of a tobacco manufacturer. His name was properly, Fahrholz; and thus it appears in his marriage register; he himself, anglicising it to Fairholt; so the name became unique and perished with our friend, who died childless and unmarried.

He writes: "My mother's name was Dugweel. I have understood that the family came from Scotland during the confusion consequent to the Pretender's descent in 1745. My grandfather was a silk weaver in Spitalfields. He died before I was born; but I distinctly remember

my grandmother, a stiff, formal, old woman, for whom I entertained the greatest awe." His father and mother were married soon after they attained their majority. "My father," he says, "was taciturn and averse to society; my mother was of a most cheerful and sociable temperament. She was also very much attached to art and literature; my father looked upon both as idle accomplishments: he never read, except in the Bible; and would have had no scruple in paving the street with the Elgin marbles."

Frederick William was their sixteenth child. All the others died in early infancy, and his life was despaired of; in fact it was feared he was still-born; and his mother, no doubt correctly, considered that his life was saved through her employing a *man*-midwife. "I have often thought myself given," he writes, "to my poor mother as some comfort to her lonely married life. My father was all day away in his business; and I was her only companion. I owe everything to my mother's fostering care; she encouraged my love for reading and drawing; I was all to her; and she had my entire devotion."

Mr. Fairholt's peculiar turn of mind was, no doubt, formed in very early life; for his first teachings were from the old border ballads and legends of Scotland, which used to be related to him by an old Scotch lady who lived in their house; and who took a liking to the child from his eager attention to her stories. He also made the acquaintance of a cobbler who had his little workshop covered with ballads "with grim old woodcuts" that had an inexpressible charm for him, and he would ponder over them by the hour. Close by, too, was a long "dead wall" upon which a ballad seller used to hang thousands of these songs; and the first money he

ever spent was invested in this s pecies of literature. He went to an ordinary London day-school, where he got on pretty well with the simple rudiments of education; but his master, a kind old man, who, on holidays, amused him with prints, died when he was about six years old; and his after experiences of schools were anything but agreeable. He was a weakly, bashful boy; and suffered much from the brutality of his schoolfellows. His masters, too, were often very severe with him, for he was not quick or clever at learning in the routine system of schools, and had no mental qualifications for arithmetic, which his father wished him to excel in. If he wrote a good hand, it was because he was accustomed to *draw* the letters; and he was fond of turning back to finished pages and filling up the capital letters with pictures. The D's served for grotesque faces; F made an excellent gallows; H, a house of two stories, and so on, until his artistic decorations were ended in a severe castigation. His spare time he used to fill up in imitating in his own fashion, periodical publications, and he started a journal which he called "The Weekly Entertainer." As he had no money to spend for paper, he used that in which the tea was wrapped. It was filled with anecdotes, and each weekly number had an illustration. Then he took to illustrating the incidents of Bible history; and his drawings soon became useful in softening the rough manners of his schoolfellows towards him; and especially when he used to draw "characters" and "scenes" for their toy-playhouses, he actually won favour and applause from them.

He narrates how, at twelve years of age, he got his first lessons in drawing. His master, finding he was the only one of his scholars who had true enthusiasm for landscape drawing, gave him special attention; and made

him his companion on half-holidays in excursions to the villages in the suburbs, such as Highgate and Kilburn, then separated by long field-paths from London. These were days of supreme happiness to him. His master urged him to copy some good drawing and send it to the Academy of Arts in the Adelphi; and he lent him a frame with glass to put it in. He copied carefully a landscape by Dayes on a scale different to the original; and to his surprise and gratification he was awarded the "Silver Isis Medal." This led his father to respect his tastes a little more than he was wont to do; and as the boy had a settled dislike to working in his tobacco warehouse, he was permitted to leave the cutting-machine, provided he maintained himself. He was then about fifteen; and had formed two acquaintances who were most useful to him. The one was Mr. Rimbault, the musical composer, whose sons went to the same school; and had named him to their father as the boy who was so fond of drawing. This was the origin of a friendly connection which lasted through life. He died at the house of Mrs. Rimbault; and from her, and Mr. Henry H. Rimbault, the well-known wood engraver, and his daughter, received unremitting attention during his last long and painful illness. Mr. J. H. Rimbault was the sole engraver of all his drawings on wood, which were entirely under his control. Mr. Rimbault was extremely fond of art; and formed an excellent collection of water-colour drawings. He very liberally and kindly had young Fairholt at his house, and lent him many to copy; and his kindness did not stop here. His other friend was named Lancaster, the son of an actor, by whose aid he was introduced to a scene-painter, who promised to take him as an assistant, and teach him the profession; but also without paying him. His father, with some unwil-

lingness, consented; and allowed him money for his dinner, his painting hours being from ten o'clock to six. From this allowance he soon saved enough to buy some fifty volumes of history, travels, and romance, the nucleus of his future valuable library; but his favourites were Shakespeare and Fielding. At this time there was no "cheap literature" for "the million," before "The Mirror" led the way. This useful and well-conducted periodical was hailed with pleasure every week; and in it appeared, I believe, his earliest drawing and engraving on wood. It is a watch in vol. xxviii, p. 56.

Misfortunes and illness now set in full tide upon his parents, compelling him to give up scene-painting, and to resort to print colouring, by which he earned some ten shillings weekly after hard work on his mechanical task. This was no doubt the most gloomy period of his life; but when despair had almost mastered him, relief was at hand. I give the story in his own words: "I have noted my mother's fondness for art. It had led her to cover her rooms with framed prints, and among them Hogarth's original engravings of the Rake's and Harlot's Progress. It was a never-failing source of amusement to me to pore over these prints; and I used keenly to appreciate their humour, and delighted in discovering the minor details by which the story was carried out, such as the shoe soled from the Bible cover in the first plate of the Rake's Progress. My admiration led to attempts at copying favourite prominent figures in pen and ink, line for line, like the originals; and it is to a copy of the French dancing master in the second plate that I owe my ultimate success in making art my business. This copy was shown to Mr. Jackson the wood-engraver, who was then employed in producing a series of woodcuts for the 'Penny Magazine,' and he wanted Hogarth copied for that publication. At

that time very few persons practised drawing on wood, and he wanted some assistance. He found much difficulty in getting Hogarth *faithfully* copied, so he engaged with me, at one pound per week salary, to come to his house and copy them. Mr. Rimbault, whose son was apprenticed to him, offered me a sleeping-room, for Mr. Jackson lived at Somers Town, and my parents in Southwark; and Mr. Rimbault's house was in Denmark Street, Soho, a pleasant walk night and morning. I lived economically, and out of my pound saved five shillings a week; and to this, I believe, I may attribute my security in the position I had at last obtained; for the series of copies having been completed in about three months, I was suddenly dismissed at an hour's warning, and the hopes I had begun to indulge were shattered to pieces. My despair was so visible on my countenance, that my good friend Mr. Rimbault did all he could to dissipate it, and offered me my bedroom free until I could get employ. In the course of a month I found it; but during that time my twenty-first birthday occurred, and I hope few have ever passed it so gloomily. I was in the depths of poverty and despair, with no one to aid or counsel me.

"One day I called, by chance, on Mr. S. Sly, who was largely employed as a wood-engraver for Mr. Charles Knight's publications. It fortunately happened that he was much pressed to get some cuts ready, and he at once put two drawings (views in London) by Shepherd, in my hands to copy. As promptitude was everything in the matter, I sat up all night to complete them. He was well pleased, and gave me others. He soon found that I had read a great deal, and knew much of an antiquarian kind. He could therefore suggest, through me, many illustrations to 'The Pictorial History of England' then publishing. I ultimately became so useful to him, that I had

from him solely, more than I could well manage, and I soon earned from three to six pounds per week. I had now reached the turning point of my life; and from that time to this my career has been one of steady labour with pencil, pen, or graver."

To follow Mr. Fairholt in his upward career would demand a far greater extension of space than can be afforded here; and I must content myself with recording briefly his chief works in chronological order. Irrespective of many hundred drawings on wood to illustrate Mr. Charles Knight's works, "The Penny Magazine," "Pictorial Bible," and "History of England," the "London," the "Palestine," and "Illustrated Shakespeare;" he also drew largely for others, including many of the illustrations to Yarrell's "British Birds and Fishes," and Rymer Jones's works on natural history, published by Van Voorst.

The first important work entirely illustrated by him was Jackson and Chatto's "Treatise on Wood Engraving," 1839, for which he made all the elaborate fac-similes. In the same year he executed those for Mr. Halliwell's edition of "The Travels of Sir John Maundeville." In 1840, he was employed on the illustrations to a work on "The Antiquities of Egypt," published by the Tract Society. In 1841, appeared "The Silver Coinage of England," by Mr. Hawkins, for which he executed the entire series of drawings, and engraved some of the plates. From 1843 to 1845 he was engaged on Mr. S. C. Hall's "Mansions of England." In 1843 was printed, for the Percy Society, his first purely literary work, a "History of Lord Mayors' Pageants." In 1844, he made many drawings for Mr. Crofton Croker's "Walk to Fulham," (afterwards much enlarged by his son, Mr. Dillon Croker, and republished in 1850). In 1845 to 1852 he was much engaged in illustrating the "Journal" and Congress works

of the British Archæological Association, in which he held the office of draughtsman. In 1846, he illustrated Mr. Wright's "Archæological Album;" and the first excursion he and I made together (when, indeed, we first became acquainted with each other) was to Silchester, which he visited to make drawings for this work. In 1846 was published his history of "Costume in England," the work by which he probably will be most remembered. Of this a second edition, enlarged, was printed in 1860. In the same year he edited for the Percy Society "A Dialogue on Wit and Folly, written by Heywood, *temp. Hen.* viii; and in 1847, for the same society, Barclay's Eclogue "The Cytyzen and Uplondysshman;" and Gutch's edition of the "Robin Hood Ballads;" and Collier's "Roxburgh Ballads" were published with his illustrations.

In 1847, Mr. Fairholt published a little volume, entirely his own, called "The Home of Shakespeare, Illustrated and Described." In 1848 appeared Chatto's "Facts and Speculations on Playing Cards," with fac-similies by Fairholt; Wright's "England under the House of Hanover;" Halliwell's "Life of Shakspeare"; and Jupp's "History of the Carpenters' Company," all illustrated by him. In 1849, he compiled and illustrated for Bentley a small volume on "Remarkable Characters;" and, for the Percy Society, a collection of "Satirical Songs and Poems on Costume;" in the following year, for the same Society, a collection of contemporary "Songs and Poems on the Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham by Felton;" and the illustrations for my "Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lymne." During the preparation of this work we made many agreeable visits together to the sites; and especially to Richborough, which the friendship and hospitality of Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich enabled us to do under especially favourable circumstances. In

1852, Fairholt illustrated Mr. Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon;" and, in 1854, the same author's "Wanderings of an Antiquary." From 1855 to 1857, he was employed on the works which may be said to exhibit his artistic powers to most advantage: they were Lord Londesborough's "Miscellanea Graphica;" and Bryan Faussett's "Inventorium Sepulchrale:" upon these he devoted his best abilities; and they may be referred to as tests of his skill and feeling. During the same time he was employed on a "Dictionary of Terms in Art." In 1858, he edited the "Dramatic Works of Lilly the Euphuist." In 1859, he contributed many of the engravings and woodcuts to my "Illustrations of Roman London;" and they are among the best of his productions, especially the engravings; and in the same year he published his "History of Tobacco," a work he both wrote and illustrated. In 1860, he published a small treatise on "Gog and Magog, and other Civic Giants at home and abroad;" and, in the same year, he was occupied on an Illustrated Catalogue of Lord Londesborough's Plate. No doubt there are writings of his scattered in various periodicals which have escaped my notice. I am only just made aware of his Paper on "Shakespeare's Southwark" in "Sharpe's London Magazine."

Mr. Fairholt was also employed both as artist and as writer in "The Art Journal." "From the commencement of 'The Art Journal' in 1839" (writes his friend Mr. James Dafforne) "down to the last month, scarcely a number has appeared which has not contained some contribution either from his pen or his pencil, or both united. The works by which he will always be the most extensively known appeared originally in our pages. The principal subjects he both wrote and illustrated for this Journal are the following:—'British Costume,' 1842-3-4; 'Boots and

Shoes in England;' and 'Head Coverings in England,' 1845; 'Antique Forms as applicable to British Manufactures;' and 'Ancient Carriages,' 1847; 'Ancient Ships,' 1849; 'Dictionary of Terms in Art, 1850-1-2; 'Albert Durer, his Works,' etc., 1855; 'Marks of Potters'; and 'Marks of Gold and Silver Smiths,' 1855-6; 'Dutch Artists and Scenery,' 1856; 'Artists' Marks,' 1856; 'Tombs of British Artists, 1858; 'Rambles of an Archæologist,' 1861; 'Ancient Rings and Brooches,' 1866." He executed many of the illustrations in Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Ireland:" "Pilgrimages to English Shrines;" and the "Book of the Thames;" and accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hall in many of their travels and excursions during the progress of these works. He also engraved some plates for the Numismatic Society and for the Society of Antiquaries; and the illustrations to the splendid and costly, and therefore necessarily exclusive, folio edition of Shakespeare by Mr. Halliwell. Among his yet later productions are the illustrations to Mr. Wright's "History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England, during the Middle Ages," 1862; and "History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art," 1865. Soon after his return from Egypt, which he visited in company with Lord Londesborough, he published an illustrated volume entitled "Up the Nile and Home Again." He executed engravings, in the "Archæologia Cantiana," of the Saxon antiquities discovered in Kent; and, years ago, made numerous drawings of seals affixed to the medieval documents relating to Kent in the valuable collection of the Rev. L. B. Larking, of Ryarsh. He left, in manuscript, an incompleted work on Pageantry in the Middle Ages, on which he was actively engaged almost to the day of his death. The Society of Antiquaries have just published a communication he made, not long before his death,

"On an Inventory of the Household Goods of Sir Thomas Ramsey, Lord Mayor of London, in 1577."

Mr. Fairholt was extremely methodical in making records of his drawings on wood, although I had always supposed he had no recollection of the enormous number he executed. He has left a List of Drawings which seems to be very complete, commencing with the work done for Mr. Jackson, and ending with 1866, in which year the last entries are:

"F. The Mark of G. Whately of Stratford-on-Avon.—
J. O. H.

"8 Drawings of Saxon, Scotch, and Irish Brooches.—
Art J."

This voluminous List does not appear to be dated before 1836; but every entry is carefully made, so that it affords a complete index to his artistic labours. He has also left lists of the books, engravings, etc., he bought, and the prices given, when he was a mere boy; and several specimens of his very earliest drawings, the first of which must date from his childhood. His fondness for the old drama is evidenced in these lists; and his collection of old plays was considerable. A portion of these was included in his legacy to the town of Stratford-upon-Avon: the rest were dispersed by auction.

Our mutual friend, Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, has paid an amiable tribute to the memory of Fairholt in his well-conducted and valuable serial "The Reliquary." He mentions his visit, in 1835, to Derbyshire as the period when their acquaintance commenced. This excursion, made in company with two of his young friends, the Rimbaults, is related at considerable length in the Journal before mentioned, which breaks off on his return to London. In it his visit to Mr. Jewitt, the father, is recorded. Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt observes that Fairholt had a strong

distaste for the country. "Never in my experience have I met, or known any one, who held the country and its beauties in such thorough detestation as he did in his later years. When young, he enjoyed the country because of its novelty, but nothing more. The hedgerows and meadows had no charm for him, and its roads were perfect abominations in his eyes. Flowers he knew nothing about; and I well remember his often averring that the only flower he knew or cared about was the marigold. For this he had a great liking in his younger days. As he grew older, his hatred to the country increased; and I well remember the very last time I saw him, how emphatically he declaimed against it, wondering how I could live in it, and interspersing his remarks every now and then with "I *hate* the country."

There can be no doubt that he did not value rural life as we do who were born in the country, and educated to understand its varied charms from so many sources. His ignorance of the country and country pursuits was great. I remember, in one of our rambles in Kent, his declaring he had never before seen a real plough, although he had occasionally to introduce it into his drawings; but he was by no means insensible to the beauties and wonders of nature; and in summer time, when the sun shone, no one enjoyed the country more. "The perfection of rural felicity," he writes, in recording his visit to my birthplace in the Isle of Wight; still it must be admitted that certain combinations were needful to ensure such feelings; and these became more requisite as his health decayed. The last few years of his life were years of great suffering at intervals, and of almost continued bodily indisposition which needed the comforts of town life, and could but ill fight against those little inconveniences attached to the country which robust persons count as nothing objection-

able. And his grand study and delight were human life and manners as found and reflected in towns. But whatever may have been the degree in which he loved the country, he was ever a most agreeable companion, full of anecdote and witty remarks on the foibles and vices of the day, abounding in knowledge of a peculiar kind in relation to mediæval customs and manners, and ballad history and literature; and when he had health, in our country walks (and they have been many and long), he has often shortened miles by anecdotes from his rich and copious store, with occasional vocal illustrations from some old ballad. As he sang agreeably, he, in those days, would frequently delight the private social party with old songs which reflected the popular feelings, introducing them as sparkling pendants to historical narrative. He would have shone in a lecture-room in such entertainments; but he shrank from temptations to give public lectures on these subjects. He occasionally read papers at meetings of the Archæological Society; and, so far back as 1839, I find he gave a course of three lectures at Lewisham, on Ancient Egypt, in aid of the Sunday School.

I and most of his friends were not at all aware of the full extent of his attachment to the drama and the theatre until after his death; probably the busy life he led in after years kept the passion subdued and weakened; but in early life his Journal reveals, from the anecdotes he gives of the stage, how much he esteemed it. He himself and his young friends were accustomed to act privately; and I have manuscript programmes of the performances; moreover, he has left several dramatic compositions, written in early life. The cessation of these compositions, as well as of the Journal, is doubtless owing to the full occupation of his time professionally.

As an artist Mr. Fairholt held a high position. All his

drawings are more or less distinguished by truthfulness, as well as effect. No one could so rapidly or effectually catch the spirit of ancient art, whether the objects he delineated were complex or simple. He took a wide range, as may be seen by the works enumerated above; and in no department of his profession does he fail to exhibit great force and truthfulness combined with a peculiar expression which render his works in general easy to be recognised. In some branches in which great fidelity was imperative, as, for instance, in the representation of ancient coins, he stood unrivalled; and his last plates, such as those of the coins of Carausius in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, may be called the perfection of engraving. Such confidence did he feel in his own powers, that latterly he actually engraved the coins without first drawing them, and as is the usual practice, transferring the drawing to the plate as a guide for the burin.

Nearly six years before his death, Dr. Leared, his chief medical adviser, detected the first traces of tubercular consumption: yet previously he suffered from polypus in the nose, and from spasmodic asthma; but he continued to work on as usual; and almost up to the day of his death, either drew, or added something to his "History of Pageantry in the Middle Ages." From the constant attentions of Mrs. Rimbault, the widow of his old and earliest friend, of Mr. J. H. Rimbault, and his daughter, his sufferings, at times great and exhausting, were much alleviated; and he could but derive consolation also from the solicitude of many tried friends. He was buried in the cemetery at Brompton, being followed to the grave by many who had long known and esteemed him, including Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. Halliwell, Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker, Mr. G. H. Virtue, Mr. Joseph Durham,

Mr. J. H. Rimbault, Dr. Diamond, Mr. Dafforne, Mr. Chaffers, Dr. Purland, Mr. H. B. Mackeson, Mr. Sherry, etc.

As I have before observed, Mr. Fairholt has left many interesting records of his life and times; and it is proposed they shall be printed together with such additional matter as may serve to make a memoir of him more complete. I should, therefore, be obliged for any facts which would serve this purpose: indeed, for any communications which could be used either wholly or in abstract; and as I am advised to print the work *by subscription*, and to limit it to the number of names received, I should be thankful for the names of all who may care to possess copies, as early as possible.

EDWARD PRETTY, F.S.A.

Mr. Pretty, whose family name (it may be believed), was originally Prati, or De Prati, was born at Hollingbourne, in Kent, March 5, 1792. In 1809, at the early age of seventeen, he was appointed drawing master to Rugby School; and for a long series of years he held this situation with credit to himself; and to the advantage of generations of pupils, by all of whom he was respected; and by many beloved with lasting affection. He had previously prepared for Ackerman, of London, a copy-book of flowers, which was published, and obtained much favour on account of the careful and correct drawing displayed by the young artist. Subsequently he painted miniatures at Northampton, where he resided, with such success, that one of the most eminent metropolitan artists urged him to make London his residence; but in vain. He became attached to Northampton, leaving it only during the vacations for the neighbourhood of his birth-

place, to which he was yet more attached. On these occasions he was usually the guest of his old friend Mr. Thomas Charles, of Chillington House, Maidstone, a highly accomplished man; and there he was in the centre of a small but intellectual society, with whom he could recreate in literary and antiquarian pursuits. This little circle of friends included the Rev. Beale Poste, the late Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, Mr. Randall, Mr. W. H. Bensted, etc. At Hollingbourne, he ever found a congenial spirit in the late Mr. Thomas Pryer, who possessed extensive information on local antiquities, with great kind-heartedness. When, in 1858, he took up his abode at Chillington House, I had the advantage of his society constantly; and his good spirits, his pleasing manners, intelligence and powers of walking, rendered him a most agreeable companion.

His leaving Northampton was partly influenced by strong attachment to his native county; and particularly Maidstone and its neighbourhood; partly in consequence of a small legacy left him by Mr. Charles, and the chance which presented itself of a residence in Chillington House where he had passed so many happy days. Mr. Charles bequeathed this fine old mansion and his valuable collection of antiquities, paintings and books, to the town of Maidstone; and Mr. Pretty at once gave up his profession to take the office of Curator of his friend's Museum, though the pecuniary emolument was very moderate, and the duties incessant and wearisome. His warm attachment, however, to ancient art and antiquities, did not allow him to hesitate in accepting the office; and he discharged its duties with such untiring zeal, urbanity, and cheerfulness, that he secured the esteem of the people of the town, and of the numerous visitors from afar. His knowledge of the local antiquities and of their

history rendered him peculiarly fitted for his post; and day after day he might be found lecturing and explaining to all who really desired information, from morn to night. The collections of the Kent Archæological Society were added, some years since, to the Charles Museum; so that, altogether, it is not surpassed for local antiquities by any museum in the kingdom. It only wants a *catalogue raisonné;* and I always failed to impress on my friend the importance of his making such a catalogue while he had health and spirits; as I failed with Mr. Charles before him: every year now weakens the means of identification of many of the most interesting objects; and, unfortunately, Mr. Charles never even labelled them. In the picture gallery Mr. Pretty was a most instructive guide: his professional skill and knowledge of painters and paintings rendering him a rare acquisition where there are really some fine paintings; and many of peculiar interest and curiosity. Here, again, it is to be lamented that Mr. Pretty never compiled a descriptive catalogue, which should have included his own valuable sketches of places and buildings, many of which are already partially or wholly destroyed or altered. All of these, together with his books and paintings, he bequeathed to the Museum. The sketches will be of great use to the archæologist and antiquarian architect, being remarkable for fidelity as well as artistic finish.

Mr. Pretty communicated several papers to various antiquarian societies; and he was author of an excellent illustrated Guide to Northampton, published by Mr. Whetton of that town. He held the office of Assistant-Secretary to the Kent Archæological Society; and was ever among the foremost to aid all archæological researches, both with his purse and with his personal experience: by no means rich, he was a noble example to

show how much good may be done from the most humble means where the heart is kind and liberal: where others too often show how meanness may be associated with wealth, Mr. Pretty proved how well a very narrow income may be combined with true generosity. His collection of coins he left to the Rev. Beale Poste, one of his oldest and most respected friends; and he appointed Mr. J. G. De Wilde of Northampton and Mr. Alexander Randall of Maidstone his Executors. He died at Chillington House on August 4th, 1865; and was buried in the cemetery at Maidstone.

DAWSON TURNER, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., ETC.

Mr. Dawson Turner was born at Yarmouth on the 18th of October, 1775. He was educated at the Grammar School of North Walsham, under the Rev. R. Forby, for whom he retained deep regard, printing, for private circulation, just before his death, an account of Mr. Forby's visits to churches, from the manuscript, under the ambiguous title of "A Steeple Hunt." In 1793, he was entered of Pembroke, Cambridge, of which college his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Turner, afterwards Dean of Norwich, was master. Botany seems to have been Mr. Turner's earliest, and, perhaps, his favourite study. Besides his great work, the "Historia Fucorum," he was author of a "Synopsis of British Fuci;" "Muscologia Hibernicæ Spicilegium;" and, in conjunction with Mr. M. L. W. Dilwyn, "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales;" and probably this is only an incomplete list of his botanical works. In 1797, he was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and in 1799, a Fellow of the Physical Society of Gottingen; in 1800, he was made a member of the Imperial Academy, the diploma bearing with it the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy; numerous

other honours from foreign as well as home societies rapidly followed. So far back as 1803, he became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and he ever gave antiquities warm consideration. While his collections and publications show how much he did towards those of his native country, he took a far wider range; and his "Account of a Tour in Normandy" (1820), and his translations of Wyttenbach's "Roman Antiquities of Treves" (1839), are enduring examples of his taste and learning. The former work I have had occasion to refer to in the second volume of the "Collectanea Antiqua," into which I transferred Mr. J. W. Burgon's elegant translation of the *Elegy on Treves*, by Conrad Celtes, written in 1498. The "Tour in Normandy," in 2 vols. 8vo, is of much interest; for, although Mr. Turner apologises for its incompleteness, in consequence of his recall into England by a domestic affliction, it contains much to interest the antiquary, the botanist, and the general educated reader. The illustrations, chiefly from drawings by Cotman, were etched by ladies of his own family with great spirit and fidelity. In Mrs. Turner and his daughters he happily possessed at once congenial tastes, and a most accomplished artistic staff.

The *Norwich Mercury* observes:—"It is chiefly to Mr. Turner that we are indebted for the production of those noble works, Cotman's 'Antiquities of Normandy,' Cotman's 'Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk,' and Cotman's 'Norfolk and Suffolk Brasses.' Neither of these valuable productions has been excelled in force of delineation, choice of selected examples, or general picturesqueness of character; nor, it may be added, of more value to the architectural or ecclesiastical character. During the preparation of portions of these magnificent volumes, John Sell Cotman was resident in Yarmouth, and became

the tutor of the Turner family in the art of drawing. He was a person of the most enthusiastic disposition on all matters connected with his profession and antiquities. The peculiarity of Cotman's temperament was not lost on Mr. Turner, who urged him onwards with those laborious undertakings with the etching needle which have caused Cotman to be regarded as a man of gigantic performances, as well as an extraordinary artist. He also aided him with his knowledge, pointed out many objects of antiquarian value, and finally assisted in rendering his works more than usually valuable by writing the necessary letter-press, descriptive of the objects delineated."

In 1835, was printed, for private circulation, "Extracts from the Literary and Scientific Correspondence of Richard Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.," edited with ample preface and notes by Mr. Turner. This volume of 451 pages 8vo, is highly illustrative of the state of botany during the first half of the eighteenth century; it contains no small amount of information on antiquities and general literature in Great Britain, and is altogether a valuable and interesting work. How widely applicable are the following remarks by Mr. Turner in the preface!

"That Dr. Richardson has not hitherto received the praise he may be supposed to have deserved, is to be ascribed to the simple fact that mankind in general, in forming their estimate of individuals, and particularly in awarding them posthumous fame, act very much—if I may be allowed, as a banker, to borrow a simile from my own shop—upon the principle of a bill of exchange, in which the concluding words *value received* form an essential ingredient. This principle, the Roman satirist, no ordinary judge of human nature, has admirably illustrated in his aphoristic line,

"'Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.'

"The Sibylline leaves of a man of letters are too often spread upon the threshold, and hurried away on the unfolding of the doors, 'a sport to the rapid winds.' His own negligence, or that of 'his wiser heirs,' consigns them to destruction, or suffers them to perish. It cannot be too often repeated, too firmly impressed upon our minds that, if we desire our writings, or even our possessions, to be preserved, we must show, by the care we take of them, that we regard them as valuable. No man could justly blame his successors, that what he has left behind him, receives at their hands, the same treatment of which alone he himself appears to have considered it worthy."

Another work, for private circulation, is entitled "Outlines in Lithography, from a small Collection of Pictures." It is altogether a family production, and it must be as scarce as it is valuable, one hundred copies only being printed. It is in folio; the descriptions of the paintings, chiefly by the most eminent old masters, I infer are by Mrs. Turner, while he himself is clearly the author of the elaborate researches which show how very extensive and varied were his studies and pursuits. It is dedicated to his son Gurney Turner, Esq., Surgeon in the service of the East India Company, who, I believe, died abroad. "It will serve," says his father to him, "as a new link to connect you with those by whom you are always regarded with great affection. In the drawings you will recognise the hand of your sisters; in the descriptions that of one still more dear, to whom, among infinite obligations of a far higher nature, you are indebted for the perception, and the admiration, and the love of whatever is beautiful in nature or in art."

Other works before me, of which he was either author or editor, are "Sketch of the History of Caister Castle, near Yarmouth," 1842; "History of the Religious Orders

and Commnnities, and of the Hospitals and Castle of Norwich," by Mr. John Kirkpatrick, written about the year 1725, 1845; "Descriptive Index of the contents of Five Manuscript Volumes Illustrative of the History of Great Britain," in the library of Dawson Turner, Esq., 1843; "Guide to the Historian, etc., towards the Verification of Manuscripts," 1848; "Sepulchral Reminiscences of a Market Town," 1848. He was also a contributor to the Tracts published by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. His remarks on the mural paintings in Crostwight Church (illustrated by his daughter Mrs. Gunn) appear to have led to several papers on the subject of the wall paintings for which the churches of Norfolk were once so celebrated. Mr. Turner did all he could to preserve coloured drawings of these curious, and often beautiful, works of medieval art; and his interleaved copy of Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* contains many well executed drawings in colours of paintings on panels which have been destroyed. Of these, some were of great artistic merit. It appears that, in 1841, Mr. Turner published or printed "a Catalogue of what he had collected, graphically, in illustration of Blomfield's *County History*. The publication was a goodly sized octavo of 216 pages, enumerating many thousand drawings and engravings, in Mr. Turner's library; and filling forty quarto volumes."* By the sale catalogue, however, this county collection, it seems, had increased to no less than "seventy volumes and cases." This Catalogue of Mr. Turner's manuscript Library, 308 pages, 8vo, must be consulted before any estimate can be made of the extent and literary worth of a collection which required five days to disperse it by auction, in June, 1859.

* The Norwich Mercury, July 14, 1858.

There are other privately printed works, chiefly Tours; in Holland, I am certain, for I possess a copy; and in Belgium, I think, by a member or members of his accomplished family; but they bear the impress of such strict privacy that I do not feel free to say more than that they are full of interest, evincing great perception, sound judgment, and highly cultivated and refined taste. In the Sale Catalogue I find under No. 695, "Family Etchings; Two Hundred and Sixty-four Plates in 1 vol. royal folio. —This volume contains a most curious, valuable, and extensive Collection of the Private Etchings by the late Mrs. Dawson Turner, and by various members of her family, chiefly Portraits, etc.:" the members alluded to are Miss Elizabeth Turner (Lady Palgrave), Miss Maria Turner (Lady Hooker), Miss Harriet Turner (Mrs. Gunn), Miss Harriet Sarah Turner (Mrs. Brightwen); and Miss M. A. Turner. Mr. Turner, soon after his second marriage, came to reside at Lee Cottage, Old Brompton, where I often had the pleasure of enjoying his company; and of hearing, far more than my memory could retain, anecdotes of his early life, friends and acquaintances, among whom were many of the highest rank in various walks of science and literature. His classical acquirements were great; and his powerful mind was well stored with a vast amount of general knowledge such as few possess or can hope to possess. He died at Lee Cottage,* on the 20th of June, 1858, in his eighty-third year.

HUDSON GURNEY, F.R.S., F.S.A., ETC.

Mr. Hudson Gurney and Mr. Dawson Turner were born in the same year; and throughout life were closely

* Not at Barnes, in Surry, as stated in "The Norwich Mercury."

associated in friendship, and in a flourishing banking firm. Both were men of extraordinary natural abilities, which a classical education and good early associations contributed to elevate into positions of influence. Mr. Gurney was born to a princely and growing fortune; but with a weak constitution; and I have heard him say, his life was saved solely by his giving up animal food, and living almost wholly upon vegetable diet. He travelled when young with Lord Aberdeen, as I have been told; and between them, probably from this circumstance, a friendship sprang up which lasted till death. Yet it would seem that no two natures could be more dissimilar. Lord Aberdeen had the appearance of being staid, formal, and cold; Mr. Gurney was ever good-humoured, affable, and warm-hearted. As President of the Society of Antiquaries, Lord Aberdeen was respected; for he was a gentleman, and impervious to intrigue and flattery; as Vice-President, Mr. Hudson Gurney was social, hospitable, and liberal. No good work need stand still for want of money if he knew of it; and it was always reported that he paid, from his own purse, the annual charge for the evening refreshments with which the Fellows and visitors were regaled after the reading of papers. Although he was considered to be a millionaire of double blossom, he had no taint of pride, or of that unhappy bearing which very rich men, good as they may be, unfortunately sometimes possess; a sort of imaginary fence which deters and keeps at a distance.

Mr. Gurney, although a Conservative on some political questions, was not in discordance with the most advanced liberalism. He was too honest and too independent to be a mere party man, and, in conseqence, he was respected by all. His parliamentary career commenced in 1812, when he was elected member for Shrewsbury. From

1816 he represented Newtown, in the Isle of Wight, for six successive Parliaments, an eventful period, when he was brought into close acquaintance with many of the leading men of the day, his reminiscences of whom supplied one of the sources of anecdote which rendered his conversation so entertaining and instructive. He had almost outlived his generation; and in his retirement at Keswick, as his mind remained strong to the last, in spite of great bodily suffering at times, his narrations of past times were always delightful to the privileged guests. His readings were extensive; and it is said he has asserted he had read every book in his spacious and valuable library, and had written comments on many of them. It is also reported that he has left behind him a long series of journals in which he was accustomed to enter his thoughts and opinions. If this be true, and it is extremely probable, it is to be hoped that some member of his family will undertake the editorship of what cannot fail to be most interesting.

Mr. Gurney published a poem called "Cupid and Psyche," founded on the well-known tale in the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, which reached a third edition in 1811. It is written with much poetic grace and classic spirit. I remember Mr. Dawson Turner, when speaking of it in high praise, reciting the following lines descriptive of the hero of the tale:—

> "Not such a young and frolic child
> As poets feign, or sculptors plan;
> No, no, she sees with transport wild,
> Eternal beauty veil'd in man."

He also printed, I believe, for private distribution, a translation into English verse of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso;" and in 1847, in a letter to Mr. Dawson Turner,

"Proofs that Norwich and not Caister was the Venta Icenorum." On the subject of this letter, as well as on others, I received several communications from Mr. Gurney; they were always prompt, courteous, and kind.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* observes: "Not chiefly, however, as a patron of art and literature has the name of Hudson Gurney become a 'household word' among us. Possessed of immense wealth, but with a heart as large, to sympathise with the distress of others, his loss as a philanthropist, in the highest sense of the term, is national as much as local. It is not in the published lists of charitable institutions, of religious, sanitary, or other public bodies with which the name of the great donor was associated, almost as a matter of course, that the wide-spread and unceasing benevolence of Hudson Gurney can be in any degree estimated. It is rather through the private distribution of pecuniary aid to meet unnumbered calls upon his generous consideration, that his name will be cherished in the hearts of thousands: the fatherless, the widows, and 'he that hath no friend;' indeed the very outcast at the rich man's gate, have cause to mourn for one who freely gave from his own ample store, as funds entrusted to him for the good of others, of which he himself was the privileged dispenser." On one occasion, I remember, that being in a small committee instituted for the presentation of a testimonial to one of our most eminent antiquaries, I was requested to write to Mr. Gurney and to a noble Duke; and I did write to both by the same post. Now, it so happened that this gentleman was personally unknown to Mr. Gurney; but to His Grace he had dedicated a book. Mr. Gurney returned me a most kindly expressed letter, enclosing a cheque for a handsome amount; the other gave a curt and discourteous reply, ignoring our friend and his claims altogether.

Mr. Gurney died November 9th, 1864, at his residence at Keswick, near Norwich, where he was born in 1775, and was buried in Intwood church.

WILLIAM STEVENSON FITCH.

For many years the antiquities of Suffolk could not be dissociated from the name of Fitch of Ipswich. To their elucidation, and to the early history of his native county, his energies and especial studies were devoted. Every moment of his leisure time was expended in transcribing charters, monastic and other documents relating to Suffolk; and no one before him had ever collected such ample and valuable materials for a history of the county. Most of these, it is to be feared, were dispersed, after his death, by auction; but the West Suffolk Archæological Association, of which he was one of the founders, purchased the drawings, portraits, and engravings illustrative of the county history, and they are now in the museum of the Society in Bury St. Edmunds. They are arranged in upwards of thirty quarto volumes. The time expended in collecting and transcribing, and his daily duties as postmaster of Ipswich, left but little scope for authorship on an extended scale; yet he printed some literary tracts of no small interest, and made numerous contributions to the Journal of the British Archæological Association, of which, in its earlier days, he was a warm supporter; and subsequently to the Proceedings of the East Suffolk Archæological Society. The tracts are as follows;—

1. "Anglorum Feriæ: Englandes Holly Days celebrated the 17th of Novemb. Last, 1595, Beginninge Happyly, the 38 yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraign Ladie Queene Elizabeth. By George Peele, Mr. of Arte in Oxforde."

2. "Maitland's Narrative of the principal Acts of the Regency during the Minority; and other Papers relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scotland."

This document, by the son of Maitland, Mary's secretary, was written to justify his father. In a letter by Randolphe, included in the volume, the fate of Rizzio is mentioned ten days before it took place. It also insinuates that Henry Darnley imputed guilt to Mary at that time.

3. "The Woefull and Lamentable Wast and spoile done by a suddaine Fire in S. Edmonds-bury in Suffolke, on Munday the tenth of April, 1608. London: Printed for Henry Gosson, and are to be sold in Paternoster rowe at the Signe of the Sunne 1608."
4. "Suffolk Manorial Registers," a Catalogue of a portion of his Suffolk collections.

Mr. Fitch was most liberal in allowing access to his literary and antiquarian treasures, as the large amount of correspondence accumulated at his decease testifies, and he was in every emergency kind hearted and generous. His brother, Mr. Robert Fitch, of Norwich, is well known among the leading antiquaries of Norfolk. He left a widow (who will be remembered by all who ever sat at his hospitable and intellectual board), now living with her daughter and son-in-law in America, and two sons in New Zealand. He died July 17th, 1859, aged 66.

GEORGE RICHARD CORNER, F.S.A.

"The Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1864, contains so good and detailed an account of the parentage, of the political and social position of this gentleman, as well as of his various contributions to archæology, that I cannot do better than refer to this great biographical storehouse;

and content myself, as, indeed, I am compelled to do, with recording here a tribute of esteem to one of my oldest antiquarian friends, whom I ever found stedfast, warm-hearted, kind, and generous. In the beginning of April, 1863, I accompanied him in a visit to Lingfield Mark Camp, walking there and back from Edenbridge. I was delighted that he summoned me to go with him; for the camp is one of those remarkable constructions about which so much error has prevailed, as I have attempted to point out, in an account I printed in "The Gentleman's Magazine," two years ago, of one near Sawbridgeworth. My friend the Rev. Beale Poste has most carefully described this ancient camp in the volume of the "Gloucester Congress" of the British Archæological Association; and his account is illustrated by an excellent plan. Six months afterwards Mr. Corner was no longer with us: he died, almost suddenly I believe, on October 31, in the same year, at Camberwell.

Almost contemporaneously with the commencement of my life in the City of London, I was introduced to Mr. Corner, together with a little host of antiquarian spirits bound together by tastes and feelings and a social bond of union arising out of excavations made at Keston, near Bromley, in Kent, named the Noviomagian Society. Mr. Kempe, who may be termed the father of it, had previously called upon me; and shortly after, at the house of Mr. John Newman, in Southwark, I met Mr. Corner, Mr. Croker, Mr. Rosser, Mr. Brandreth, and others, who usually assembled at the "Old Dog" in Holywell Street, after the evening meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, to discuss the subjects of the Papers and Communications read before the Society.

The "Archæologia" bears testimony to the activity and learning of Mr. Corner; and his last communication

printed after his death is perhaps one of the most curious and valuable. It is descriptive of four old paintings on vellum, representing the Courts of Law in session. He contributed Papers to the Sussex Archæological Collections; and to those of the county of Surrey; to the London and Middlesex Archæological Society; to Mr. J. G. Nichols' "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica;" to "The Gentleman's Magazine," etc.

His remains were buried in the Nunhead Cemetery, Peckham.

The numerous appendages of the word *deceased* to the names of other supporters of this work, most of them my personal friends also, are a melancholy index of losses which inevitably marks the transit of a few years.

INDEX.

Abundantia, terra cotta figure of, 59
Agricultural implements, in iron, from Hod Hill, 5; Kent, 261; France and Belgium, 281
Allectus, rare coin of, 261
Andover, Hants, Roman candelabrum in the Museum of, 247
Anglo-Saxon remains, 136 *et seq.*
Aqueduct, Roman, of Fontenoy, 283
Architectural details of the Roman epoch, in France, 240
Armorial badges, plate of, 278
Authentication of discoveries, important to the student, 1
Avignon, Roman monuments in the museum of, 18

Babylon in Egypt, 110
Barrington, Cambridgeshire, a Saxon cemetery at, 154
Barrow-upon-Soar, Roman remains found at, 275
Baudot, M. Henri, his "Mémoire sur les Sépultures des Barbares," etc., 284
Bedfordshire, Anglo-Saxon remains at Kempston in, 166, 201 *et seq.*
Belgium, the antiquities of, 293 *et seq.*
Bexhill near Milton, Kent, Roman remains found at, 263
Bigberry, Kent, discoveries at, by Mr. Brent, 261
Biographical Notices: F. W. Fairholt, 296; Edward Pretty, 311; Dawson Turner, 314; Hudson Gurney, 319; W. S. Fitch, 323; George R. Corner, 324
Bosco, William de, seal of, 200
Brent, Mr. John, his discoverics at Sarre, 145; at Bigberry, 261
British army, inscription in Holland, mentioning it with the Vocontii, 25
Brough, Roman seals found at, 117

Caerleon, inscription recording the rebuilding of the barracks (*centurias*), 33; tessellated pavement at, 258
Cambridgeshire, Anglo-Saxon remains in, 154; medieval pottery, 266
Candelabrum, Roman, 247
Carausius, coins of, 130
Carisbrooke, I. W., Roman villa at, 121
Carlisle, Roman sculpture discovered at, 249
Carriage (*rheda*) on monument from Vaison, 19; fictile, 67
Castor, Roman potters' kilns discovered near, 181
Chalk pits in Kent and Essex, of ancient origin, 243
Champlieu, Roman theatre and temple at, 281
Chessell, I. W., the Anglo-Saxon remains found at, 145 *et seq.*
Chester, its Roman remains, 28 to 47
Clapton, Roman sarcophagus found at, 275
Clench-bolts in Anglo-Saxon graves, 262
Cochet, the Abbé, on the vineyards of Normandy, 271
Coins, their value towards fixing dates, 4; list of, from Hod Hill, 9; of Carausius, 130; from Faversham, 138; with fictilia

found at Colchester, 235; from Upchurch, 260; rare, of Allectus, 261
Colchester, Roman fictilia discovered at, 228
Compiègne, museum of local antiquities at, 289
Constantine, leaden seal of, 120
Conyers, John, his account of Roman pottery, etc., found in London (A.D. 1675), 173
Corner, George Richard, biographical notice of, 324

Dijon, bas-relief at, 25; milestone inscribed to Tetricus, discovered near, 283
Dorsetshire, its ancient earthworks, 3; Mr. Charles Warne's publication on the Celtic and Roman remains in, 13, 193-255
Draughtsmen, Anglo-Saxon, 138
Durden, Mr. H., of Blandford, his collections, 3

Fairholt, F. W., on Babylon and Egypt, 110; biography of, 296
Faversham, Anglo-Saxon remains discovered at, 137
Fecunditas, fictile images of, 57
Finch, Rev. S. E., his account of Anglo-Saxon remains found at Kempston, 201 *et seq.*
Fitch, W. S., biography of, 323

Genii of Centuries, dedications to, 30 *et seq.*
Gibbs, Mr. W., his collections, 136
Gillingham, Kent, Roman sepulchral remains found at, 277
Gurney, Hudson, biography of, 314

Haigneré, Abbé, his published report on Frankish cemeteries discovered near Boulogne-sur-Mer, 286
Hoare, Clement, on the vine, 81; his vineyard, 269
Hod Hill, Roman remains from, 7
Holt Forest, Hants, site of a Roman pottery in, 191
Horses, fictile, 67
Horticulture, archæology of, 76, 269

Inscriptions, Roman, at Chester, 29 to 42; at Orléans, 282; at Dijon, 283; at Mesve, 284; at Laon, 292; at Flemalle, 296
Iron implements, weapons, fibulæ, etc., from Hod Hill, Dorset, 5; ore in Britain, 10; agricultural implements, 261, 281
Isle of Wight, Sir R. Worsley's vineyard in the, 86, 106; Roman villa in, 121; Anglo-Saxon remains in, 145

Joly, M., his report on discoveries in Flanders, 287
Jublains, its Roman remains, 280

Kempston, Beds, a Saxon cemetery at, 166, 201 *et seq.*
Kent, vineyards in, 90; Anglo-Saxon remains in, 136; Roman, 173, 277
Knives, Roman, in iron, from Hod Hill, 7

Laon, antiquities at, 291
Larçay, further discoveries made at, 283
Leaden seals, Roman, 117
Leicestershire, Roman remains found in, 275
Liffremont, discoveries at, 281
Lillebone, Abbé Cochet's discoveries at, 280
London, Roman Potters' kiln found at, 180; vessels found in, 187; figure of Hope found in, 274
Lorica, fragment of a, 8
Lyon, Roman aqueduct at, 241

Matres Campestres, altar dedicated to, by a *decurio* of the Vocontii, 24
Measures for corn and fluids, Roman, 26
Medieval pottery found at Barnwell, 266
Medway, Roman Potteries on the banks of, 173
Mesve (Nièvre), Roman inscription discovered at, 284
Meuse, inscription to the goddess of the, 296
Milton, Kent, Roman remains found near, 263
Minerva, altar dedicated to, 29; figure of at Chester, 29
Money-box, Roman fictile, 63
Mont Berney, discoveries at, 289

Mont St. Pierre, near Pierrefonds, Gaulish *oppidum* at, 290
Mould for red lustrous pottery, 75
Moulins-sur-Allier, Roman Potters' kiln found near, 50
Mule with amphoræ, 67

New Forest, Hants, site of a Roman pottery in, 191
Normandy and Picardy vineyards in the Middle Ages, 270
Northamptonshire, Roman villa at Apethorpe in, 250
North, Mr. Thomas, his account of Roman remains found at Barrow-upon-Soar, 275

Orange, details of the triumphal arch at, 242
Orléans, Roman inscription relating to, 282

Pilgrims' signs found at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 286
Pollexfen, Rev. I. H., his account of Roman fictilia found at Colchester, 228 *et seq.*
Potteries, Romano-British, 173 *et seq.*
Potters' names from the valley of the Allier, 68 to 75
Pretty, Edward, biography of, 311

Reculver church, columns of, 222
Rheda, presumed representation of, 19
Richborough, Roman seals found at, 120
Roman-British remains at Hod Hill, 1; Chester, 28; Kent, 173; London, 173, 185; Colchester, 228; Andover, 247; Carlisle, 249; Apethorpe, 250; Sussex, 253, 263
Roman, leaden seals, 117; villa, 121; potteries, 173
Roman monuments illustrative of social and industrial life, 18 to 27; at Chester, 28 to 47
Romano-Gaulish fictilia, 48 to 75; 228
Roucy, M. Albert de, his discoveries, 289

Sarre, Saxon remains discovered at, 145, 262
Schuermans, M., his papers on discoveries in Belgium, 294-5
Seal, medieval, set with an ancient engraved stone, 200; of Bertrand de Verneto, 279
Settle, in Yorkshire, the caves at, 256
Sheppard, Mr. J. B., his discovery of the Reculver church columns, 223
Shields, fictile, 62
Shrines in terra cotta, 55
Silchester, excavations at, 265
Soissons, 290
Somersetshire, Roman potters' kiln discovered in, 194
Spurs in iron and in bronze from Hod Hill, 7; a Saxon, found at Barrington, 164
Sussex, Romano-British remains found at Hardham in, 253
Sword-shaped iron implements from Hod Hill, Spetisbury, etc., 5

Tessellated pavement at Carisbrooke; at Laon, 291; at Caerleon, 258
Tetricus, milestone inscribed to, 283
Trollope, Canon, his account of a Roman house at Apethorpe, 250
Tudot, M., his "Collection de Figurines en Argile," 48, 223
Tumuli in Belgium, discoveries made in, 294, 5
Turner, Dawson, biography of, 314

Upchurch, Roman potteries near, 173 *et seq.*

Vaison, monuments from, 18, 23
Venus, terra cotta figures of, 52
Vernay, Bertrand de, brass seal of, 279
Vienne, Roman castrum near, 240
Vineyards in the Middle Ages, 77 *et seq.*; in Gaul, 84; in England, 85 *et seq.*; documentary evidence on, 93 *et seq.*
Vocontii, Vasio, one of the capitals of, 23; inscriptions in Scotland mentioning a body of, 24; in Holland, 25

Walls, the Roman, of Chester, 42 to 45
Walter, Mr. W., his collection of Roman pottery at Rainham, 197

Warne, Charles, F.S.A., coins of Carausius, from his cabinet, 130; his account of Roman remains in Dorsetshire, 193; his works on the antiquities of Dorsetshire, 255
Weapons in iron, various kinds from Hod Hill, 5 to 7
Wickham, Mr. Humphrey, his rare coin of Allectus, 261
Wilde, Mr. De, his account of some medieval pottery, 266
Wilkinson, Mr. Joseph, his account of excavations at Barrington, 154
Windsor, vineyards at, 86
Wood, Mr. Humphrey, his gold coin from Upchurch, 260
Wyatt, Mr. James, his account of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Kempston, Beds, 166

Yorkshire, vineyard at Owstown in, 108

INDEX TO CONTENTS

OF THE

SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Roman Glass Vessels in the Museum at Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Bronze Fibulæ and Pottery found at Etaples, Pas de Calais.—Coins found in Kent.—Gold British Coins found in Sussex.—Gallo-Roman Votive Altar.—Roman Sepulchral Remains found at Strood, Kent.—Warwickshire Antiquities (British, Roman, and Saxon).—Tumuli at Middleton by Yolgrave, Derbyshire.—Coins found in Kent (Merovingian and Saxon).—Roman Pavement at Basildon, Berks.—Caves near Settle, in Yorkshire.—On the Place of Cæsar's Landing in Britain; by the Rev. Beale Poste.—Religious Signs or Tokens of the Middle Ages.—Roman Remains on the South Downs, near Lancing, Sussex.—Barrows in Wiltshire.—Anglo-Saxon Antiquities discovered at Sittingbourne, Kent.—Gaulish Coins found in Britany.—Roman Remains at Springhead, Kent.—Roman Tessellated Pavement near Daventry.—Cover of a leaden Box or Cup found in the bed of the Thames.—Roman Sepulchral Interment, at Avisford, Sussex.—Roman Inscribed Monument found in Playhouse Yard, Blackfriars.—Roman Monuments discovered in London.—Remains of the Palace of Bridewell.—Roman Potters' Marks discovered in London.—Ancient Bone Skates.—Romano-Gaulish Remains discovered near Boulogne-sur-Mer.—British and Gaulish Coins found in Kent.—British Coins found in Sussex, Surry, Hants, and Dorset.—Roman Sepulchral Relics at Barming, Kent.

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Société Archéologique de l'Orléannais.
Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève.
Commissions Royales d'Art et d'Archéologie, Bruxelles.

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